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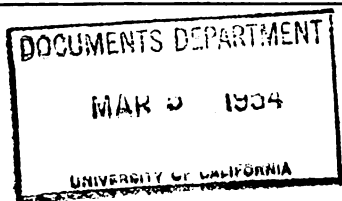


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**COLONIAL REPORTS**

# Aden

## 1951 and 1952



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1954

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## DOCUMENTS

COLONIAL OFFICE

# REPORT ON ADEN

FOR THE YEARS  
1951 & 1952

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COLONIAL REPORT ADEN, 1951-1952

**Errata**

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Page 33. Line 4 :—for MATERNRL read MATERNAL	6
Page 60. Chapter 3, Education, Column 1951-52 :— for 3213 read 3203	7
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## ADEN COLONY

### PART I

#### Review of the Years 1950 and 1951

THESE two years have been years of continued progress and development which have been reflected not only in the construction of actual buildings and the setting up of organisations but also in the equally laborious task of planning for fresh developments. Not only is the population estimated to have increased by 30 per cent in this period but many public concerns have shown their faith in the future of the Colony by establishing themselves within its borders. Most noteworthy is the decision of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Limited to set up a refinery and to construct a new oil port at Little Aden at a total cost of some £50,000,000. Work began on the site in September, 1952. The number of banks in the Colony increased from one to three and a fourth has notified its intention and received permission to open up a branch. New buildings are going up on every side and trade, despite a temporary set-back in the textile sections, has continued to expand.

The greatest visible progress has been seen in the sphere of education. Aden College and the Technical College opened during 1952 and the first five-year plan came to a successful conclusion. Only in the provision of further places for girls' education was there a failure to realise all that had been hoped for.

The Public Works Department undertook a large building programme successfully despite chronic staff difficulties; the medium-term water supply scheme progressed; work on the three-million-gallon reservoir above Main Pass continued. Progress was made with the construction of the new power station and, despite many difficulties, the old plant was able by re-organisation and minor additions to generate an increased supply of electricity.

The new Civil Airport Terminal Building was opened in May, 1952; it provides improved facilities for the handling of passengers and freight.

Much consideration was given to the evolution of local government and this culminated in the publication of the bill to set up a Municipality. This came into effect in April, 1953. In the meantime, elections were held under the provisions of the old law and the Townships Authorities worked steadily throughout the period.

Labour relations have been good. The only major interruption was a strike on the part of Port Trust employees in April, 1951, largely due to misunderstandings. It has been necessary to increase wages for casual workers and cost-of-living allowances for those in permanent employment to counteract the steady increase in the cost of living.

Local voluntary societies have continued to do good work in social

welfare and a noteworthy event was the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind in October, 1952.

The introduction of East African currency in place of Indian rupee currency in October, 1951 was a major event. Some 4½ million Indian rupees from the Colony and the Protectorate were redeemed and, despite the fact that the sum involved was three times more than had been expected, the operation was carried through smoothly and with negligible effect on the economy of the Colony. It is a symptom of the constant inflationary pressure that the one-cent coin has been little used and all prices in the markets are now generally rounded off to the nearest five cents.

Out of the Colony's allocation of £300,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, approximately £65,000 had been drawn by the end of 1952. The cost of development schemes was, apart from this item, charged against the Colony's surplus balances, though it is hoped to obtain loan finance in the next few years from which to reimburse the surplus balances, and so enable the Colony to undertake an expanded development programme. At Appendix II are details of both Colony and Protectorate development and welfare schemes which were in progress during the period.

Improved methods of collection and favourable trading conditions greatly increased the yield from income tax in 1951 and 1952. In 1952 the Commissioner of Income Tax, East Africa High Commission was gazetted as the Commissioner of Income Tax, Aden. Under this arrangement, the senior staff of the Aden Income Tax Department and expert supervision are provided by the East African Department.

On the planning side, the following are the main items of importance:

- (a) The Colony has framed a draft development plan for the five year period ending 1956-57 estimated to cost approximately £5,500,000. Approval in principle to this programme was received in January, 1953 and a Development Fund was created in 1952 through which the plan will be financed.
- (b) The Aden Port Trust has put forward a development plan for improving harbour facilities at a cost of about £2,000,000. The plan is still the subject of discussion with the Colonial Office.
- (c) In 1952 Her Majesty's Government approved the grant of £4,000,000 loan to finance municipal and other Government works at Little Aden necessitated by the refinery project.

Shortage of housing remains one of the most serious problems facing the Colony and as a result of a special Housing Committee's report a large scheme estimated to cost £1,100,000 was drawn up. Its implementation has awaited certain assurances from London as to availability of loan funds.

Plans for a new hospital made no progress until the end of the year when a firm of architects and consulting engineers were appointed. In the meantime the Medical Department continued to provide the best

service possible in the old buildings. Further steps were taken in the general campaign against tuberculosis.

A Committee reported on marketing organisation early in 1952, and its deliberations were the subject of lengthy consideration. The Legislative Council accepted all the recommendations in principle and the result should be a noteworthy step forward in the integration of matters of joint concern to the Colony and the Protectorate. It should lead to a better organisation and distribution of supplies grown in the protectorate and consumed in the Colony and elsewhere.

Plans for the new telephone exchange were completed and the building put out to tender. As a part of the general telephone development the laying of new underground cables has progressed. Post office business continued to expand and has been conducted efficiently.

Mr. T. Hickinbotham, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief and took up his duties in August, 1951. Mr. Hickinbotham had previously served in Aden for various periods between 1931 and 1939, latterly as Civil Secretary. He was Chairman of the Aden Port Trust from 1948 until 1951.



## PART II

### Chapter 1 : Population

THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946 ; the total population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	Females
Arabs born in	Aden . . . .	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate . . . .	4,658	1,752
	Yemen . . . .	20,659	3,789
	Jews . . . .	3,816	3,457
	Somalis . . . .	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims . . . .	3,708	3,473
	Hindus . . . .	1,190	766
	Parsee . . . .	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951 . . . .	100,000
1952 . . . .	130,000

This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			Deaths		
	M.	F.	Rate*	M.	F.	Rate*
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

\* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port was as follows :

Race	Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning		Arriving on New Entry Permits		Arriving on Visitors' Passes	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
United Kingdom Nationals .	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	198
Indians and Pakistanis						
Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	404
Indians and Pakistanis—						
Muslims . . . .	599	627	53	20	111	181
Arabs . . . .	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	598
Somalis . . . .	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,343
Jews . . . .	157	142	1	—	3	—
Others . . . .	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	381
TOTALS .	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,212

## Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

### EMPLOYMENT

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transshipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense and gum are occupations of considerable importance. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. No figures are available, but it is estimated that approximately 2,000 men and women are engaged as casual labour. Apart from some limited employment in domestic service, this is the only work in which women are employed in Aden.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. Accurate figures, more recent than those of the 1946 census, are not available. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering, particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced drinking water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the local custom of sending out for cooked food. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

#### SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Port, Harbour, Wharves</i>	<i>Building Trade</i>	<i>Registered Factories</i>
Supervisors . . . .	174	105	105
Clerks . . . . .	467	93	186
Artisans . . . . .	1,892	1,432	808
Unskilled Labourers . . . .	4,350	4,782	2,046
Young Persons . . . . .	203	284	186
	<hr/> 7,086	<hr/> 6,696	<hr/> 3,331

*Note :* The above figures are based on a labour census carried out in December, 1952. Certain figures had to be estimated, in particular the number of unskilled labourers employed in port work.

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony, but a number of workers are considered to be under-employed because of

the casual nature of their work. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an affect on the size of the labour force in Aden.

A large proportion of the labour force consists of migrant workers. These come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen, with some men and a few women from Somaliland Protectorate. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in such processes as bunkering of coal by hand, handling cargo, working salt in the pans, etc. Mechanisation has hardly been introduced.

The building trade is also largely staffed by immigrant workers with the exception of some local born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

The immigrant workers, not accompanied by their families who remain in their villages, usually remain for a period of about two years before returning home for a period of rest. These workers are not engaged on any form of contract, but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection, but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances as the locally born.

There is no emigrant labour beyond a few Yemenis proceeding through Aden for employment in the oil fields of Saudi Arabia or as dock labourers to Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wages rose considerably in 1951-52 and the scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages Ordinance were revised in April and July, 1951 and again in October, 1952. The hourly and piece-work rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion on each of these occasions. Rations are not provided by employers, but free housing in barrack buildings is provided by the employers of coal bunkering labourers, and also for some of the workers engaged in cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

#### RATES OF PAY IN DECEMBER, 1952

##### *Minimum daily wages*

Young persons under 18 years	Shs. 3.00
Unskilled Labourers	4.00
Skilled Labourers	5.00
Semi-skilled Tradesmen	6.50
Skilled Tradesmen	8.00

The above rates are for a 48 hour week. Overtime up to 50 hours is paid at flat-time rates, beyond 50 hours at time and a quarter.

*Average rates of pay in the Building Trade*

Young persons under 18 . . . . .	Shs. 3.44
Unskilled Labourers . . . . .	3.13
Masons . . . . .	10.73
Carpenters . . . . .	10.87

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden.

## COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952 and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made.

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

## LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots.

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951-52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing



both to the absence of work-people's organisations and the lack of suitable individual representatives.

It is possible to report an improvement, especially during 1952, in industrial relations, in particular the attitude of the employers towards the Labour Department became more co-operative. Four Government departments have instituted standing committees representative of administration and employees. These committees are at various stages of development and have met with varying success. One large industrial concern has established a Works Committee and appointed a European labour officer. Trade dispute statistics are shown on page 12.

#### LABOUR LEGISLATION

1951

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938) was amended to define clearly the application of the Ordinance to persons engaged in the coal bunkering of ships by hand.

The schedules of the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940) were amended in order to raise minimum wages.

1952

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance is a new enactment which provides that trade disputes in essential public services must be referred to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision shall be binding on both employers and workers.

Under the Trades Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 23 of 1942), the Trade Unions (Registration) Rules were issued, setting out registration procedure under the Ordinance.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance extends the application of the original Ordinance to locally engaged civilian staff of departments of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and raises the amount of benefit to be received for injury.

Under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940), amended schedules were issued in Government Notice No. 144 raising the minimum wages.

#### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. Happily the number of industrial accidents is not high, probably in part due to the comparatively leisurely pace of production; industrial accident statistics are given on page 12. A number of the bigger employers retain the part-time services of a medical officer, the biggest local concern has a full-time medical practitioner. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. A notable exception is the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by work people, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims. There is no provision for unemployment assistance. There are no general schemes, either contributory or otherwise, for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pension for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for their employees, only four industrial concerns are known to have contributory schemes and scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms at their discretion give gratuities to long-service employees.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

There are no training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training-within-industry schemes. Towards the end of 1952, however, a committee of practical engineers and builders under the chairmanship of the Principal of the Technical College produced, as a result of considerable study, recommendations for apprenticeship and trade testing schemes.

## PRICES OF CERTAIN CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1952

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Gar, white . . . . .	lb. . . . .	60c.
Gar, brown . . . . .	lb. . . . .	55c.
Gour, Australian . . . . .	lb. . . . .	52c.
Gutter . . . . .	lb. tin . . . . .	Sh. 4/63—Sh. 5/00
Cheese, Kraft . . . . .	12 oz. . . . .	Sh. 2/55
Control . . . . .	gallon . . . . .	Sh. 2/64
Cap, Key Pale . . . . .	cube of 250 grammes . . . . .	52c.
Cotch Whisky . . . . .	quart . . . . .	Sh. 19/50
Rosene . . . . .	4 gallons . . . . .	Sh. 10/15—Sh. 12/50
Ce, long, boiled, Burma . . . . .	lb. . . . .	84c.
Coffee husk . . . . .	lb. . . . .	80c.—Sh. 1/20
Beans . . . . .	each . . . . .	19c.
Ginger, West African . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Sh. 2/88
Marind . . . . .	lb. . . . .	57c.—67c.
Chillies . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Sh. 2/25—Sh. 3/00
Min seeds, Indian . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Sh. 2/63
Assia . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Sh. 1/22
Calcutta fanning . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Sh. 3/00
Alk, fresh . . . . .	1½ lb. bottle . . . . .	75c.
Wood . . . . .	traditional bundle . . . . .	5c.
Matches, Key Brand . . . . .	box . . . . .	5c.
Charcoal . . . . .	lb. . . . .	14c.—21c.
Longies, various makes . . . . .	each . . . . .	Sh. 3/75—Sh. 17/50
Skramas, Sh. Othman (headkerchieves) . . . . .	each . . . . .	Sh. 3/75
Cigarettes, various brands . . . . .	50 . . . . .	Sh. 2/50—Sh. 3/00
Head (sold by baker) . . . . .	lb. . . . .	56c.
White shirting, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Sh. 2/44—Sh. 3/19
White, drill, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Sh. 3/00—Sh. 5/44
Black, drill, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Sh. 3/00—Sh. 4/87

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1952

	Number	Amount of Compensation
<i>Fatal Accident Cases :</i>		
Claimed and settled in Court . . . . .	5	Sh. 17,584
Pending . . . . .	4	—
No claim by dependents . . . . .	7	—
<i>Permanent Partial Disability Cases :</i>		
Settled in Court . . . . .	17	20,453
Settled out of Court . . . . .	27	14,879
Closed without award (no permanent injury and other reasons) . . . . .	101	—
Pending . . . . .	43	—
<i>Classification by Trades</i>		
Accidents on wharfs, on lighters, etc. . . . .		85
"    in factories and workshops . . . . .		63
"    on buildings under construction . . . . .		56

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1952

<i>Types of employment</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Period of Stoppage</i>	<i>Number of men</i>	<i>Man days lost</i>
Factory . . . . .	January	8 days	144	1,152
Dock Labour . . . . .	February	2 "	500	1,000
Factory . . . . .	March	2 "	50	100
Factory . . . . .	May	1 day	50	50
Dock Labour . . . . .	June	3 hours	250	90
Dock Labour . . . . .	October	3 days	150	450
Building Construction	October	3 "	50	150
Building Construction	December	1 day	24	24
TOTAL				3,016

## Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1949-50 TO 1951-52

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	£	£	£
1. Direct Taxation . . . . .	702,716	418,607	316,300
2. Customs and Excise . . . . .	295,206	246,179	215,000
3. Stamps, Licences, etc. . . . .	43,871	47,275	41,300
4. Receipt for or in aid of specific Government Services . . . . .	129,899	44,854	38,200
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements . . . . .	27,372	20,784	15,900

## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

13

	1951-52 £	1950-51 £	1949-50 £
5. Reimbursements by Her Majesty's Government . . . . .	27,101	35,943	23,309
7. Post and Telephones . . . . .	150,556	143,767	126,844
3. Miscellaneous . . . . .	129,594	131,279	145,659
9. Water Supply . . . . .	74,881	72,789	63,611
9. Electricity Supply . . . . .	151,915	113,836	112,849
1. Land Sales . . . . .	25,072	15,585	14,400
2. Receipts under Colonial Development and Welfare Act . . . . .	16,150	27,004	7,277
	<u>£1,774,333</u>	<u>£1,317,902</u>	<u>£1,120,847</u>

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50 TO 1951-52

	1951-52 £	1950-51 £	1949-50 £
1. Governor . . . . .	10,707	6,739	8,036
2. Administration . . . . .	2,262	3,718	4,094
3. Antiquities . . . . .	267	358	535
4. Audit . . . . .	9,851	6,465	7,827
5. Civil Aviation . . . . .	2,685	2,302	—
5. Economic Control . . . . .	7,634	6,825	10,322
7. Education . . . . .	78,172	57,498	59,826
3. Excise and Salt . . . . .	19,085	15,626	20,369
9. Judicial and Registration . . . . .	11,728	11,036	15,125
0. Labour and Social Welfare . . . . .	2,159	—	—
1. Legal . . . . .	3,958	3,685	8,372
2. Legislative Council . . . . .	644	466	429
3. Medical and Public Health . . . . .	160,506	140,688	171,764
4. Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	169,119	41,256	78,674
5. Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	33,002	27,407	32,009
6. Perim . . . . .	7,272	4,735	6,518
7. Police . . . . .	91,695	88,683	124,587
8. Posts and Telephones . . . . .	64,011	78,251	75,717
9. Printing Department . . . . .	14,615	886	—
0. Prison . . . . .	8,040	7,658	11,038
1. Public Relations and Information Service . . . . .	4,326	3,093	3,349
2. Public Works, Water and Drainage . . . . .	98,779	74,250	69,986
3. Public Works, Electricity . . . . .	125,315	84,937	89,485
4. Public Works, Recurrent . . . . .	66,877	13,444	56,874
5. Public Works, Non-Recurrent . . . . .	77,650	55,666	80,001
6. Secretariat . . . . .	25,736	21,978	33,251
7. Taxes on Income . . . . .	16,954	4,098	4,904
8. Township Authority, Aden . . . . .	30,415	28,310	36,321
9. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman . . . . .	12,183	12,001	14,930
0. Trade Registration . . . . .	2,288	2,214	4,023
1. Treasury . . . . .	13,870	10,476	14,003
2. Veterinary . . . . .	1,117	1,070	1,333
3. Development Expenditure from Surplus Balances . . . . .	183,278	233,797	133,652
4. Colonial Development and Welfare Act Schemes . . . . .	43,320	38,620	22,938
5. Contribution to Development Fund . . . . .	1,000,000	—	—
	<u>£2,399,520</u>	<u>£1,088,236</u>	<u>£1,200,158</u>



## ADEN COLONY

## STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1952

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
	£	s.cfs.		£	s.cfs.
<b>DEPOSITS :</b>			<b>CASH :</b>		
Post Office Savings Bank ..	292,753	7.64	Treasury ..	61,612	14.58
General Provident Fund ..	15,256	7.47	Crown Agents ..	543	9.83
Non-Pensionable Employees ..			Joint Colonial Fund ..	815,000	0.00
Provident Fund ..	35,496	8.52	Supreme Court ..	47	4.50
Aden Centenary Poor Relief ..			Township Authority, Sheikh ..		
Fund ..	6,057	11.92	Othman ..	72	3.20
Aden Cemetery Endowment ..			Kamaran ..	3,075	15.26
Fund ..	732	11.38	Indian Agents ..	3,383	5.59
Supreme Court ..	4,954	7.09	Seiyun ..	2,031	4.71
Belhaf Government Investment Account ..	6,649	10.56	Mukalla ..	1,295	9.38
Bir 'Ali Government Investment Account ..	2,747	17.16	Post Office ..	1,980	4.85
Mukalla Government Investment Account ..	72,811	3.26	British Agent W.A.P. ..	251	5.89
Sai'un Government Investment Account ..	1,128	18.28	Advances ..	..	..
Fadhli State Investment Account ..	3,000	16.09	Impress ..	..	..
Custodian of Enemy Property ..	16,644	4.00			
Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..	22,535	3.15	<b>INVESTMENTS :</b>		
Other Deposits ..	..	..	Post Office Savings Bank ..	254,751	13.17
			General Provident Fund ..	10,538	7.50
			Non-Pensionable Employees ..		
			Provident Fund ..	33,399	15.25
			Aden Centenary Poor Relief ..		
			Fund ..	6,057	11.92
			Aden Cemetery Endowment ..		
			Fund ..	504	0.00
			Belhaf Government Surplus ..		
			Fund ..	6,142	0.83
			Bir 'Ali Government Surplus ..		
			Fund ..	2,747	17.17
			Mukalla Government Surplus ..		
			Fund ..	72,811	3.33
			Sai'un Government Surplus ..		
			Fund ..	1,128	18.33
			Fadhli State Surplus Fund ..	2,919	10.00
			Custodian of Enemy Property ..	16,644	4.00
			Aden Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ..	20,647	0.09
			<b>RENEWALS &amp; REPLACEMENTS FUND :</b>		
			Water Supply ..	40,806	8.92
			Electricity Supply ..	66,246	11.96
			Surplus Fund ..	2,423,974	12.88
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,959,319</b>	<b>15.35</b>
			<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>s.cfs.</b>
			Water Supply ..	43,984	3.61
			Electricity Supply ..	80,084	9.54
			Drafts and Remittances ..	2,952	9.63
			Development Fund ..	1,000,000	0.00
			Reserve Fund ..	750,000	0.00
			Surplus Balance ex Aden Settlement Fund ..	226,351	10.66
			General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1951 ..	1,593,608	3.48
			Deduct : Deficit for 12 months ended 31st March, 1952 ..	625,187	9.28
				968,420	14.20
			Deduct : Depreciation on Investments ..	260,206	1.64
				708,214	12.56
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,852,871</b>	<b>7.00</b>

## TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the yield of each in 1951-52 were :

	£
Taxes on Income . . . . .	663,561
Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax . . . . .	182,055
House Property Tax . . . . .	24,638
Sanitation Tax . . . . .	14,166
Motor Spirit Tax . . . . .	67,920
Qat Tax . . . . .	30,611
Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported) . . . . .	14,621

*Income Tax*

Income tax for companies is at the rate of 37½ per cent and for individuals from 4 per cent to 75 per cent according to the amount of chargeable income. The table on page 17 shows the tax paid by individuals at various levels of income.

*Estate Duty*

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and Letters of administration are regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance (Cap. 33).

*Customs Tariff and Excise Duties*

There is no general customs tariff in Aden but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below :

Beer and other fermented liquor at *Sh.* 3.10 per gallon

Spirits, potable, at *Sh.* 66 per gallon of the strength of London proof.

Wines at *Sh.* 8.44 per gallon

Sparkling wines at *Sh.* 14.81 per gallon

Perfumed spirits at *Sh.* 24 per gallon

Methylated spirits at 9 per cent *ad valorem*

Cigarettes and biris from *Sh.* 5 per 1,000 to *Sh.* 11 per 1,000 according to the selling price.

Cigars and cheroots at 55 per cent *ad valorem*

Manufactured tobacco from 50 cents per lb. to *Sh.* 4 per lb. according to the selling price

Unmanufactured tobacco (Arabian and Indian) at *Sh.* 3.60 per maund of 28 lb.

Other kinds of unmanufactured tobacco at 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

Motor spirit at 72 cents per gallon

*House and Property Tax*

This tax is assessed in the Fortress at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs,

insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc., and the residue is known as the rateable value.

### *Sanitation Tax*

This tax in the Fortress is assessed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

### *Qat Tax*

The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office in the case of qat imported overland from the Yemen. Recently a superior quality of qat has been imported by air from Abyssinia and the tax is collected by the Customs and Excise Department near the airport. The tax is assessed at *Sh.* 5 per 20 lb. of all types of qat imported.

### *Vehicles*

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee varying between *Sh.* 12 and *Sh.* 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes and issue licences.

### *Trade Licences*

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the war as an aid to control and the fee then was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5 per annum except for trades in tobacco and dangerous substances, which pay higher rates.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF INCOME

## INCOME

Tax payable—	£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,750	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single . . . . .	Nil	4	8	12	20	28	36	48	72	126	170	232	362	519
Married (without children) .	Nil	Nil	2	6	10	16	24	32	54	99	144	193	323	465
Married 1 child . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7	11	18	26	45	85	130	175	303	440
„ 2 children . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	9	13	21	38	75	120	164	288	419
„ 3 children . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	12	16	32	66	110	154	272	402
„ 4 children . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8	12	27	59	98	143	257	386

Notes : 1. There are allowances for expenditure on life insurance.

2. There are increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden.

## Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

Indian currency was legal tender up to 30th September, 1951, thereafter the East African shilling became the legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation on 31st December, 1952, was :

Coin . . .	£192,264.	Notes . . .	£3,828,136.
------------	-----------	-------------	-------------

The banks operating in the territory are :

The National Bank of India Ltd.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.

The British Bank of Middle East.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is one Savings Bank operated by the Post Office. The amounts deposited in it and the number of depositors were :

	1951	1952
Number of depositors or members	3,595	4,022
Total Deposits . . .	Shs.5,774,584	Shs.5,990,820
Total Capital . . .	Shs.5,792,332	Shs.6,020,112

The foreign exchange rates in force are as follows :

	<i>Bank Selling Demand &amp; T.T.</i>	<i>Bank Buying Demand &amp; T.T.</i>
Sterling . . .	100 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 100 3/16	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ & 99 3/16
U.S.A. \$ . . .	Shs. 715=\$100	Shs. 705=\$100
Canadian \$ . . .	Shs. 729=\$100	Shs. 720=\$100
Swiss Francs . . .	Shs. 100=60 francs	Shs. 90=60 francs
French Francs . . .	Shs. 20=980 francs	Shs. 19=980 francs
Australian £ . . .	Shs.1,609=£A.100	Shs.1,605=£A.100
Egyptian £ . . .	Shs.2,060=£E.100	Shs.2,050=£E.100

## Chapter 5 : Commerce

Apart from the export of salt, the bulk of the trade of Aden falls into two main classes, namely, entrepot and transshipment.

The raw produce of neighbouring countries is transhipped at Aden to consuming countries in the vicinity. The importance of Aden as a bunkering port for supplies of coal and oil ensures frequent shipping opportunities. The principal trade is in skins, hides, coffee, cotton, piece-goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, oils, tobacco, gum, shells and salt.

The entrepot trade is in the hands of large merchants, European, Indian and Arab.

The import and export figures given in the tables which follow relate solely to trade passing through the port of Aden. Overland trade from and to the Western Aden Protectorate is not recorded.

## IMPORTS

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1951 Quantity</i>	<i>1952 Quantity</i>
rain, pulse and flour . . . . .	cwt.	1,082,111	1,176,541
eeding stuff for animals . . . . .	ton	351	241
imals for food . . . . .	cwt.	115,211	175,741
airy Produce . . . . .	cwt.	24,320	18,335
er of all descriptions including cider	gallon	252,174	241,913
offee . . . . .	cwt.	149,304	144,367
pirit . . . . .	gallon	13,116	13,289
/ines . . . . .	gallon	4,246	4,172
ea . . . . .	lb.	1,865,291	1,773,867
ates, wet . . . . .	ton	14,568	14,400
pices . . . . .	cwt.	38,065	44,040
ugar . . . . .	ton	16,371	10,400
obacco, Unmanufactured . . . . .	cwt.	58,737	41,504
" Manufactured . . . . .	lb.	2,589,956	2,353,418
oal . . . . .	ton	124,326	69,759
eds and Nuts for Oil . . . . .	ton	1,620	1,624
iums and Resins . . . . .	cwt.	55,472	64,092
lides, raw . . . . .	ton	1,044	510
kins, raw . . . . .	ton	2,492	171
hells and Cowries . . . . .	cwt.	4,768	3,013
otton Yarns . . . . .	lb.	2,743,252	4,508,367
otton piece-goods . . . . .	yd.	123,340,323	133,977,449
oolen piece-goods . . . . .	yd.	53,438	56,498
oolen manufactures all sorts . . . . .	cwt.	5,336	5,861
ootwear . . . . .	pair	394,818	321,143
erosene Oil . . . . .	gallon	1,674,784	1,362,304
etrol . . . . .	gallon	4,569,782	4,268,570
ubricating Oil . . . . .	gallon	330,529	560,084
ias Oil . . . . .	ton	147,896	53,537
uel Oil . . . . .	ton	2,414,776	2,639,150
Specie by value for 1950 . . . . .	<i>Shs.</i>		951,020
Specie by value for 1951 . . . . .	<i>Shs.</i>		3,498,002
Specie by value for 1952 . . . . .	<i>Shs.</i>		1,456,930
Estimated Total Imports (excluding spice) for 1950		£41,838,219	
" " " " " " 1951		£50,216,736	
" " " " " " 1952		£56,474,508	

*Foreign Payments*

In accordance with a directive from the Secretary of State restrictions were imposed at the end of February, 1952, on imports from all non-scheduled territories and the world open general licence previously in force for certain articles was cancelled. Imports from Japan of all goods were discontinued on 31st March, 1952, in view of the currency difficulties between Japan and the scheduled territories. The only exception was a small import of building materials authorised in the latter half of 1952.

It was hoped in the first instance to achieve a saving on foreign

payments by reducing non-st trade. Owing however to the open general licence, and to scheduled territories in January to reduce licensed imports to certain essential items, such open general licence from C a reduction of foreign paym have been achieved up to th

### *Textiles*

There has been a decline prices of grey sheetings ha tions had been placed on O.E.E.C. countries, and v of grey sheetings from E greatly in excess of loca trade. Manchester pri between 15 per cent and

### *Government Imports*

Flour, sugar and r supplies of flour and There was a tempora held up by strikes in the price of rice, the substantial decrease were obtained for t

### *General*

More motor ve from the United

There was a gre with the re-intro became plentiful

Import regulat

Ar

Grain, pulse and

Dairy Produce

Coffee . . .

Tea . . .

Fruit, dried or

without sug

Spices . . .

Sugar . . .

ported into the Port of Aden for transshipment or transport by sea or air to a destination named as the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading note.

the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Port Trust.

### Export Regulations

are required for all goods with the following

Majesty's mail.

Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Majesty's Forces.

Specified for export by land for use and consumption in the Aden and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty any bags.

Travellers' accompanied baggage.

Commercial travellers' samples.

For ships' bunkers.

For ships' bunkers.

Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.

Water and ice.

Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :

- Eastern Aden Protectorate
- Western Aden Protectorate
- Somaliland Protectorate
- Yemen
- Ethiopia
- India
- Ceylon
- East Africa.

Goods consigned to the Protectorate.

Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transport by sea to any body or in the margin of the bill of lading or freight note.



payments by reducing non-sterling imports by 25 per cent of 1951 trade. Owing however to the large commitments already made under open general licence, and to the number of credits opened with non-scheduled territories in January and February, it was found necessary to reduce licensed imports to 65 per cent of 1951 trade. In addition certain essential items, such as building materials, were placed under open general licence from O.E.E.C. countries. It was estimated that a reduction of foreign payments to at least 73 per cent of 1951 would have been achieved up to the end of 1952.

### *Textiles*

There has been a decline in the prices of piece-goods generally and prices of grey sheetings have been weak throughout 1952. No restrictions had been placed on the import of piece-goods from sterling and O.E.E.C. countries, and with the receipt in 1951 of large consignments of grey sheetings from Europe and India, local merchants held stocks greatly in excess of local requirements and the demands of entrepot trade. Manchester prices of processed sheeting and drills dropped between 15 per cent and 25 per cent during the year.

### *Government Imports*

Flour, sugar and rice continued to be imported by Government; supplies of flour and sugar were ample, but rice was in short supply. There was a temporary shortage of flour in 1951 as consignments were held up by strikes in Australian ports. There was a small increase in the price of rice, the price of flour remained steady and there was a substantial decrease in the price of sugar. Satisfactory new contracts were obtained for the supply of these commodities in 1953 and 1954.

### *General*

More motor vehicles and manufactured machinery were available from the United Kingdom.

There was a great scarcity of Egyptian onions and the price rose, but with the re-introduction of the open general licence supplies again became plentiful and the price returned to normal.

Import regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

## EXPORTS

<i>Articles</i>		<i>Unit</i>	1951 <i>Quantity</i>	1952 <i>Quantity</i>
Grain, pulse and flour	. . .	cwt.	810,457	763,108
Dairy Produce	. . .	cwt.	7,187	6,366
Coffee	. . .	cwt.	155,047	177,184
Tea	. . .	lb.	1,350,435	1,158,614
Fruit, dried or otherwise preserved				
without sugar	. . .	cwt.	189,981	188,233
Spices	. . .	cwt.	24,143	27,078
Sugar	. . .	cwt.	169,641	60,136

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1951 <i>Quantity</i>	1952 <i>Quantity</i>
Salt . . . . .	ton	338,767	342,196
Tobacco, Unmanufactured . . . . .	cwt.	19,961	19,543
"    Manufactured . . . . .	lb.	563,947	651,713
Seeds and Nuts for Oil . . . . .	ton	3,596	4,216
Gums and Resins . . . . .	cwt.	39,692	40,924
Oil, vegetable, non-essential . . . . .	gallon	88,720	57,797
Hides . . . . .	ton	1,550	994
Skins . . . . .	ton	2,543	2,127
Cotton Twist and Yarns . . . . .	lb.	7,901,587	4,356,027
Cotton piece-goods . . . . .	yd.	100,975,202	96,605,920
Kerosene Oil . . . . .	gallon	243,154	78,890
Petrol . . . . .	gallon	2,067,304	1,500,938
Mineral Oil . . . . .	gallon	1,266,055	12,212,083
Soap . . . . .	cwt.	23,382	27,377
Specie by value for 1950 . . . . .		Shs. 9,434,790	
"    "    "    "    1951 . . . . .		Shs. 6,992,038	
"    "    "    "    1952 . . . . .		Shs. 2,443,700	
Estimated Total Exports* (excluding specie) for 1950		£39,019,270	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    1951		44,366,410	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    1952		45,551,755	

\* Total exports include ships' stores and bunkers which amounted to £19,666,821 in 1950, £18,197,415 in 1951 and £23,983,228 in 1952.

Exports of grey sheetings were considerably reduced because the Sudan made direct purchases from India instead of looking to Aden for supplies ; exports were further curtailed owing to congestion at the port of Mombasa which held up the shipment of many outstanding orders placed with Aden merchants. Up to the time of the federation with Ethiopia, Eritrea took more of Aden's exports than any other country. It is still too early to estimate the general effect of the federation on trade.

Export restrictions on vehicles of United Kingdom manufacture were relaxed owing to the improved supply position.

American demand for skins all but ceased from April to November, 1952, and the main exports were to Italy and France, with some demand for hides from Greece. Since November the skin trade to America has made a good recovery and there has been a more general demand from European countries.

Export licences are issued freely for all goods with the exception of rationed commodities, essential items in short supply, imports from the United States under the dollar allocation, and items of strategic significance.

There is a considerable trade in supplying and bunkering ships amounting to about half the value of total exports.

Export regulations are listed in the appendix to this chapter.

#### PRICES

To assist in the control of prices and to endeavour to ensure fair practices in shops a number of honorary Controllers were appointed

early in 1951. On their advice profit margins in essential foodstuffs were reduced.

The Trade Advisory Board continued to meet.

## APPENDIX

### *Import Regulations*

Import licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

- I. Unmanufactured goods, the produce of neighbouring countries listed below :
  - Eastern Aden Protectorate
  - Western Aden Protectorate
  - Somaliland Protectorate
  - Yemen
  - Ethiopia
 with the exception of the following commodities :
  - Wheat ; Millet ; Plants ; Shrubs ; Cotton seeds ;
  - Unginned cotton ; Cotton lint ; Banana cuttings ;
  - Sugar cane cuttings.
- II. Locally manufactured goods originating from and produced in the Aden Protectorate, the Yemen and the Somaliland Protectorate.
- III. Passengers' accompanied baggage, or bona fide residents' personal effects.
- IV. Commercial travellers' samples.
- V. Bona fide gifts to residents in the Colony.
- VI. Returned goods of British origin.
- VII. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products of every description, including lubricating oil, imported by :
  - The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (Aden) Ltd.
  - The Shell Company (Aden) Ltd.
  - Socony Vacuum Oil Company Ltd.
  - Caltex Oil (Aden) Ltd.
 and supplies for the maintenance of their oil installations
- VIII. Coal for ships' bunkers.
- IX. Government imports of flour and sugar.
- X. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official use of foreign Consulates or offices of Commissioners of Commonwealth countries.
- XI. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment are not of United States origin.
- XII. Imports allowed in under open general licence.

- XIII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea or air to a destination named as such in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.
- XIV. Goods for the exclusive official use or consumption of Her Majesty's Forces, the Government of the Colony and the Aden Port Trust.

*Export Regulations*

Export licences are required for all goods with the following exceptions :

- I. Her Majesty's mail.
- II. Her Majesty's Government stores and goods for the use of Her Majesty's Forces.
- III. Goods for export by land for use and consumption in the Yemen and Aden Protectorate with the exception of the following commodities : Rice ; Flour ; Sugar ; Cement ; Iron and steel of all kinds, including scrap ; Iron manufactures, including pipes and fittings ; new or old empty gunny bags.
- IV. Passengers' accompanied baggage.
- V. Commercial travellers' samples.
- VI. Oil for ships' bunkers.
- VII. Coal for ships' bunkers.
- VIII. Goods, supplies, furnishing and equipment for the official or personal use of the Desert Locust Control provided such goods, supplies, furnishings and equipment are not of United States origin, and excluding foodstuffs.
- IX. Water and ice.
- X. Dates, dry and salted fish of all kinds for export to the following areas :  
Eastern Aden Protectorate  
Western Aden Protectorate  
Somaliland Protectorate  
Yemen  
Ethiopia  
India  
Ceylon  
East Africa.
- XI. Goods consigned to the Government of Somaliland Protectorate.
- XII. Goods imported into the Port of Aden for transhipment or onward transport by sea to a destination named as such in the body or in the margin of the relative manifest or bill of lading or freight note.

## Chapter 6 : Production

### SALT

There are four salt works, which are owned by private companies. Export of salt to India has been discontinued as India is now producing almost all the salt it needs. Japan is still buying large quantities at competitive prices. The tonnage produced during the two years is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1951 . .	304,302
1952 . .	376,079

### FISHERIES

#### *Fishing Areas and Methods*

The Colony coast extends for approximately 16 sea miles in a straight line but is heavily indented with rocky bays and sandy beaches. Fishing is almost totally coastal and shoals of small fish are caught in the shallow waters of the inner harbour. The only deep-sea fishing carried out is just inside the 100-fathom line on rocky heads in the otherwise sandy bottom at distances up to 16 miles from the coast. No inland fisheries exist because of the arid geography of the Colony.

Fishing methods are mostly ancient having been handed down through generations of fishermen. Dugout canoes from 9 feet to 30 feet long and sewn or nailed planked surf boats (sambuks) up to 35 feet long are the principal fishing craft. The small canoes (houris) are fished by one man with handline for rock fish and trolling for migratory shoaling fish. The larger houris are used by a crew of three or four with cotton nets for shoals of a type of mackerel, and with handlines on the rocky coast. In addition, beach seines and rectangular bottom set nets are set by this type of craft. The surf boats are mostly used during the summer months with a crew of eleven using encircling gill nets, and during the months of March, April and May for deep-sea hand lining.

Principal methods used are hand lines, trolling lines, fine cotton gill nets, a form of encircling gill triangular net in cotton or heavy Indian twine, a rectangular bottom set net with leader, lift nets and various tangle and beach seine nets.

#### *Organisation*

The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*nakhoda*) of

each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands ; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish.

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

### *Marketing*

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the needs of the population except in the summer months when gluts are common.

### *Events affecting Production*

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

### *Fisheries Department*

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one

## FISHERMEN, BOATS AND FISHING GEAR IN THE COLONY AT THE END OF 1952

	Bureika	Fukum	Hiswa	Sheikh Othman	Crater	Tawahi	Khormaksar
Sambuks . . . . .	27	13	—	—	3	—	—
Houris (line) . . . . .	57	—	—	32	100	30	—
Houris (net) . . . . .	35	46	14	5	10	7	17
Large encircling gill nets . . . . .	50	29	10	2	—	—	—
Small encircling gill nets . . . . .	58	52	48	2	6	7	—
Bottom Box nets . . . . .	32	27	13	—	16	—	—
Shark nets . . . . .	29	14	23	1	2	—	55
Beach Seines . . . . .	30	23	3	2	4	—	—
Lift nets . . . . .	22	13	—	—	—	—	—
Anchovy Seines . . . . .	16	14	—	—	—	—	—
Cast nets . . . . .	51	—	—	55	283	67	63
Shark lines . . . . .	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen . . . . .	438	249	70	112	243	28	48

N.B. (i). Figures for Bureika and Fukum are accurate ; the rest are estimated.

(ii). One powered sambuk is operating from Bureika with a 9 h.p. diesel engine and one from Crater with a 15 h.p. air-cooled diesel engine.

EXPORTS OF DRIED AND SALTED FISH	
1951 . . . . .	2,094 tons
1952 . . . . .	2,487 tons

skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953.

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated.

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks ; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood ; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines ; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preservatives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen.

#### *Fisheries Committee*

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken.

#### OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money.

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.



Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors ; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors :

Salt Works . . . .	Italian, Indian
Soap Works . . . .	French
Dyeing and Printing . . . .	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory . . . .	Indian
Shipping Agencies . . . .	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms . . . .	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Department and Policy*

The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad ; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

for entry into one of the Colleges at the end of the intermediate course. In Government schools primary education is free ; for intermediate education a fee of *Sh.45* a year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Sh.90*. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those in Government schools.

### *Provision for Education*

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother-tongue of the large majority), and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujrati. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical classes, which were run for a few months in a neighbouring primary school, were transferred to the completed Technical College buildings in November, 1951. The first intake consisted of 60 boys. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, in carpentry and joinery ; cabinet-making ; engineer fitting ; and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms was freely given and an advisory committee was constituted.

The former Government Secondary School closed at the end of 1952 when its premises and the students in its lower section were given over to the Government Intermediate School. The students of the upper section was transferred to the nearly complete Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The college has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projection box, boarding accommodation for 30 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided, or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education, whilst the Technical College will take them as far as examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the Cambridge School Certificate Examination of December, 1951, 29 boys from Aden College sat of whom seven were successful. Attached to Aden College there is a one-year teacher-training section for men teachers, and attached to the Girls' Intermediate School there is a two-year training section for women teachers.

The ages of entry and leaving for primary schools are 6/8 to 10/12 years ; for intermediate schools 11/12 to 14/15 years ; and for secondary schools and the two colleges 14/15 to 18/19 years.

*Numbers of Schools and Pupils*

The number of schools in 1952 were :

Type of School	Pri- mary	Boys' Inter- mediate	Second- ary	Pri- mary	Girls' Inter- mediate	Second- ary
Government	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided	8	5	2	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	7	3	1	4	—	—

As at 31st March, 1952, there were 2,397 boys and 902 girls (with 129 teachers) attending Government schools ; 1,844 boys and 699 girls (with 104 teachers) attending aided schools ; and 891 boys and 178 girls (with 39 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

*Expenditure on Education*

During the financial year 1951-52 £78,172 was spent by the Education Department of which £68,813 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £7,346 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £8,952.

*Studies abroad*

In March, 1952, there were eight men and one woman studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government ; in addition there were five private male scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses :

	Men	Women	Sponsored Men
Nursing . . .	3	1	—
Medicine . . .	3	—	—
Teaching . . .	2	—	—
Engineering . . .	—	—	2
Law . . .	—	—	2
Architecture . . .	—	—	1

In addition, there were four girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum, two of whom returned during the year to teach.

*Teacher Training*

In 1952 no more than 12 men were under training of whom only eight were new to the profession ; the other four were withdrawn from training from Government or aided schools. The training curriculum was revised and the required standard of education at entry was raised. Girls go into training at a much earlier age direct from the Government Intermediate School after seven years of schooling and are easier to recruit though there is serious wastage through early marriage. One girl was under training during 1952.

To strengthen the local staff two Indian men teachers were employed at the Government Secondary School and three women teachers from Egypt at the Government girls' schools. Some aided and independent schools (notably the Gujrati school) import teachers, mainly from India.

### *Further Education*

**Women.** Classes were conducted in purdah conditions for Arab teachers and other Arab female adults in school premises. Women of various races also met weekly at a club run by the Women's Voluntary Services.

**Men.** The annual vacation course for Government men teachers was held ; of the 250 men present for the fortnight's course, 60 came from the Western Protectorate and some 30 from non-Government schools. The emphasis of the course was on craftwork.

Evening classes were again announced by the Education Department but so poor was the response that none came into being. A course for non-Arabs in Arabic was run successfully.

### *Libraries*

The former British Council library of some 10,000 volumes was taken over by the Education Department and membership rose to 189 of whom 38 were Arabs, 52 Indians, 88 Europeans, nine Somalis and two Jews. Attached to the Library is a reading-room visited by some 350 people monthly. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have small libraries. The library at the Teachers' Club was increased to about 1,500 volumes.

### *Activities among Teachers*

Apart from the usual vacation course, monthly meetings of teachers were held, the theme being the use of the film in education. The monthly magazine, edited by a panel of teachers, reached its 42nd number ; it is most useful as a vehicle for advice and information. The committee of the Teachers' Club was active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea-parties for distinguished visitors to the Colony. The textbook committee, consisting of selected teachers from the Government primary and intermediate schools under the chairmanship of the Education Officer, met once a month to discuss the preparation of new textbooks suitable for Aden.

Teachers, particularly in the Government primary schools, concentrated much more on the better teaching of handwork ; much notable work was done in modelling and map-making. In the girls' schools the standard of cookery, needlework, dressmaking and flower-making are high.

### *Parents' Committee*

The attendance at the annual meetings of parents to elect the new committees rose and considerable interest was shown in the reports presented. The committee continued to give most valuable assistance to the officers of the Department and constituted a useful means of communication with parents in general.

### *The Five-Year Plan*

With the occupation of Aden College in April, 1952, (although the buildings were not complete and the grounds not ready) and of the

Technical College in November, 1951, the only remaining capital project was the Intermediate School for Girls.

### *Health*

Although a special medical officer for schools was not appointed the amount of medical and dental attention was increased. The system of school dressers and of attendance at hospital was improved. There was no epidemic during the year. The supply of school milk was extended to the full three terms instead of, as previously, two terms.

## HEALTH

### *General*

Although the port is astride the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea it has remained conspicuously free from any of the Convention diseases. Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever and typhus did not occur in the Colony during 1951-52—indeed they have not occurred as endemic diseases for a number of years. Many ships and dhows of many nationalities reach the port in transit to other parts of the world, but vigilance by the Port Health Authorities and the Public Health Department combined with growing appreciation of the value of the International Sanitary Control measures have ensured the continued absence of epidemic diseases. During the latter part of 1952 influenza was imported from Europe and elsewhere, and caused the sickness rate to rise. Fortunately this disease did not increase the mortality rate.

From an epidemiological point of view the hinterland of Aden presents greater problems than do the sea and airborne traffic except, probably, the importation of influenza which is more likely to arrive by sea and air than from the interior.

An outbreak of plague in the Yemen in 1951 was countered in Aden by dusting immigrants from the Yemen with 10 per cent D.D.T. at the Police posts on the outskirts of the Colony, and anti-rat measures were intensified.

The state of environmental hygiene and sanitation continued to be fairly satisfactory, there being a marked absence of flies and mosquitoes. Sanitation in certain areas still requires attention and this is being examined with a view to providing better housing conditions.

### *Maternity and Child Welfare*

The infant mortality rate has shown a steady decline over the last 10 years. In 1951 the crude rate was 156.96 per 1,000 live births, in 1952 it was 139.92 per 1,000. As a comparison it may be mentioned that in 1943 the crude rate was 238.97 per 1,000. Increased attention has been given to the maternity and child welfare aspects of the Medical Department's work and during April, 1952, a new block of wards was in the process of being added to the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital and Clinic. In order to expand the influence of maternity and child welfare work in homes four Home Visitors were engaged. These Visitors have proved invaluable; they were recruited

from local Arab women who observed purdah and were, therefore, able to gain easy access to the homes of others who also observed the purdah system.

The maternal mortality rate fell from 3.07 per 1,000 live and still-births in 1951 to 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952.

### *Diseases*

Diseases attributable to water-borne infection were entirely absent because the water supply is protected and chlorinated. The cases of enteric fever or dysentery which do occur are of a sporadic nature, many of them having been infected outside the Colony.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis showed a steady decline over previous years. In 1950 the death rate was recorded as 113 per 100,000 of the population ; in 1951 100 per 100,000 ; in 1952 84 per 100,000. During 1952 the World Health Organisation sent an international team, comprising one medical officer and one nurse, to carry out tuberculin testing of the local population below the age of 18 and to inoculate all non-reactors with B.C.G. vaccine. The team stayed in Aden for four months and tested approximately 31,000 people, of whom 7,750 non-reactors were vaccinated, approximately 14,000 were positive reactors and 8,000 or so persons failed to reappear for inspection. It is hoped to follow this visit up by asking the World Health Organisation to undertake a tuberculosis survey of the Colony.

The Colony remained free from malaria and the Aedes index fell to the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.007.

The principal causes of mortality in 1951 were :

Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	304
Other fevers . . . . .	266
Senility . . . . .	171
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	147
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	100
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to first year of life . . . . .	94
Diseases of the heart . . . . .	62
Violent or accidental deaths . . . . .	66
Other diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	48

Modern treatment for these diseases is given by the Civil Hospital (350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission (80 beds) and, when required, generous assistance is provided by the R.A.F. medical officers stationed in Aden, both in consultative and specialist capacities. Steps have been taken to introduce the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death so that closer comparison can be made with other countries.

Prevention of the diseases listed above follows the usually accepted procedures but special emphasis is placed on a purified water supply, high standard of sanitation and the necessity for legislation to control itinerant vendors of foodstuffs. Milk, either goat's or cow's, is usually boiled before use and does not constitute a grave danger in the spread of disease.

*Medical and Public Health Department*

The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division, Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Private Practice</i>
Director of Medical Services . . . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent . . . . .	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic . . . . .	1			
Surgical Specialist . . . . .	1			
Medical Officers . . . . .	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	2			
Matron . . . . .	1			
Nursing Sisters . . . . .	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . . . . .	1			
Assistant Dental Officer . . . . .	1			
Nursing Orderlies . . . . .	148			

*Expenditure*

Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33½ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

## SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

- Aden Boy Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Standing Committee.
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary



workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years :

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December . . .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked . . .	5	4

The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish ; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

## Chapter 8 : Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888).

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery.

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed.

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946.

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25).

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding Shs.2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps.

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding Shs.2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.

The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding Shs.30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

## 1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.

The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.

The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.

This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.

The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years.

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony.

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and publication of advertisements of cures.

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea.

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted.

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and consolidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927.

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces.

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952),

which provided mainly for the better enforcing of discipline in the Force.

The General Loan and Stock Ordinance (No. 20 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised by the Government of Aden Colony under separate legislation and provided for the creation of Aden Colony stock. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The General Local Loan Ordinance (No. 21 of 1952), which set out the terms and conditions under which loans may be raised locally in the Colony by the issue of debentures by the Government of the Colony under separate legislation. It is similar in form to legislation passed in other Colonies.

The Trustee Investment in Aden Government Securities Ordinance (No. 22 of 1952), which provided safeguards to facilitate the investment of trust and other funds in the United Kingdom in Aden Government securities.

The Education Ordinance (No. 23 of 1952), which made provision for control of education in the Colony. This legislation was necessitated by the expansion of both Government and private education.

## Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

There are subordinate civil and criminal courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge. In addition, there are Magistrate's Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman.

The criminal system of law is based on that of India, modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Colony during the years 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

<i>Supreme Court</i>				1951	1952
Original Criminal	.	.	.	3	5
Criminal Appeals	.	.	.	77	123
Criminal Revision	.	.	.	22	15
Original Civil	.	.	.	476	566
Civil Appeals	.	.	.	19	22

In addition the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters dealing with personal status where in the case of Muslims Sharia Law is applied.

#### *Magistrates' Courts*

	1951	1952
Criminal Cases . . . .	10,172	9,262
Civil Cases . . . . .	758	840

### POLICE

#### *Establishment*

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the Colony and the islands of Perim and Kamaran is vested in a Commissioner of Police and the following was the approved establishment of his Force for 1952 :

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Ch. Inspectors, Inspectors &amp; Sub-Insp.</i>	<i>Cadets</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>
Civil Police . . . . .	8	20	4	369
Armed Police . . . . .	2	12	—	321
Little Aden Refinery detachment	14	18	—	112
Total Establishment . . . .	24	50	4	802

The Civil Police are employed on the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force and is available for any duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. Civil Police are trained in normal police duties but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

Approval was given in the latter part of the year for the provision of additional police for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project at Little Aden where over 10,000 people of all races are expected to be employed during construction, which started in November, 1952, and is expected to continue for about two and a half years.

#### *Organisation*

The Colony is divided into four Police Divisions each under the command of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors or Inspectors in charge of Police Stations.

The Commissioner deals with Divisions direct assisted by a Deputy Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Force, and a Superintendent who is responsible for crime investigation and collection of intelligence.

The Armed Police occupy barracks strategically situated in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by a Superintendent who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

#### *Recruitment and Training*

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by recruiting either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The training course lasts for three months.

The standard of literacy is very low and many of the recruits can neither read nor write Arabic. Only a few are able to read and write simple English. Evening schools were started in June, 1952, by arrangement with the Director of Education who provided teachers and allowed the use of classrooms at three schools.

Athletics were revived and a very good meeting was held in December, 1952.

## CRIME

## SERIOUS AND MINOR CASES IN 1952.

<i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code</i>	<i>Cases Reported</i>	<i>Taken to Court</i>	<i>Con-victed</i>	<i>Under Investi-gation</i>	<i>No. of Juveniles Convicted</i>
Homicide . . . . .	3	1	1	1	—
Other offences against the person :					
(a) Attempted Murder . . . . .	2	2	2	—	—
(b) Rape and unlawful carnal knowledge . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Unnatural offences . . . . .	7	4	4	—	—
(d) Other offences . . . . .	191	158	116	10	5
Malicious injury to property . . . . .	5	2	2	—	—
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property) :					
(a) Theft . . . . .	717	347	264	38	25
(b) House-breaking . . . . .	186	63	49	4	5
(c) Criminal & house trespass . . . . .	42	28	23	3	—
(d) Other . . . . .	255	121	106	3	2
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>
Minor Acts . . . . .	5,429	5,229	3,589	14	18

1952 saw an increase of 33 per cent in serious crime compared with 1951. The rise in crime coincided with an apparent very marked increase in the population. Thefts rose by 43 per cent and house breakings by 34 per cent.

*Other Police Duties*

*Fire Fighting.* Twelve fires were attended and dealt with by the police.

*Immigration and Passports.* There was an increase in 1952 of 30 per cent in the number of immigrants as compared with 1951. Seven hundred and four new entry permits were issued and over 19,000 people were dealt with by the Immigration Officers. Over 10,770 people left the Colony.

The number of travel documents issued in 1952 was 4,250, an increase of 60 per cent over the previous year. The work increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to employ an officer on full-time duty from August, 1952.

*Licensing of Vehicles.* £19,756 was collected in fees in 1952 and £15,386 in 1951. The increase was mainly due to the arrival of vehicles in the Colony in connection with the construction of the refinery at Little Aden.

The number of driving licences issued in 1952 was 1,423 compared with 968 in 1951.

*Traffic Accidents.* There were 384 accidents on the roads of the Colony in 1952 and 242 in 1951. The number of persons killed was 25 in 1952 and 11 in 1951.

*Licensing of Arms.* Very strict control over the licensing of arms is maintained and licences to possess arms are only issued after the most careful enquiries have been made. An amnesty was proclaimed in October, 1952, advising persons in possession of unlicensed firearms to license them or hand them over to the Police.

## PRISONS

### *General*

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders, irrespective of age and length of sentence, persons committed to prison on remand, and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is declared a place of detention for persons of unsound mind with criminal tendencies.

Approximately 73 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and neighbouring territories. Almost all of them are illiterate and very primitive.

Administration of the prison follows the practice adopted in Indian and most colonial prisons and is governed by the Prison Ordinance.

### *Staff*

The prison is under the control of a part-time Superintendent who is assisted by a jailer, an assistant jailer and two clerks. The warders, including instructors, numbered 38.

### *Prisoners*

The total committals to prison was 2,184 in 1952, compared with 1,949 in 1951. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 179 in 1952 as against 134 in 1951. Prisoners admitted to prison on conviction are divided into two categories, first offenders and recidivists. The percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 54 and 46 respectively.

### *Discipline*

Order and discipline among the prisoners were well maintained during the period.

### *Health*

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average sick was 3.2 in 1952, as against 3.3 in 1951. There was no serious illness among the prison inmates during 1952. A Medical



Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist the doctor.

### *Education*

Rehabilitation and education of prisoners is difficult to achieve; most of them are illiterate and very few are serving long sentences. An attempt is made to give them rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic. Those who can read either English or Arabic are able to borrow books.

### *Training*

All convicted prisoners are put to work and are trained in one of the following crafts : cane work, weaving, carpet making, tailoring and carpentry. In addition, the prisoners are employed on stone-breaking, shoe-repairing, gardening, cooking, washing and water drawing.

An earnings scheme has been recommended by the Board of Prison Visitors and the question of its introduction is under consideration.

There is no extra-mural work in operation at present.

### *Remission System*

A convicted prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month may by industry and good conduct earn a remission of up to one-third of his sentence.

### *After-Care*

No after-care arrangements for prisoners on their release as yet exist.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is obtained from bore-wells situated at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the principal industrial and residential areas. No treatment other than chlorination is required, though the water has a rather high percentage of dissolved salts.

The average daily consumption is about two and a half million gallons. The following figures show the increase in the consumption of water between 1950 and 1952 :

	1950 <i>Million gallons</i>	1951 <i>Million gallons</i>	1952 <i>Million gallons</i>
Water raised from boreholes .	710.5	767.0	901.9
Water consumed by civil population	235.0	264.0	293.6
Water sold to shipping . .	73.0	82.3	88.7
Water consumed by Military .	158.3	189.0	227.9
Water used in Public Gardens .	142.9	56.9	28.5
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for) . . .	101.3	174.8	263.2

A new three-million gallon reservoir and a new pump-house will be completed in 1953.

The waterworks are operated by the Public Works Department.

Revenue derived from the sale of water during 1951 and 1952 was £733,740 and £866,900 and expenditure was £756,950 and £864,035 respectively.

#### ELECTRICITY

A public supply of electricity was instituted in 1926 and the plant consisted initially of three 330 kVA. turbo-generating sets with oil fire boilers. By the end of 1947 various extensions had taken place and the installed capacity consisted of two 1,200 kW. turbo-generating sets and one 750-kW. set, with corresponding boiler capacity. In addition, two 250 kW. diesel sets were installed in an adjacent power station. This capacity had not been increased by the end of 1952 and demand has exceeded the available capacity of the plant for some time. The Electricity Department provides supplies to both civilian and military consumers, but in recent years it has been necessary to operate military standby plant during peak periods.

The following are the particulars of the present supply :

Generation and HT distribution : 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles.

Local distribution LT supply : 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

The following are the particulars of generation, revenue and consumers for 1951 and 1952 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Units Generated</i>	<i>Total Revenue</i>	<i>Number of Consumers</i>
1951	12,175,971	£151,623	5,281
1952	14,167,635	£231,244	6,131

A new power station is under construction which will comprise initially two 5,000-kW. sets with the necessary boiler capacity. Work is expected to be completed early in 1954.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Buildings*

Contractors have completed or are in the process of building the following offices and quarters :

- 10 Experimental Class 'C' houses, Hedjuff.
- 4 houses for subordinate staff, Electricity Department.
- 6 erectors' quarters, New Power Station.
- 10 servants' quarters, Officers' Houses, Khormaksar.
- 4 houses for Government officers, Khormaksar.
- 3 blocks of 'A' Class flats, Maalla.
- 15 houses for subordinate staff, Crater.
- Aden College (see Chapter 7).
- 40 sweepers' quarters, Crater.
- 8 offices for the Income Tax Department.
- New Printing Press Building.
- Extensions and additions to the Maternity Clinic, Crater.
- Conversion of the old Protectorate College to a block of 4 flats.

A considerable amount of building work has also been undertaken departmentally, the principal items being :

120 working-class quarters, Sheikh Othman.

Extensions to P.W.D. Office, Crater.

Telephone Test Huts, Khormaksar, Crater and Sheikh Othman.

New roofs to 12 Police Quarters, Maala.

All public buildings have been kept in reasonable repair and minor improvements effected where necessary.

Draft schemes with preliminary estimates have been prepared for the Girls' College, the new hospital and swimming pools at Seera Island and Tawahi.

Building by the public has increased considerably. One hundred and eighty-three permanent building permits were issued and 188 plots of land leased for the erection of residential, commercial, and industrial premises in 1951. Two hundred and eighty permits were granted in 1952.

Because the acute shortage of accurate survey data in the Fortress area, various survey projects have been arranged by contract. This held up sale of land but 68 leases were completed in 1952.

### *Roads*

A new Executive Engineer was appointed.

The work of macadamising main roads in the developed areas has continued and several streets have been surfaced during the year.

Work was completed on a new road from Sheikh Othman via United Salt Works to the Rubble Mound, and a survey made of a projected access road via Aidroos Valley to the "Plateau" above Crater.

Work was also in hand on the construction of the new St. Mary's Bridge, Crater, which will provide a considerably improved alignment connecting the Esplanade and Main Pass Roads. A subway for foot traffic will be a feature of the construction.

## Chapter 11 : Communications

### SHIPPING

The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught ; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet ; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels ; five second-class berths, including one oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size ; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line ; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

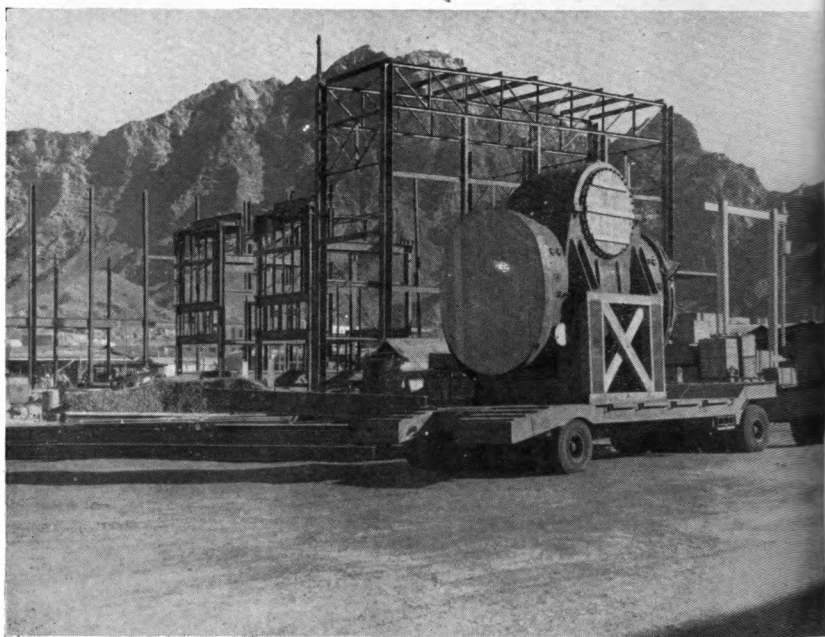
The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the



MAALA HARBOUR AND FORESHORE



DHOW SHIPBUILDING YARD IN THE COLONY



NEW POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN  
THE COLONY



STREET SCENE IN THE COLONY

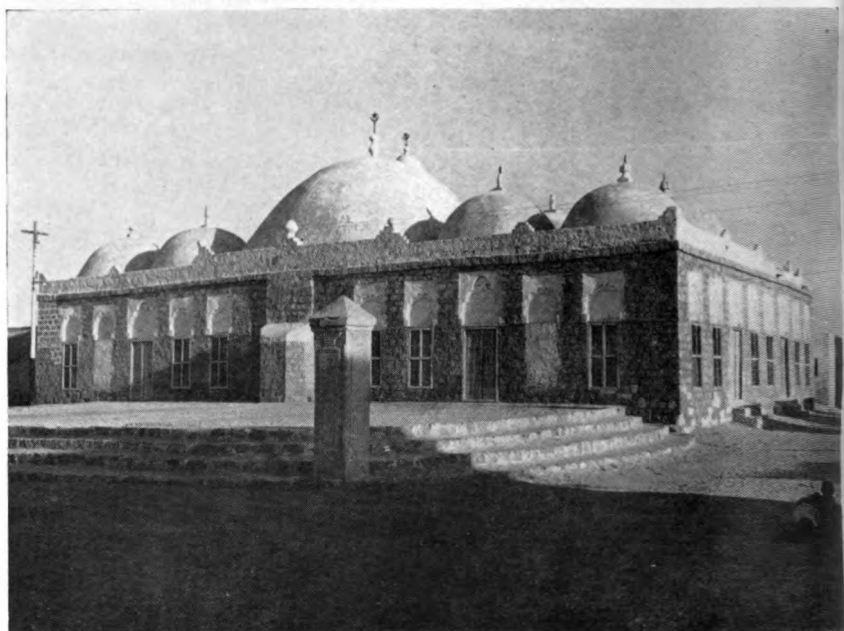




HAND-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE



ANIMAL-OPERATED IRRIGATION IN THE PROTECTORATE



THE MOSQUE IN KAMARAN



NOMAD FAMILY MOVING HOUSE IN THE PROTECTORATE

Port of Aden during 1951 was 4,338 with an aggregate tonnage of 18,715,839 and in 1952 the number was 4,620 with a tonnage of 20,477,679.

The number of country craft which entered the port during 1951 was 1,816 with an aggregate tonnage of 145,916 and in 1952 the number was 1,685 with a tonnage of 130,003.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the port during 1951 and 1952 :

<i>Nationality</i>	1951		1952	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British . . .	2,355	11,115,667	2,381	11,451,779
French . . .	107	569,062	121	628,009
Italian . . .	295	895,565	329	1,153,827
American . . .	216	981,976	214	948,655
Others . . .	1,365	5,153,569	1,575	6,295,409
	<hr/> 4,338	<hr/> 18,715,839	<hr/> 4,620	<hr/> 20,477,679

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed in bituminous macadam, and the carriage-ways vary in width from 20 feet to about 40 feet. Some secondary roads are similarly constructed. There are about eight miles of streets in the bazaar areas which have not yet been made up. As and when funds and materials permit, existing unmade roads are surfaced.

The Colony has :

<i>Bituminous</i>	<i>Water-bound</i>	<i>Unmade</i>	<i>Miles</i>
<i>Macadam Roads</i>	<i>Macadam Roads</i>	<i>Roads</i>	<i>Total</i>
57.20	7.30	11.97	76.47

The total number of licensed vehicles was 3,215.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airfields in the Colony, Khormaksar, the official airport, and Sheikh Othman, maintained as a stand-by. Khormaksar is controlled by the Royal Air Force which provides the Air Traffic Control, Flight Information and Meteorological facilities.

The construction of a civil airport within the limits of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Khormaksar was completed early in 1952 and the new terminal building was officially opened by the Governor on 1st May, 1952. Arrangements are being concluded for International Aeradio Limited to instal and operate a Civil Aviation Aeromobile Communication Service and three W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi and Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. These services will commence early in 1953.

The Colony has been served by five international airlines : Aden



Airways Limited, Air India International, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines Incorporated, and Misrair. Aden Airways Limited connects Aden Colony with the Protectorate through its twice weekly service to Mukeiras and weekly service to Riyan, with extensions on alternate weeks to Qatn and Ghuraf. The Company also maintained twice weekly services to and from Cairo through Asmara, Port Sudan and Jeddah, with a weekly stop at Kamaran, Djibouti and Assab. A weekly service was operated to and from Khartoum via Djibouti and Asmara. Another weekly service operated to Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Mombasa. Hargeisa was the final destination of a flight operating weekly through Berbera. Aden Airways flights to Ethiopia operated weekly to Dire-Dawa returning via Djibouti, and twice weekly to Addis Ababa via Djibouti and Dire-Dawa (omitting Dire-Dawa on one outward flight). A weekly service was inaugurated by Aden Airways to Karachi via Riyan and Bahrein but was subsequently withdrawn through restrictions being imposed by the Saudi Arabian authorities on flights across the "Empty Quarter".

Air India International, using Constellation aircraft, operated a weekly service from Bombay to Nairobi via Karachi and Aden without commercial rights on the sector Aden-Nairobi. A fortnightly tourist service using Skymaster aircraft on the same route was added in December, 1952.

B.O.A.C. commenced a weekly return service with Hermes aircraft on the route London-Rome-Cairo-Aden-Nairobi in May, 1952.

Ethiopian Airlines Inc. operated a daily passenger/freight service by Dakota between Addis Ababa and Aden via Dire-Dawa and Djibouti with one additional weekly passenger service. After the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea one of the freighter services was re-routed and another service added.

Misrair commenced operations to Aden with Viking aircraft in May, 1951, maintaining a twice weekly service from Cairo via Asmara calling at Khartoum and Jeddah alternately.

A steady increase has been apparent in the number of civil aircraft landing in the Colony. Landings during 1952 totalled 1,713 compared with 1,498 in 1951.

#### POSTS

There are four post offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Protectorate and one at Kamaran. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money order business is transacted at the four post offices in the Colony, at one in the Protectorate and at Kamaran. The following items of mail were dealt with :

1951	1952
4,958,800	5,723,600

An automatic telephone system is in operation in Aden and Sheikh Othman. An overseas radio-telephone service provides communication with the United Kingdom and Kenya and in 1952 the service was extended to certain places on the continent of Europe and to the

United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

## Chapter 12 : Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

### PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden :

Official Government Gazette .	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin . . . .	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah . . . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda . . . . .	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Junoob . . . .	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhood . . . . .	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

### BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

### INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour and Welfare Department.

Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised.

## Chapter 13 : General

### ARCHAEOLOGY

In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscriptions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A. Jamme of Louvain.

### ARCHIVAL SURVEY

In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of Government archives and records. Though the survey was not complete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

### CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing membership of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

membership, at present regrettably small, is increasing, and it is to be hoped that when the books are housed in the new library building which is to be situated in the centre of Crater, its greater accessibility will encourage more Arabs to join.

There is no tradition of pictorial art in South-West Arabia and practically no native handicrafts, therefore it is unusually difficult for the local Arab to produce anything original or characteristic, and his attempts at self-expression are all influenced by foreign art and have none of the freshness of primitive or aboriginal painting. He is indeed a late-comer to all the finer arts and consequently lacks taste and spontaneity. Nevertheless, the urge for self-expression is there, and the Aden Arts Club came into being specifically with the idea of encouraging people of all races interested in painting to meet together. In this it has been only partially successful as once again the European element tends to submerge the Arab.

In the last three years the Arts Club has sponsored three exhibitions of painting (two of which included handicrafts) and these exhibitions have certainly caused a quickening of interest even if they have produced no more tangible result. Though the show of talent is unimpressive, it is too early to demand standards and the aim is to arouse interest and stimulate endeavour. The same purpose is being pursued amongst the women, and here the standard of handicrafts, as produced by the Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club, has shown marked improvement—possibly because they are quick to grasp that good work can command a good market. Such incentive is excellent, and it is a pity that it is inapplicable to the less functional arts.

## PART III

### Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude  $12^{\circ} 47' N.$  and longitude  $45^{\circ} 10' E.$ , about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb on the southern coast of Arabia. It comprises :

(a) The Peninsula on which are situated the main town known as Crater, the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes, and known collectively as Steamer Point but more particularly by the name of the spurs of Jebel Shamsan, on which buildings have been constructed, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The Isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden Peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township are being built.

(d) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation ; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high, and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the westward and north-west of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour, and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

Cultivation occurs at Sheikh Othman in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance ; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. It possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. These come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without picking up the land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty, and in some years non-existent, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

## Chapter 2 : History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade-route between Egypt and India and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, the trade followed much the same course as the main trade-route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538 and remained in their hands about 100 years, when the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove the Turks out; Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, when its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling-stations on trade-routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population excluding military has risen from 500 to 300,000 (according to the latest estimate).

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal, and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim, and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

### Chapter 3 : Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein, he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than four official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 381. The majority of the islanders are fishermen, and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. A wireless set is maintained by the Police.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate ; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and the Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are two local Government bodies in the Colony. The larger is known as Fortress Township Authority and the area governed embraces the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population estimated to be 80,000 to 100,000. This area includes the Military and the R.A.F. establishments. The other is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 30,000 persons, nearly all non-Europeans, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found small coastal villages whose inhabitants number approximately 2,500.

The Fortress Township Authority now includes three elected members in addition to four nominated official and three nominated unofficial members. At the 1951 elections two Arabs and one Pakistani, who unfortunately died during the period of his service, were elected. At the by-election an Arab newspaper editor was elected. Both the general and the by-election passed off without incident.

The qualifications for a voter are Aden or British birth and two years' residence, or foreign birth and five years' residence. In addition a voter must be a male of over twenty-one years and own property worth *Sh.*1,500, or pay rent of *Sh.*18 a month, or have an income *Sh.*200 a month. A candidate must be of Aden or British birth and possess the qualifications of a voter. At the 1951 elections the electoral roll for the Fortress Township contained the names of 4,930 persons. In the Sheikh Othman Township Authority area the people are not so developed politically and a fully nominated Authority is retained with three officials, one Arab resident and one European resident as members.

The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.



## PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

## Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the *frasila*, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

## Chapter 5 : Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

- BELHAVEN, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.
- BURCKHARDT, J. L. *Travels in Arabia*. 2 vols. London, Henry Colburn, 1829.
- BURY, G. W. *The Land of Uz*. London, Macmillan, 1911.
- FORBES, H. O. *The Natural History of Socotra and Abd-el-Kuri*. Liverpool, 1903.
- HUNTER, F. M. *An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia*. London, Trubner, 1877.
- INGRAMS, W. H. *Arabia and the Isles*. London, Murray, 1942.
- INGRAMS, DOREEN A. *Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in the Aden Protectorate*. Aden, 1949.
- MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled*. Leyden, 1932.
- MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Aden to the Hadhramaut*. London, Murray, 1947.
- PHILBY, H. ST. J. B. *A Pilgrim in Arabia*. London, Hale, 1946.
- SCOTT, HUGH. *In the High Yemen*. London, Murray, 1942.
- STARK, FREYA. *Seen in Hadhramaut*. London, Murray, 1941.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London).

- Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden.* Cmd. 5222, 1936. Price 2d. (by post 3½d.)
- A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut*, by W. H. INGRAMS. Colonial No. 123, 1937. Out of print.
- A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden in December, 1947.* Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)
- Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951.* Colonial No. 283, 1952. Price 8s. 6d. (by post 8s. 9d.)
- Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948.* Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 2d.)

(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.).

- Official Gazette* (weekly). Subscription 30s. per year (includes legal supplements).
- Aden Protectorate Gazette* (quarterly). Subscription 7s. 6d. per year.
- General Map of the Colony of Aden* (Scale 1 inch = 4,116 feet). 7s. 6d.
- Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services*, by M. H. KHALIFA.
- Annual Departmental Reports* : Agriculture (Aden Protectorate) ; Audit ; Education ; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure ; Financial ; Medical and Sanitary ; Police ; Prison ; Trade and Navigation ; Veterinary ; Aden Port Trust (published by the Aden Port Trust).

## ADEN PROTECTORATE

### PART IV

#### Chapter 1 : General Review

##### WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THE years 1951 and 1952 were marked by (a) Government penetration into the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom (Maan) at the invitation of the Ruler and the subsequent formation of the United Administration of Maan and Khalifa ; (b) the conclusion of two Advisory Treaties with the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and Audhali Sultan (May and July, 1952) and a joint Advisory and Protectorate Treaty with His Highness the Sultan of Lahej ; (c) the formation of the Fadhli—Lower Yafa' Health Board ; and (d) the formation of the Lower Aulaqi Regency Council in Ahwar (August, 1952).

Politically the period under review was one of consolidation and development of the administrations of the various States in the Protectorate.

The Abyan Board did well in 1951 when it sold 9,890 bales of cotton for £867,088. In 1952 the rains were not so plentiful with the result that only 6,300 bales were sold for £725,810.

Relations with the neighbouring Kingdom of the Yemen remained difficult in spite of the Modus Vivendi Agreement concluded with it in London in January, 1951. Interference in affairs well inside the Protectorate boundary was a cause of friction.

##### EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States the main constitutional advance has been in the setting up of town and village councils to deal with local affairs.

Of necessity both Administrations have been preoccupied with measures to combat the threat of food shortage which must always be faced in this region of uncertain rainfall. The States and local authorities have maintained dumps of grain, which are designed to tide over a period of scarcity before imports can arrive from the coast, and a periodical check is made on resources of motor transport to ensure that distribution of supplies is not held up by failure of camel traffic in an emergency. Positive measures have been taken to increase local food supplies. Funds have been allocated for loans to farmers to purchase pumps to increase areas of cultivation. Schemes for the rebuilding of dams and for flood control have been put into effect. Particular attention has been paid to the rehabilitation of date palms.

There has been close co-operation between the two States ; they jointly operate a workshop in Sai'un for repairs of pumps and agricultural machinery and maintain an Agricultural Department in the Wadi.

In the Wahidi Country an administration has been set up under the advice of a Political Officer. Progress in extending the administration to outlying areas has continued and a start has been made in local government in the few small towns of the area. Experiments have been carried out in cotton and sugar cultivation.

The Sultan of Mahra and Socotra died in February, 1952. In Socotra Sultan Isabin Ahmed Afrar has been elected his successor but he has not been given formal recognition by Government as his election has not yet been confirmed by the mainland chiefs.

Details of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes in progress during the period are given in Appendix II at the end of the report.

## PART V

### Chapter 1 : Population

THE population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates as they have all emigrated to Israel.

### Chapter 2 : Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population ; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing, and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages vary greatly, generally from *Shs.* 1.50 to *Shs.* 3 per day. Working hours vary considerably : from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

### Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

The following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE		1951-52	1952-53
		£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous . . . . .		40,706	51,054
Government Guards (including W/T establishments) . . . . .		68,602	84,858
Subsidies to Local Forces . . . . .		3,411	2,801
Health . . . . .		7,315	16,110
Education . . . . .		3,213	7,753
Aden Protectorate College . . . . .		2,229	—
Agriculture . . . . .		10,158	14,083
		<hr/> 135,624	<hr/> 176,659

## EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	1951-52	1952-53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous . . . . .	31,892	38,227
Hadhrami Beduin Legion . . . . .	27,872	33,555
Subsidies to Local Forces . . . . .	8,658	11,357
Education . . . . .	4,767	5,326
Health . . . . .	6,721	*
Agriculture . . . . .	—	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies . . . . .	501	671
Famine Relief . . . . .	183	246
Information Services . . . . .	—	188
	<hr/> 80,594	<hr/> 89,620

\* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1951-52		1952-53	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
<i>Western Protectorate :</i>				
Fadhli . . . . .	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,709
Lower Yafa'i . . . . .	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina . . . . .	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaqi . . . . .	3,604	2,933	4,836	4,141
Amiri . . . . .	8,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali . . . . .	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom) . . . . .	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeihi . . . . .	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
<i>Eastern Protectorate :</i>				
Qu'aiti . . . . .	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri . . . . .	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali) . . . . .	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

## Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency.

There are no banks.

## Chapter 5 : Commerce

The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla.

The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1952 was *Shs.*26,598,960, and the value of exports was *Shs.*2,676,820; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows :

### IMPORTS

		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value Shs.</i>
Grain . . . . .	cwt.	168,333	8,923,630
Dates . . . . .	"	31,568	696,720
Sugar . . . . .	"	19,776	1,599,340
Molasses . . . . .	"	6,087	378,800
Sim Sim . . . . .	"	9,005	756,950
Tea . . . . .	lb.	102,055	510,200
Coffee and Husks . . . . .	cwt.	5,565	473,350
Sheep and Goats . . . . .	head	10,239	511,950
Ghee and Edible Oil . . . . .	cwt.	8,873	1,828,900
Kerosene . . . . .	gall.	186,376	512,500
Petrol . . . . .	"	267,580	668,700
Cotton piece-goods . . . . .			1,365,200
Cigarettes and Tobacco . . . . .			156,570
Wood and Timber . . . . .			427,860
Motor Vehicles and Accessories . . . . .			526,250

### EXPORTS

			<i>Shs.</i>
Tobacco . . . . .	cwt.	12,235	1,674,530
Honey . . . . .	lb.	30,790	227,940
Dates . . . . .	cwt.	463	15,570
Lime . . . . .	"	17,400	156,600
Dried Fish . . . . .	"	6,026	361,560

## Chapter 6 : Production

### LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

#### *Utilisation of agricultural land*

Land for crop production is prepared for irrigation farming by flow by lift, and for dry farming, where there is a low rainfall and some runoff water, the land is terraced. The great bulk of the land in the Protectorates affords range conditions of light carrying capacity, particularly suited to camels, sheep and goats.

#### *Land and water conservation and utilisation*

All farming practices in the Aden Protectorates depend on a highly developed system of conservation of land and water. In the highest areas, land is terraced for crop production and runoff water is led to these terraced fields in order to augment the water provided by actual precipitation ; in the mid-altitude areas, mountain torrents are diverted to bunded land laboriously reclaimed and made along the valley sides ; below, where the river systems reach wider valley areas and plains, larger diversion works and miles of canal may be used to carry flood water to bunded lands.

This process of water spreading, which is carried on in the lowest lying parts of the coastal plain, results in abundant supplies of underground water. Lift irrigation is practised in many areas and is, of course, of the greatest importance to the more arid north-easterly districts of the Protectorate. At present only supplies drawn from open wells, tapping the "phreatic" zone of water, are used.

Utilisation of land and water is governed by varying systems of tribal and customary law. Where development schemes are now progressing, local authorities are being invited to modify such laws, where necessary, to meet the changing conditions.

#### *Land Ownership*

The policy, laws and regulations of each State vary but in general it may be said that the policy of the State is to reserve land ownership for the tribe and generally to tend to favour individual ownership as against State ownership. Land ownership is subject to tribal law and Mohammedan law.

Except for a small area in one district, land in the Protectorate is held by the indigenous inhabitants. The local State Governments are, in some cases, important owners of land.

Land is held in absolute ownership (Mulk), in trusts (Waqf), as dedicatory gifts (Nadr) and in a form of usufructuary tenure (Manh), with near to freehold rights granted in one or two areas to those who have rendered outstanding service to the State.

Payment of a fixed rent in money is only found in a very few specialised systems. Fixed payments in kind, found usually in areas where a high value is placed on land and water, are not general. The



principal system involves some form of share-tenancy in which the partners divide the crop after harvesting, threshing and winnowing charges and tithes and taxes have been paid in kind. In more fertile areas half of the crop is demanded of the tenant of flood irrigated land, while in the mountain terrace-farming areas a share of one-third is normally levied. In the arid eastern districts shares of one-tenth only may be asked. On lift irrigation systems share-tenancy arrangements vary greatly. In the East, the owner of the land and the well may take a one-tenth share. In the West, the owner of the land and the well may take up to one-half of the crop, though often a share of the seed used and a share in the labour working on the lift irrigation is provided by the landowner. The Qua'iti and Kathiri States have secured legal powers by an agricultural administrative order to further the consolidation of plots round suitable irrigation points, but so far it has been unnecessary to apply such orders.

The Department of Agriculture has initiated important programmes for the development of land and water resources. Of particular note is the Abyan Scheme in the Western Protectorate and the pump scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut in the Eastern Protectorate. At the same time encouragement and organisation in the better use of the excellent indigenous systems of irrigation farming have been the main preoccupation in many districts.

Little satisfactory progress has been made in land settlement in the Abyan area. In the Eastern Protectorate, the States, advised by the Residency, are actively encouraging groups of farmers to combine their holdings formerly watered by animal lift in order to make the co-operative use of the mechanical pump lifts an economic proposition.

#### AGRICULTURE

##### *Principal Crops, 1952*

##### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Sorghum Millet . . . . .	23,333	4,333
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	9,000	1,286
Wheat . . . . .	3,000	2,000*
Barley . . . . .	6,000	4,000*
Sesame . . . . .	4,250	425
Cotton (long staple) . . . . .	9,830	7,206 bales of 40 lb. lint*
Coffee . . . . .	400	100

##### EASTERN PROTECTORATE

Sorghum Millet (lift and permanent flow irrigated) . . . . .	3,000	2,400
Sorghum (flood irrigated) . . . . .	4,000	400
Bullrush Millet and other small millets	1,500	300
Wheat . . . . .	2,600	3,000
Date Palms . . . . .	10,500	7,000

\* Crops sown in 1951 and harvested in 1952.

The above figures are derived from estimates checked by sampling, except in the case of the long-staple cotton for which actual figures are available.

Outstanding yields of long-staple cotton have been obtained ; yields of one ton of seed cotton with a ginning out-turn of 36 per cent often occur. Yields of irrigated wheat and barley are generally high : wheat yields of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre are common in the lift-irrigated districts.

### *Crop Processing*

**Cotton Ginneries.** Long-staple cotton is ginned in two ginneries operated by the Abyan Board, and the total output in the 1951-52 season was 7,206 bales. At the end of 1952 plans were in hand to combine ginning equipment at one ginnery in Lower Abyan.

**Oil Mills.** Throughout the Protectorate sesame is crushed in primitive pestle and mortar crushers worked by camel power.

### *Marketing*

Crops for domestic consumption are sold direct by the producer to the consumer, or through merchants, or at markets which are often weekly events in the villages and towns of the Protectorate.

Tobacco is exported from the Protectorate by merchants who trade in the Colony of Aden and Middle East markets.

Substantial quantities of fresh produce, vegetables and fruit are exported from the Protectorate to the Colony to be sold in the Colony markets.

No marketing boards for export crops exist, but the Abyan Board at the moment is in sole control of the grading, ginning and export of long-staple cotton grown in the Protectorate.

### *Research*

Research on cotton and cotton breeding is carried on by the Abyan Board.

In the Hadhramaut, the Hadhramaut States contribute funds to an experimental area supervised by an officer of the Department of Agriculture. In this area, which was opened in 1952, investigations in crop production, crop varieties, treatments and water duties have been started.

In the Western Protectorate many varieties of deciduous fruits and trees have been introduced over the past 14 years, and it is considered that there are sufficient trees in bearing to start on nursery propagation of suitable types. Initial trials have been made at a high-altitude demonstration area on the Audhali Plateau.

### *Control of Pests and Diseases*

Since 1942 efforts have been made, generally with success, to control locust breeding in the Protectorate, which is subject to constant invasions by locusts from other areas. The control of covered smut of sorghum by the use of sulphur for seed treatment has been introduced to areas where damage from this plant disease is common.

*Agricultural Extension and Improvement Schemes*

The main development scheme for irrigated land use is that in Abyan. A note on the scheme is given in Appendix I, page 84.

The extension work of the Department of Agriculture is carried on through departmental staff and through State agricultural departments where these exist. Extension work at the moment is mainly confined to a few selected subjects such as cotton growing, fruit and vegetable growing, and lift irrigation by pump.

*Cotton Growing Schemes (other than at Abyan).* Long-staple X.1730A cotton was introduced for cultivation to the Yeramis district and from an area of approximately 400 acres some 472,665 lb. of seed cotton were marketed.

In Ahwar, where X.1730A cotton was grown for the second season 436,311 lb. of seed cotton were marketed from an effective area of 400 acres.

*The Hadhramaut Pump Scheme.* In the Hadhramaut there has been considerable development of lift irrigation by diesel-engine pumping units since 1948. It is claimed that 389 pump units with an estimated total horse-power of 3,640 have now been introduced. A large percentage of the units have been sold by the Hadhramaut States to local farmers on a deferred payment scheme.

In 1952 pump units irrigated 37 per cent of the total area under lift irrigation in the Hadhramaut. The average area irrigated per pump unit is estimated at 8.3 acres as compared with 2 acres by animal lift. The yield from pump irrigated crops in nearly all cases is found to exceed comparable animal lift irrigated crops. The schemes may be criticised on account of the high horse-power used for the irrigated area, but on the other hand with less working hours per day the machinery should theoretically last longer.

*Credit Facilities*

In the Western Protectorate advances have been made through Farmers' Associations, through the Abyan Board and through local States to assist farmers. In the Eastern Protectorate, particularly the Hadhramaut, large sums of money have been advanced since 1944 to enable farmers, or groups of farmers, to maintain local irrigation systems and to help farmers to buy pumping machinery by hire purchase. Little or no progress can be made in the development of agriculture without credit facilities.

*Agricultural Department*

The staff comprises the Director of Agriculture, four Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Agricultural Officer and nine Agricultural Instructors.

The Department is responsible for giving advice on agriculture and in many areas, for the organisation and administration of agricultural development projects. During the financial year 1952-53 it budgeted to spend £19,000.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY  
*Estimate of Livestock in 1952*

	<i>Western Protectorate</i>	<i>Eastern Protectorate</i>
Camels . . . . .	35,000	45,000
Cattle . . . . .	60,000	8,000
Goats . . . . .	500,000	355,000
Sheep . . . . .	150,000	50,000
Donkeys . . . . .	3,500	3,500

Most of the animals are kept by peasant farmers who depend on animal products for an important part of their diet. Away from the settled areas pastoral, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes own large numbers of livestock and depend on stock products for food and for sale and barter to obtain other requirements.

Towards the end of 1952 drought conditions affected the production and general condition of livestock. No serious animal disease was recorded during the year.

There is no separate Veterinary Department in the Protectorate but the Director of Agriculture undertakes preventive measures to control important diseases such as rinderpest and horse-sickness.

A herd of Ongole (Nellore) cattle is maintained by the Abyan Board. It is proposed to test the productivity of this breed and the suitability of animals raised locally from the breed for draught purposes in Abyan.

FORESTRY

No true forest exists in the Protectorate. Trees and shrubs common to arid regions in this latitude are found, while a dense growth of *Amarisk* and *Salvadora* is found as "corridor forest" on the sides of the larger flood courses. *Acacia* is the most important species at all altitudes ; a semi-cultivated species of great value for timber and for honey-gathering bees is the *Elb* (*Ziziphus spina christi*).

A general dearth of forest products for timber, building materials and for browse for livestock is apparent. In many parts of the Protectorate, and particularly in areas close to Aden, the coastal towns of the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut towns, destruction of vegetation for charcoal production and for fuel has devastated large areas. So far no satisfactory measures have been taken to regenerate such areas. Large amounts of capital and firm action by local governments are needed for this.

CO-OPERATION

The Beihan Farmers' Association, now in its fifth year, continued to benefit the Beihan district. This Association provides its members with seed stocks and grain supplies on credit. At the end of the year the assets were estimated at £14,850 and liabilities at £8,779.

The Audhali-Kaur Farmers' Association has made moderate progress since its formation in 1950. It is primarily concerned with the organisation of vegetable production, transport and marketing for its members who farm with the aid of lift irrigation in the mid-altitude area of the "Audhali-Kaur".

The Ahwar Farmers' Association was started with the nomination by the Regent of a chairman and managing committee of 12, assisted by a secretary. The committee functioned during 1952 as a kind of Agricultural Board to deal with local irrigation arrangements, cotton growing and marketing, and development work. It provided a useful link between the Department of Agriculture and the farming community.

#### FISHERIES

The same type of fishing is carried out in the Protectorates as in the Colony with more emphasis on beach seines. The most extensive fishery is the coast from Mukalla eastwards to beyond Qishn. In the winter months sardine of the *Sardinella* and *Dussumneria* types are found together with *Scomberomerus spp.* and tunny. The Western Protectorate coast in winter generally supports an intensive fishery for anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) by beach seines. In addition a small shrimp is also caught by this method. The fisheries are localised but seasonal fishermen tend to follow the shoals along the coast.

Encircling gill nets, bottom nets and lift nets are little used in the Protectorate as local opinion is strongly opposed to methods of increasing yields for fear that the fish will become extinct.

Fishing is financed in the same way as in Colony by merchants. Fish, surplus to normal requirements, is salted and dried for export to India, Africa and Ceylon but there is considerable local consumption inland. Dried sardines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser and human consumption. One fish factory for canning tunny and sardines, which was established in Mukalla in 1950 and which used an Italian trawler for supplies, has had to close down owing to lack of capital. Fish meal was also produced at this factory. No cold storage or ice-making plants exist.

Marketing arrangements are the same as in the Colony : fish prices are about 50 per cent lower for the consumer in the Protectorate.

The sardine fishery which had failed for three years showed signs of revival in the early winter of 1951 along the Eastern Protectorate coast. Shoals of larger fish were also abundant and the upward trend has again been noticed in the winter of 1952.

The Fisheries Department is described on page 27. It has surveyed little of the Protectorate waters except by Danish seine netting. The results have been exceptionally poor owing to the rough nature of the bottom. Plans for extensive and intensive work in the Protectorates have been delayed because of schemes in the Colony. A certain amount of work has been done in Western Protectorate waters from Perim to beyond Shuqra but only one area showed signs of promise with Danish seine nets : half a ton of *Lethrinus spp.* was the best single individual haul. The fishermen from Aden Colony range into the Western Protectorate and on three nights at the end of the Shamal of 1952, with assistance from the Fisheries Department vessel, secured 14½ tons of *Scomberomerus spp.* from the west of Aden. These co-operative efforts will be resumed in the Shamal of 1953.

## Chapter 7 : Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *General*

The Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, Eastern and Western, with a British Agent for each at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions. The Aden Colony Department of Education gives advice and assistance and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for this, working under the Director of Education and in consultation with the British Agents. His activities have for some years been devoted mainly to the more backward Western Protectorate.

The general policy is to build up self-supporting State departments of education, which may control a system of full primary schools of equal standard to those in the Colony. Post-primary education is more directly a concern of Government and the aim is to establish intermediate schools at suitable points in the Protectorate. It is intended that these schools should in most cases serve more than one State and that the States should contribute to their upkeep. Full secondary education is not at present envisaged for the Protectorate, but the intermediate schools will prepare boys for entry to Aden College and the Technical College in the Colony.

Government co-ordinates the courses and syllabus of these schools but, although this has been effected for most of the primary schools, a certain amount of diversity still exists in the intermediate schools. The ages for entry and leaving are in the theory the same as for Colony schools but there is no registration of births and ages are known only approximately.

#### *Expenditure on Education*

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards education in the Protectorate ; all expenditure over and above what the States can afford is borne by Her Majesty's Government.

Expenditure on education for the year 1951-52 was in the region of £51,000, divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorate thus :

	<i>West</i> £	<i>East</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
Expenditure by States . . . . .	6,781	25,188	31,969
Expenditure by Her Majesty's Government . . . . .	5,432	4,767	10,199
Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds . . . . .	1,094	7,122	8,216
	<hr/> £13,307	<hr/> £37,077	<hr/> £50,384

Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

### *Number of Schools*

The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

Primary boys' schools	5,139 pupils with 222 teachers.
Primary girls' schools	269 pupils with 15 teachers.
Intermediate boys' schools	408 pupils with 16 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

### *Studies Abroad*

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

Sudan	.	.	18
Egypt	.	.	10
Syria	.	.	5
Iraq	.	.	4

Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

### *Teachers and Teacher-Training*

Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

yet afford to offer pensionable service. Conditions of employment for a qualified teacher are therefore inferior to those obtainable, even in teaching, in the Colony.

### *Principal Events*

The greatest change in the period under review was the closing down in March, 1952, of the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs, a boarding school of primary standard which has been running for 17 years in the Colony. The College served a useful purpose and gained a high reputation in its time but was too small to be run economically. It has now been superseded by the primary schools in the various districts of the Western Protectorate.

Work on an intermediate boarding school at Zinjibar in the Western Protectorate began about the same time. The new intermediate school, which will take another three years to complete, forms a vital link between the primary schools and the Aden and Technical Colleges.

## HEALTH

### *General*

Protectorate health statistics are not yet available, though in places such as Tarim recent local studies show an infantile mortality rate of 439 per 1,000 live births, a rate rather greater than those previously reported for Mukalla and parts of the Western Protectorate.

### *Diseases*

Important causes of sickness in the population are malaria, the dysenteries, ulcers, trachoma and conjunctivitis. Less obtrusive are pulmonary tuberculosis, bilharzia of both urinary and intestinal types, guineaworm (in patchy distribution), leprosy, dermal leishmaniasis and the common venereal diseases with, in places, what appears to be either yaws or bejel. In areas where night-soil is used as manure for salad vegetables round-worm infection is common. Where, as in the Hadhramaut towns, rigid purdah still obtains, ostemalacia, obstructed labour and puerperal fever are of relatively frequent occurrence. Through failure of the capricious rainfall or floods in the winter months, famine and its associated subnutrition are an ever present threat. In certain Western States the consumption of qat (*Catha edulis*) is a cause of subnutrition and affections of the digestive tract.

Important causes of death in both young and adults are malaria and the dysenteries, and in adults pulmonary tuberculosis.

Prevention and treatment are provided by mobile health units, static health units (previously called dispensaries) and hospitals. Prevention is furthered by lectures, demonstrations and film shows to teachers and local administrators, and by emphasis in the training of subordinate technical staff on the preventive aspects of medicine, more particularly cleanliness, insect control, balanced feeding and the values of local foodstuffs. A series of propaganda leaflets has been planned and the first one—on malaria—issued to the public. An effort is being made among communities remote from hospitals and health units to market at controlled prices insecticides, malarial



remedies and sulphamezathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic.

### *Organisation and Policy*

The health administration has a triple aspect : (a) co-ordination and standardisation in the interests of efficiency, (b) direction of activities financed by Her Majesty's Government, that is health work among States with as yet no health services of their own, and (c) advice and practical help to administrations with health services and doctors in their own employment.

There is a Health Adviser, with headquarters in Mukalla (Eastern Protectorate) and a sub-headquarters in the West at Sheikh Othman, and two Protectorate Medical Officers, one for the East and one for the West. The Protectorate Medical Officer and a nursing sister-midwife have been lent by the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and are paid for by Her Majesty's Government.

In the West the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i States have a joint health service under the control of a Health Board on which is represented the Abyan Board (the local agricultural development body), which contributes to the health service budget and is building a base hospital associated with a health service training centre for the Western Protectorate. The health service has a Senior Medical Officer in executive charge. Lahej State has a hospital half built and has budgetted for a doctor in the near future.

In the East the Qu'aiti health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Mukalla Hospital and responsible for the Southern Qu'aiti District, and one woman doctor based on the newly built Shibam Hospital in the Wadi Hadhramaut and responsible for the Northern Qu'aiti District. The Kathiri health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Sai'un in the Wadi Hadhramaut. The Wahidi health service came into being in 1952 and has an embryo hospital building. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri States have State Health Boards. Good progress is being made with the provision of accommodation, staff and equipment at Mukalla Hospital, which is to be a health service training centre and base hospital for the Eastern Protectorate.

Each hospital has a system of administratively dependent health units staffed by literate personnel who are being increasingly trained in preventive and therapeutic skills. The Keith Falconer Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman continues for the present, as it has been for the past 25 years, as the administrative and training base for most of these health units in the Western Protectorate. It is the intention to transfer these functions gradually to the local administrations. Mobile health units are based on Sheikh Othman in the West and Mukalla in the East.

### *Work by Voluntary Bodies*

Church of Scotland and Danish Mission sisters and midwives have established clinics at Dathina, Abyan, and Beihan. The Aden Society for the Blind late in 1952 carried out a small but valuable survey and treatment campaign in the Western Protectorate.

*Staff Institutions and Development*

Health Service staff, expenditure on health, and the number of hospitals and health units are shown in the appendix to this chapter. Preventive measures are being more widely used. Prominence in malaria control is given to residual spraying of habitations with water dispersible BHC and, in prevention of bowel infections, to waste matter disposal and rebuilding of privies. Propaganda is also being increasingly used.

Research has been limited to finding out certain local food values and the distribution of certain vectors of disease. *Bulinus* and *Planorbis* foci are being searched for and plotted. Important mosquito species are *A. gambiae* on the littoral and *A. sergenti* in the highlands. *Aedes aegypti* is found widely distributed.

## HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate.

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people, and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house is built of mud-brick in the plains and rough stones bound with mud in the hill districts, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

The farmhouse of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall mud-brick buildings; nearly every house in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high; and the wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

# Appendix : Aden Protectorate Health Service

## STAFF

Category	Her Majesty's Government	Fadhli & Lower Yafa'i	Qu'aiti	Kathiri	Wahidi	Non-Government	Totals
Doctors	3	1	4	1	—	1	10
Nursing Sisters and Midwives	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Technical Assistants (Hospital, pharmacy, laboratory, etc.)	2	—	10	—	—	—	12
Health Assistants	29	8	19	8	4	—	68
Senior Health Inspectors	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Health Inspectors and Overseers	—	1	9	2	—	—	12
Head Sick Attendants	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Sick Attendants	—	—	15	3	—	—	18
Health Technicians (trained sprayers)	—	6	6	—	—	—	12
Ancillary Staff (clerk, driver, etc.)	9	4	4	1	—	—	18

*N.B.*—Sanitation labour, such as sweepers, is not included.

## EXPENDITURE

Service	1951-52		1952-53	
	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent
	£	£	£	£
Her Majesty's Government†	4,250	11,573	5,340	15,114
Fadhli-Lower Yafa'i Health Service	3,600	9,331	1,100†	14,403
Lahej State	—	not known	300	1,185
Amiri State	—	60	—	150
Shaib State*	—	140	300	—
Audhali State*	—	not known	250	50
Dathina State*	—	—	50	200
Beiham State	—	—	—	300
Upper Aulaqi State	—	—	—	5
Qu'aiti State	262	11,405	1,987	14,261
Kathiri State	—	2,424	300	2,582
Wahidi States*	—	14	360	280
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>34,947</b>	<b>9,987</b>	<b>48,530</b>

\* These figures are approximate.

† In addition the Abyan Board is building a hospital at Makhzan for £20,000 as a free service to the joint State Health Service.

‡ Estimates. Actual total expenditure by H.M.G. amounted to £14,036 in 1951-52 and £16,110 in 1952-53.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH UNITS

Place	Hospitals Built	(Beds) Building	Health Built	Units Building	Total Beds
ss developed areas in Western Protectorate	—	1 (30) Labej	15	—	30
dhli-Lower Yafa'i States	—	1 (30) Makhzan	5	2	30
u'aiti State	2	—	18	—	80
	Mukalla (50) Shibam (30)	—	—	—	—
uthiri State	1 (10) Sai'un	—	8 (rented houses)	—	10
ahidi States	—	1 (30) Meifa'ah	3	—	30
on-Government	1 (10) Tarim	—	2	—	10
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>190</b>

## Chapter 8 : Justice, Prisons and Security Forces

### JUSTICE

The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (a) Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (b) Common Law courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia courts.

### PRISONS

There is no recognised prison service in the Western Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

In the Eastern Protectorate, prison services are maintained by the Mu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi States.

### SECURITY FORCES

#### Western Protectorate

#### Government Guards

This is the main security force. It is maintained by Her Majesty's Government and its present establishment is as follows :

British Officers	Arab Officers	N.C.O.s	Guards	W/T Staff	M/T Staff	Trades- men etc.	Total
5	14	67	371	25	17	42	541

Detachments were maintained in five tribal districts throughout 1951—Dhala, Beihan, Dathina, Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, and Abyan—in support of the security forces employed by local administrations and, in addition, new posts were opened in the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom

at the request of the Sheikh. Before entering this Sheikhdom in September, 1951, a force of two British officers and 80 Arab other ranks, assisted by local tribesmen, constructed a road suitable for motor transport which facilitated their entry into the country. Five posts were later established one of which was in the Khalifi tribal area.

Routine duties such as escorting Government officials visiting the Protectorate and operating against hostile tribesmen in support of local administrations were performed throughout the period.

Apart from a superficial wound received by an n.c.o. in a skirmish with hostile tribesmen in the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, no casualties were suffered during the two years.

A wireless telegraphy communications system was maintained with 13 stations established in the Western Protectorate.

Training was given in foot and rifle drill, and musketry courses for rifle and light machine gun were held as circumstances permitted.

Recruitment was satisfactory during the period and the force was kept up to full strength.

### *Tribal Guards*

Further progress has been made in re-arming and training Tribal Forces. Contributions from the States towards the cost of their maintenance have been increased and five forces are now entirely supported by local revenue, one is partially dependent and the rest are wholly dependent on grants from Her Majesty's Government. The authorised strength of the Forces is as follows :

Lahej Trained Forces (Abdali)*	196
Fadhli Tribal Guards*	120
Lower Yafa'i Tribal Guards*	70
Lower Aulaqi Tribal Guards	40
Haushabi Tribal Guards	29
Amiri Tribal Guards	75
Dathina Tribal Guards*	46
Beiham Tribal Guards	70
Audhali Tribal Guards*	53
Maflahi Tribal Guards	25
Shaib Tribal Guards	30
Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom	30

\* Entirely supported by the State.

### *Eastern Protectorate*

Two security forces are maintained :

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Function</i>
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (paid by Her Majesty's Government)	11 Officers 355 other ranks	Maintenance of security throughout Protectorate manning of frontier posts political liaison with Beduin.

Mukalla Regular Army 17 Officers Security in the Qu'aiti  
 (paid by Qu'aiti State) 332 other ranks State.

In addition there are the following police forces.

<i>State</i>	<i>Force</i>	<i>Establish- ment</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Qu'aiti	Mukalla Police	101	Paid by Qu'aiti State.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary	530	Paid by Qu'aiti State for rural districts.
Kathiri	Civil Police	25	For towns of Sai'un, Tarim and Hautat Ahmed bin Zain. Paid by Kathiri State.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary	112	For rural districts. 18 paid by Kathiri State, balance by Her Majesty's Government.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards	232	These carry out police duties, in addition to garrison and security roles. 93 paid by Wahidi States, remainder by Her Majesty's Government.

## Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

There are small electric power plants run by the Lahej Sultanate for a few domestic consumers and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic and workshop requirements.

There are no gas installations or public water supplies other than for irrigation projects described in Chapter 6.

There are organised Public Works Departments in the Lahej and Kathiri States which are mainly occupied in the maintenance and construction of public buildings and roads.

### EASTERN PROTECTORATE

There is a small power-house in Mukalla publicly administered and owned. The voltage is 240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., driven by three engines with a capacity of 49, 110 and 220 B.H.P. respectively. The total number of consumers is 700 and the annual output is 14,268 units.

Public Works Departments exist in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States.

Their chief function is the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads throughout the territories. In the main towns in the Qu'aiti State the department is responsible for the upkeep of the conduits bringing in water from springs outside. All air landing grounds, except Riyan, are maintained by the Public Works Department of the two States.

## Chapter 10 : Communications

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, dry river beds or across open desert, but in some places tracks have been improved and in a few cases new roads cut through difficult country. Nearly all roads are extremely rough and surfaces are rarely repaired.

The following routes are open for motor traffic :

	Miles
Sheikh Othman to Lahej . . . . .	16
" " " Tor al Bahar . . . . .	64
" " " Museimir . . . . .	61
" " " Dhala . . . . .	88
Aden to Zinjibar . . . . .	40
Zinjibar to Ja'ar . . . . .	6
" " Al Husn . . . . .	16
" " Dirjaj . . . . .	17
" " Sheikh Abdulla . . . . .	6
" " Shuqra . . . . .	30
Shuqra to Am Surra . . . . .	30
" " Lodar . . . . .	50
" " Mudia . . . . .	68
" " Am Quleita . . . . .	78
" " Mahfid . . . . .	145
" " Habban (Eastern Protectorate) . . . . .	195
" " Said . . . . .	196
" " Nisab . . . . .	253
" " Beihan al Qasab . . . . .	373
" " Ahwar . . . . .	76
" " Irqa (Eastern Protectorate) . . . . .	124

A regular air service by Aden Airways is maintained between Aden and Mukeiras. Other landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala, Beihan, Qoban (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Sah (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate).

Where no motors can yet penetrate, the traffic of the country is carried on camel caravans which still travel to Aden in large numbers. In the more mountainous districts small donkeys are employed for both passengers and goods.

There are no post offices in the Western Protectorate.

## EASTERN PROTECTORATE

The following roads exist :

	<i>Miles</i>
Mukalla to Sai'un (East Road) . . .	180
" " Sai'un (West Road) . . .	200
" " Western Protectorate boundary	140 (partly on the beach)
" " Museina'a (near Mahra border)	80
Various branch roads . . . . .	200
	<hr/> 800 miles <hr/>

No licensing system has yet been introduced into the Eastern Protectorate States. The number of vehicles on the roads, including Residency and State owned, is approximately 170.

The main airport is at Riyan which is an R.A.F. station. Landing grounds exist at Qatn, Ghuraf, Gheil bin Yumein, Al Abr, and Asakir.

Aden Airways run a twice weekly service from Aden to Riyan with extensions to Qatn and Ghuraf in alternate weeks. The Ghuraf strip is also frequently used for private charter flights.

There are two post offices in the Eastern Protectorate, at one of which money order business is transacted. There are also 21 postal agencies.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate a telegraph service at Mukalla and Sai'un.



## PART VI

### Chapter 1 : Geography and Climate

#### GEOGRAPHY

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Western Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth ; the maritime ranges about 1,000—2,000 feet above sea-level ; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high ; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt and the intramontane plains and the plateau is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

#### CLIMATE

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night ; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills ; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

## Chapter 2 : History

For a time in the eighteenth century, the Western Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen and several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors until his power declined and they declared their independence.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July, 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the Armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate Chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. In 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser and signed an advisory treaty.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Adviser in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Belhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949.

The island of Socotra was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and came under British protection together with the neighbouring Abd Alkuri and Brothers Islands when the treaty with the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra was concluded in 1866.

## Chapter 3 : Administration

The Eastern Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un), the Mahra Sultanate of the Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Belhaf and Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al' Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. A British Agent is stationed at Mukalla who advises the Rulers of the Eastern Protectorate on matters of administration.

The interests of the Western Protectorate are looked after similarly by a small cadre of British Political Officers and Arab assistant political officers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The political staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since Her Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards mainly (paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland at fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

The Protectorate consists of the following states :

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

'ABDALI	: His Highness Sultan Fadhl bin 'Abdul Karim Fadhl Sultan of Lahej until April, 1952, and thereafter His Highness Sultan 'Ali bin 'Abdul Karim, the premier chief of the Western Protectorate. Capital : Lahej.
'AMIRI	: Amir Nasir bin Shaif, C.M.G. Capital : Dhala.
FADHLI	: Sultan 'Abdullah bin 'Uthman. Capital : Shuqra.
LOWER YAFAT	: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital : Al Qara.
HAUSHABI	: Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital : Museimir.
UPPER YAFAT	: Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital : Mahjaba.

AUSATTA	: Sheikh Ahmad Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Hussein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital: Al Qudmā.
HUBI	: Sheikh 'Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Sheikh Salih Salim. Capital : Dhi Sura.
AFLAHI	: Sheikh Qasim 'Abdulrahman. Capital : Al Juba.
ADRAMI	: Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital : Al Shibr.
IAIB	: Vacant. Capital : Awabil.
JTEIBI	: Sheikh Hasan 'Ali. Capital : Al Thumeir.
LAWI	: Sheikh Salih Sayid. Capital : Al Qash'a.
QRABI	: Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdulla. Capital : Bir Ahmad.
UDHALI	: Sultan Salih bin Hussein. Capital : Lodar.
'APER 'AULAQI	: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdullah. Capital : Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital: Al Said.
DWER 'AULAQI	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent : Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. Capital : Ahwar.
EHAN	: Amir Salih bin Hussein. Capital : Beihan Qasb.

## EASTERN PROTECTORATE

'AITI	: His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib Al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla. Capital: Mukalla.
THIRI	: Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansur Al Kathiri. Capital : Sai'un.
UHRA	: Successor to Sultan 'Ahmed bin 'Abdulla bin 'Isa
Qishn and Socotra)	bin 'Afrar not yet elected. Capital : Hadibu (Socotra).
LHAF	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Abdullah Al Wahidi. Capital : Azzan.
R 'ALI	: Sultan 'Alawi bin Muhsin Al Wahidi. Capital : Bir 'Ali.

## Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

These vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late years has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are measured by the qadah and grain is measured by the qas. The measures of weights most used are the pound, the frasila = 28 lb. and the khandi = 24 frasilas. The qas, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place, but the one most commonly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah = 200 qas and the qasa =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. are also in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dhund =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet approximately.

Areas are generally quoted in dhund or fadan, which is equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre or 4,840 square yards.

# APPENDIX 1

## THE ABYAN SCHEME

### *Purpose*

- (a) To utilise all surface flow and suitable underground supplies of water in order to develop and maintain irrigation farming in the Abyan district.
- (b) To organise and develop the production of food crops and cash crops, and to assist in their marketing.
- (c) To increase the wealth and prosperity of the people and the Governments of the local States and of the Protectorate.

### *Background*

The Abyan district is one of ancient development for irrigation farming. Centuries of insecurity made the area derelict, until the settlement of a feud and the entry of H.M. Government to maintain law and order.

From 1941 to 1943 efforts were made to restore, by traditional methods, irrigation of the southern part of the district. In 1944 Government entered the derelict areas of the southern and central sections and a four-year development plan was started to restore and maintain irrigation systems on traditional lines. Control was in the hands of the Department of Agriculture ; funds were provided by the Colony of Aden as part of the increased food production campaign. Irrigation charges of one-quarter share of the crop were levied.

In 1947 the Abyan Board was formed by an administrative order of the Governor of Aden. The Board was accepted by the two States whose territories were covered by the schemes. In December, 1948, a loan of £20,000 was approved from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. In August, 1948, a further £250,000 was approved. With these funds the Board embarked on the initial stages of its plan of development.

### *Organisation*

Development was on a partnership basis between :

- (a) Landowners (the States, private individuals or trusts) who provide land ;
- (b) owner occupiers and tenant farmers who provide the working animals, implements, general farming capital, and the labour for crop production ; and
- (c) the Board, a development authority, which undertakes the construction of irrigation works, maintains the irrigation system, and regulates the distribution of irrigation water. The Board also maintains special control over the cotton crop which is sold to the Board at agreed prices, processed in the Board ginneries, and sold to the Raw Cotton Commission.

Up to 1949-50 agricultural production was primarily concerned with the cultivation of sorghum and sesame. Trials with long-staple

otton, introduced in 1946, proved successful and this crop has now been chosen as the main crop for the area.

Payment for irrigation services has always been based on a crop share of 25 per cent payable to the Board. The present crop share and taxation on the crop, as laid down in an agreement dated 1st April, 1950, is as follows :

PARTY	LIVE LAND (Land developed and cultivated for 5 years)	DEAD LAND (New land opened for cultivation)
	%	%
State (Taxation) . . .	5	10
Landlord . . . . .	20	15
Tenant . . . . .	50	50
Board . . . . .	25	25

To secure rapid development, traditional methods have been used while the land has been surveyed and existing canal systems aligned and new canals of improved design have been constructed. Diversion is still by traditional methods but regulators have been constructed in the upper part of the district.

#### *Land and Water Rights*

The Board does not own or control any land except building sites and experimental areas loaned from the local States and, in one case, rented from a landowner.

The Board controls the diversion and distribution of all flood water in the district. In the winter season the Board purchases the permanent flow of the Bana River from the Lower Yafai Sultan and his relatives and distributes this supply through the canal system to farmers who pay the customary crop share to the Board.

Tribal boundaries and settlements of title to the area have been ill defined in the past years of insecurity, but in 1951 final decisions were taken regarding tribal boundaries.

#### *Survey*

Since 1948 an area of 100,000 acres has been contour surveyed to a one metre interval. Geophysical surveys, the first as a reconnaissance and the second in fairly detailed form, have been made.

#### *Irrigation Development*

Development is in various stages. An area of approximately 50,000 acres of land is now controlled for irrigation farming, mainly by traditional lines. The normal flood flow to the area is expected to be sufficient to crop 30,000 acres yearly. In the 1951 flood a discharge of 224,000,000 cubic metre was observed to reach Abyan in the Bana River and this quantity, if correctly controlled, would have been sufficient for the irrigation of 50,000 acres. In actual fact only 10,000 acres were irrigated. The system is to direct flood water at speed, by diversion weirs made of brushwood and stone, into canals

which carry the water to bunded fields where the land is inundated to approximately one metre in depth. In the lower part of the district complete diversion of the flood is made by larger earth dams built across the river bed. Generally one metre depth of water is sufficient to raise the crops of sorghum, sesame and cotton, though summer-planted crops which have to grow when water is low are given one or two supplementary irrigations.

The date of arrival of the floods is uncertain and the pattern of crop production may alter considerably according to the date of irrigation. For instance, early summer floods will only be used for sorghum fodder, grain, melons and sesame. Later summer irrigations are particularly required for cotton planting and for the autumn sown sorghum crop.

### *The Farming System*

Skilled cultivation is carried on by settlers from many South Arabian tribes who have come to the area since the start of the scheme. Bunding of land, construction of field channels, ploughing and sowing are carried out by draught animals, mainly oxen though camels are brought in to help occasionally. No fertilisers are used at present; the flood brings with it a heavy burden of silt which reaches the land and maintains its fertile state.

The basic problems concern the farming system. One is largely an irrigation problem caused by a rapid rise in the water-table which has taken place since irrigation was resumed. This rise in the water-table has caused an accumulation of salts in the upper layers of the soil and has already made crop production on 2,000 acres practically impossible by flood irrigation methods. The other problem is water control. As a gross area of 100,000 acres may be commanded in the future, and within this area an annual average of 30,000 acres may be cropped, it should be possible to afford long periods of fallow to land in order to reduce the dangers which may arise from heavy irrigation but individual ownership of land will greatly complicate such arrangements.

At the present time the cotton variety X.1730A, a derivative of Sakel, is the main cash crop grown. All other cash crops in the scheme are common to those of other irrigation tracts of a similar type in South Arabia though there are experimental crops, of which sugar is one. An important feature of the scheme is the need for a large area of sorghum for grain and fodder production. The draught animals depend almost entirely on sorghum fodder for their sustenance and the main food of the people is sorghum millet. It is expected that for some time two-thirds of the area will be maintained under sorghum and one-third under cotton.

### *Mechanical Equipment*

The Board owns earth-moving machinery powered by diesel-engine crawler tractors with carry-all scrapers, bulldozers, a ripper and grader and two drag-line scrapers. The policy of the Board is to increase the

mechanical equipment required for irrigation construction and maintenance in order to release work oxen for field operations. Up to the present shortage of equipment, break-downs and delays in obtaining spares have made it necessary to employ large numbers of working cattle on earth-moving and general irrigation works.

The Board also owns a fleet of twelve diesel-engined crawler tractors for ploughing work. Considerable difficulties have been encountered in maintaining this tractor fleet.

### *Administration of the Scheme*

The present composition of the Board is :

British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate . . .	Chairman.
Director of Agriculture, Aden Protectorate . . .	Managing Director.
Senior Political Officer, Southern Area . . .	Director.
Two Representatives, (Fadhli State) . . .	} Members.
Two Representatives, (Yafa'i State) . . .	
Manager, Abyan Board . . .	Secretary.

The Board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of capital works and of main and minor canals ; the development of new and for irrigation ; the delivery of water to the land ; provision of marketing and credit facilities to farmers, when necessary.

The Board receives one-quarter share of the crops grown. This is now based on a cash payment of *Shs.*40 per effectively cropped acre for all crops other than cotton. The assessed amount is deducted from the cash payment made for the cotton crop.

The Board in the 1952-53 season made a cultivation advance of *Shs.*90 per acre of effectively established, thinned and cleaned cotton.

The Board provides seed-cotton packs and conducts weekly markets at convenient centres throughout the area. The cotton is classified at the markets by an expert cotton classifier. Each pack carries the grower's identification number, the weight as recorded at the sale and the market identification letter. A record is made of quantities sold at each market by growers and cash is paid after deduction of the Board's share. The cotton is ginned and baled in a ginnery equipped and run by the Board. The whole of the graded lint is sold under a long-term contract with the Raw Cotton Commission. The Abyan X.1730A is regarded by buyers as equal to Sudan grown crop of similar type.

Tenants make up and maintain bunds and field channels, cultivate specified crops as the Board directs, pay the crop share due, and deliver crops such as cotton to markets as directed.

Landlords, if owner occupiers, cultivate their own land and follow



conditions as for tenants. If not owner occupiers, they take responsibility for debts incurred by tenants, to whose settlement or eviction they must agree.

### *Finance*

					Sales	Value
					bale of 400 lb.	£
1949	.	.	.	.	100	5,270
1950	.	.	.	.	1,587	121,450
1951	.	.	.	.	9,890	867,088
1952	.	.	.	.	6,300	725,810

The contract with the Raw Cotton Commission extends to the season 1955-56.

Seed was sold to the value of £86,500 in 1951 and £54,870 in 1952.

Expenditure of approximately £20,000 loaned by the Colony Government on the first stage of the scheme in 1943-46 was refunded in part, and the balance handed over in the form of improvements and working capital to the Abyan Board on its formation.

Capital liabilities for loans stood at £278,307 at 30th September, 1952.

At the same date, after disposal of the current season's cotton crop there were fixed assets worth £324,693. Cash and investment funds were available for the provision of £400,000 to a general development reserve ; £180,000 to a revenue stabilisation fund ; and £25,000 to a sinking fund.

### *Social Effects*

The Scheme has had great beneficial influence on the general economy of the Aden Protectorate.

Peace and security have been extended to an area formerly insecure and the area has been settled by members of many tribes formerly at feud with each other in the Protectorate.

The Scheme has also been responsible for the virtual eradication of malaria in the district. This work conducted by the Protectorate Medical Service has been assisted by the Board which has guaranteed to provide a minimum of £26,000 per annum to a joint States' Medical Service ; it has also agreed to provide £20,000 for the building of a hospital.

# Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes

## APPENDIX II

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Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50				Issues for year ending 31/3/51		Issues for year ending 31/3/52		Issues for year ending 31/3/53		Total C.D. & W. Issues	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
D 792 & A	Colony	Working class dwellings	12,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	27,500	27,500
D 916	"	Civil Aviation Facilities	19,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,150	11,150	24,500	24,500	24,500	55,950	55,950
D 622 & A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer	2,850	—	—	—	—	770	770	200	200	200	3,820	3,820
D 689 & A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor	3,264	1,169	1,169	1,169	1,532	1,532	—	—	—	—	6,325	6,325
D 806	"	Education Grant	500	350	350	350	300	300	—	—	—	—	450	450
D 853 & A	"	Irrigation Improvements	161,550	108,000	108,000	108,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	269,550	269,550
D 876	"	Hospital Equipment	1,600	—	—	—	430	430	—	—	—	—	2,030	2,030
D 958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey	4,100	280	280	280	280	280	—	—	—	—	4,100	4,100
D 972 & A	"	Education (Eastern Prot.)	7,450	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,700	4,700	—	—	—	—	13,950	13,950
D 982	"	Scholarships for Teacher Training	1,000	1,380	1,380	1,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,380	2,380
D 987	"	Education (Western Prot.)	4,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	600	—	—	—	—	11,550	11,550
D 1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern)	5,000	9,650	9,650	9,650	700	700	—	—	—	—	15,350	15,350
D 1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western)	—	—	—	—	300	300	—	—	—	—	1,300	1,300
D 1078	"	Geological Survey	7,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,500	5,500	—	—	—	—	9,500	9,500
D 1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan	—	—	—	—	650	650	—	—	—	—	650	650

## APPENDIX II continued

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues from the C.D. & W. Vote for the period 1/4/46 to 31/3/50		Issues for year ending 31/3/51		Issues for year ending 31/3/52		Issues for year ending 31/3/53		Total C.D. & W. Issues
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
D 1373	Protectorate	Construction of Roads	.	3,050	8,650	1,800	13,500				
D 1308	"	Nuqra Dam Repairs	.	19,000	5,700	240	24,940				
D 1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement	.								
		Abyan	.	—	3,900	4,250	8,150				
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES	.	230,624	142,619	47,590	470,995				
R 214 & A-C	Colony	Fisheries Research	.	18,200	1,800	150	20,550				
R 67 B/C	Protectorate	Mrs. Ingrams Survey	.	431	450	—	881				
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES	.	18,631	2,250	150	21,431				
		GRAND TOTALS	.	249,255	144,869	47,740	492,426				

*Note : Italicised figures show refunds.*

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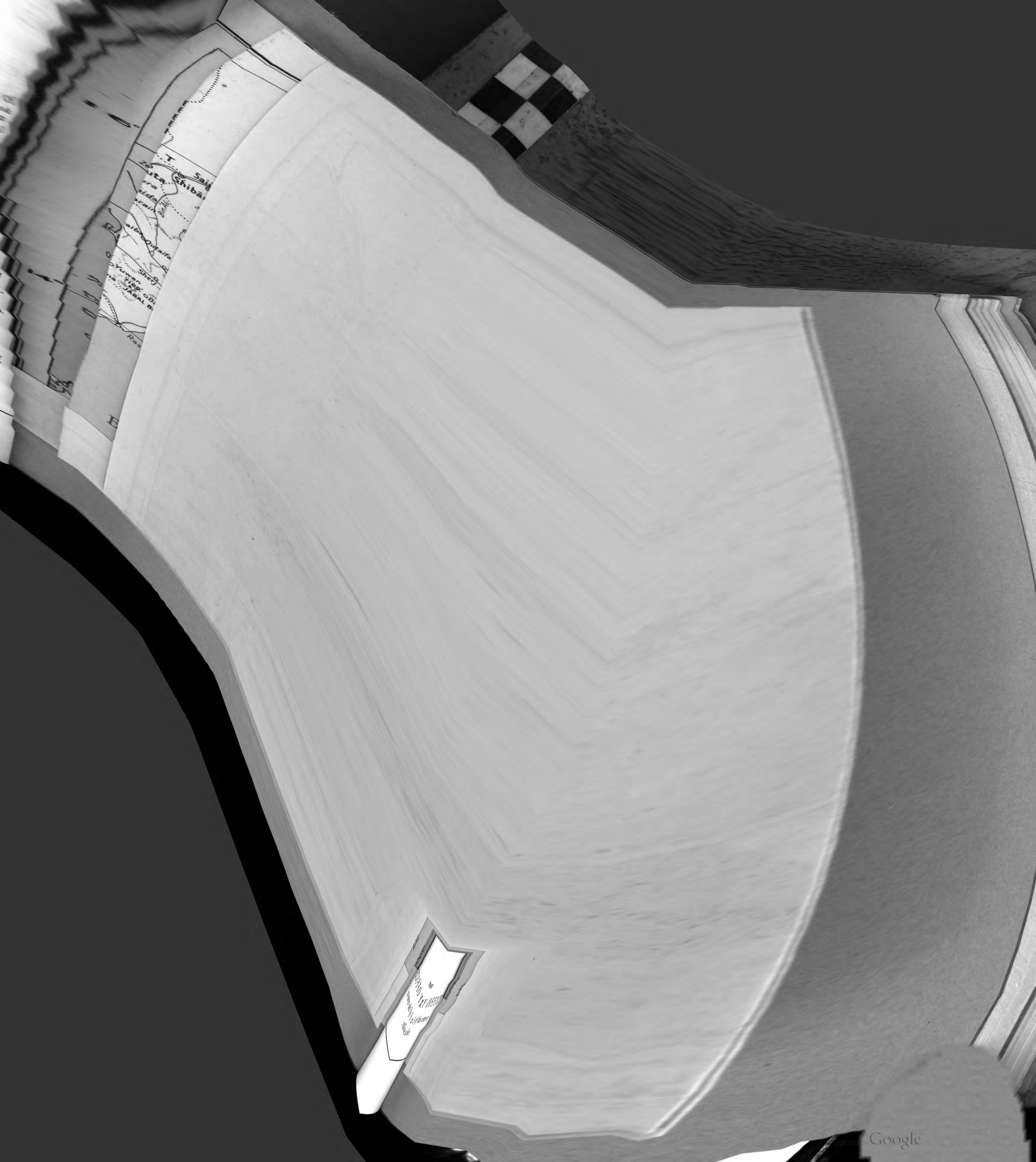
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*[Contents continued overleaf]*

At the Crescent Gardens, less than four hundred yards from the Prince of Wales Pier where Her Majesty landed on the morning of 27th April, and within sight of a statue of Queen Victoria, the Queen received loyal addresses read in English and in Arabic by representatives of the Colony and of the Aden Protectorate. To one young Arab schoolboy this was a momentous occasion, for as soon as the addresses were read he presented them to Her Majesty in a casket of local wood specially made for the occasion by himself and his fellow pupils at the Aden Technical College. The red, sandy football field at the Crescent which every evening resounds to the excited shrieks of schoolboys pounding a football with their bare feet, had been transformed. Hedged in by a semi-circle of banners, the area was prepared for thousands of visitors who watched Her Majesty, and the troops who paraded before her. Air Force blue, the Khaki and scarlet of the Armed Police, the green flashes of Aden Protectorate Levies, the flowing red and white headdress of the Hadhramaut Bedouin Legion and the black turbans of the Government Guards mingled in a scene of colour and ordered movement.

From Somaliland came a contingent of the Somaliland Scouts to add that Protectorate's tribute to their Queen. Five miles away, in the centre of the old town of Crater, lying in the rim of an extinct volcano, six thousand Arab schoolchildren massed in the afternoon to greet Her Majesty. While the Queen was touring Crater and laying the foundation stone of the Colony's new million-pound Civil Hospital, the Duke of Edinburgh crossed the harbour by launch to Little Aden, where he saw the new oil refinery, then nearing completion.

To the north of the Colony lies the Arab town of Sheikh Othman. On the outskirts of this town, beside the wells that provide Aden with its water, there is a pleasant garden and there, in the evening shade, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness honoured a garden party given by Aden's Governor. During the party the Queen went into an enclosure in a special part of the garden where she met lady guests who were in purdah.

The day's festivities ended with a firework display over the harbour.

Early in the morning of 28th April, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness left by air for Uganda.

#### OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS

In two years of continued progress the most notable event was the completion of the new petroleum refinery at Little Aden. The first cargo of crude oil for refining was brought in on 17th July, 1954.

The Public Works Department has been greatly expanded to enable it to undertake the increasing amount of work. Detailed surveys were carried out for the major roads reconstruction programme and estimates were prepared for road widening and re-alignment. The main Pass, which was widened and resurfaced, is now wide enough to allow all vehicles to pass each other at any point in the cutting.

Construction of 24 flats at Khormaksar and Marshag and of 14 'B' Class houses for local staff was completed. At Sheikh Othman work

continued on the working class dwellings scheme. The main development in regard to housing, however, was the preparation of designs and ultimate letting of a contract for the construction of 1,500 'C' class flats at Maalla. Actual site work commenced during November, 1954, and it was hoped to have a substantial number of these houses ready for occupation during 1955. A contract was placed for the construction of the new Civil Hospital; work started on the site in December, 1954. This contract, which stipulates completion within two years, was won by a local firm in the face of keen competition from overseas. The site for the new Girls' College was again the subject of discussions which held up work but a decision was finally made to build the school at Khormaksar; this necessitated preparation of a further set of designs which became well advanced and the contract was to be let shortly. An undertaking has been given to have at least the classrooms ready for occupation by September, 1955.

The scheme for the new Government House was taken a step further by the erection of a new annexe, and the contract for the main building was let in October. The building was expected to be ready for occupation before the end of 1955.

The number of civil aircraft using Khormaksar airfield has continued to increase. The average number of movements was 304 in 1953 and 278 in 1954, compared with 271 in 1952. The increase is partly due to the introduction of additional scheduled services and partly to greater use of chartered aircraft, especially in connection with the repatriation of workers who have been engaged on the construction of the Little Den Refinery.

Funds were provided for the improvement of airport facilities. During the construction of the Refinery, the Labour Department, now under the direction of a Commissioner of Labour, was closely concerned with the various problems which employment of so large a labour force creates. The completion of construction work resulted in the disbandment of the main labour force, and its reabsorption into their employment was a matter with which the Department was chiefly concerned. A voluntary Domestic Servants Employment Bureau has been established to take the place of the compulsory registration scheme which lapsed when the Aden Municipality took over the Fortress Township Authority.

There was an increase in the yield from Income Tax during 1953-1954. In 1954 the profits of the Refinery contractors were subject to taxation for a full year for the first time and are expected to have made good the drop in tax collected from the employees who were repatriated when construction work ended.

Work on the new Civil Hospital, the foundation stone of which had been laid by Her Majesty The Queen earlier in the year, was started on the site in December, 1954. It is expected that this building will take about two years to finish. When the first phase of the project has been completed the new hospital will provide 270 beds, which, together with beds in the existing hospital, will make a total of 570 available.

The second phase of the project will provide further beds at Khor-

maksar to replace an equal amount of accommodation in the old hospital.

Medical work in the existing hospital has continued to increase. Conditions in the X-ray department and the theatre were improved by the installation of an air conditioning plant and the X-ray department acquired more up-to-date equipment. The maternity and child welfare clinic continues to deal with an increasing number of patients.

A Trade Department has been set up and embraces the former separate departments of Customs, Salt and Excise; Economic Control and Trade Registration. The Trade Commissioner's duties include that of acting as Government's liaison officer with the trading community.

In the sphere of education much work has been done, though staffing difficulties still remain one of the main problems.

Shortage of engineering and clerical staff affected the efficiency of the Electricity Department but a Station Superintendent, a Main Engineer and a Consumers Engineer have now been recruited. Over a thousand three hundred and seventy-five new consumers were connected during 1954. A new 33,000-volt feeder is being constructed to convey power to the new water supply wells situated in the Sultanate of Lahej, and current will also be supplied to irrigation pumps in the area.

During 1954 the Colony raised its first public loan, of £1,300,000. Of this amount £1,065,212 was credited to the Development Fund to offset expenditure incurred on various works and £230,683 remained in balance in the loan account. The Colony also made its first drawing during 1954 against the £4,000,000 loan from Her Majesty's Government to finance works connected with development at Little Aden. The other reserves held by the Colony on 31st March, 1954, were:-

Renewals Funds	£127,000	(no change)
Development Fund	£2,127,892	(increase of £1,041,411)
Reserve Fund	£750,000	(no change)

A new telephone exchange came into operation in April, 1954. The exchange is equipped to serve 2,000 telephone subscribers, but is designed so that it can be expanded to provide 5,000 lines.

Progress was made on the Port Development Scheme, which is estimated to cost well over £2,500,000 when completed.



## PART II

### Chapter 1: Population

The last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946; the total Civil population then was 80,516.

The estimate of the total population at the end of 1954 was 140,000. This was confirmed by a census held early in 1955\*. Great numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorate and Yemen in search of work and the increase in population is mainly caused by a large proportion of them remaining in Aden. Numbers employed at Little Aden have fallen to about 4,000 since the completion of the Refinery. The total of 140,000 includes Little Aden.

The numbers of births and deaths registered in 1953 and 1954 were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Birth rate per 1,000 of population</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000 of population</i>
1953	3,330	22.20	145	1,913	12.73
1954	3,417	24.41	130	1,620	11.51

\* A census was taken on 7th February, 1955, and a report was due to be published later in the year.

Statistics of persons entering the Colony through the port are given on page 8.

### Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

The occupations of the people of Aden are largely those of a busy port and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

Work on the new refinery and oil port at Little Aden continued throughout 1953 and 1954 and at the time of peak employment absorbed 1,000 workmen from the Colony and Protectorate. Both these projects were completed in 1954, the refinery actually coming 'on stream' in July.



## NUMBER OF PERSONS ENTERING THE COLONY THROUGH THE PORT, 1953 AND 1954

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Arriving on Transit Permits and Residents Returning</i>		<i>Arriving on New Entry Permits</i>		<i>Arriving on Visitors Passes</i>		<i>Total</i>
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	
U.K. Nationals and Colonies .	2,845	6,511	641	1,375	516	584	8,470
Hindus . . . . .	1,555	2,436	340	513	326	329	3,278
Muslims . . . . .	775	525	27	133	146	81	739
Arabs—citizens of Middle East countries . . . . .	4,561	181	2	230	123	67	478
British protected persons from British Somaliland . . .	1,936	2,996	586	233	1,542	1,981	5,210
Jews . . . . .	65	—	—	—	2	—	—
Others . . . . .	3,924	7,427	1,684	838	1,646	1,195	9,460
	15,661	20,076	3,280	3,322	4,301	4,237	27,635

This outstanding addition to the growing industries of Aden heralded a boom in the construction and building trades, which now employ more than 25 per cent of the present estimated working population of 65,400.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins coffee, incense, gum and oyster shell are established occupations. Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. A comparatively small number of women is employed on the cleaning of coffee, incense, gum and oyster shell and this is virtually the only work in which women are employed in Aden apart from some limited employment in domestic service and the Government health service.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small workshops or in independent crafts. An unusually high proportion of persons are engaged in catering particularly in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the custom of sending out for cooked meals. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

Some way of obtaining reliable labour statistics in a polyglot community has still to be worked out but the following figures show the distribution of the more stabilized sections of the labour force which have been reached by direct inspection up to the end of 1954.

## SOME STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

	<i>Port</i>	<i>Building and con- struction</i>	<i>Industrial under- takings</i>	<i>Retail and wholesale trades</i>	<i>Govern- ment and other services</i>	<i>Miscell- aneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supervisors, foremen etc. . . . .	88	182	54	25	142	41	532
Clerical . . . . .	77	328	143	642	396	277	1,863
Craftsmen and artisans	165	3,792	243	2	969	60	5,231
Skilled labourers . .	797	2,810	539	493	1,196	137	5,972
Unskilled labourers .	1,706	5,867	2,528	1,482	2,994	457	15,034
Apprentices . . . . .	—	—	63	—	97	—	160
Male persons under 18 (not apprentices) . .	33	451	221	27	10	58	800
Females . . . . .	564	5	—	2	135	7	713
	3,430	13,435	3,791	2,673	5,939	1,037	30,305

There are no indications of unemployment in the Colony but the lavish use of freely available migrant labour results in under-employment particularly amongst those employed in the handling and transhipment of cargo and in the wholesale, retail and catering trades. There is no seasonal fluctuation of employment, though economic and agricultural conditions in the nearby territories have an effect on the size of the labour force in Aden. It is noteworthy that the employment of 7,000 migrant workers on construction of the refinery and ancillary works had no effect upon the general availability of labour in the Colony.

More than half the labour force is estimated to consist of migrant workers who come mainly from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Yemen. These immigrants provide the entire force of unskilled casual workers, of whom large numbers are employed in the handling of cargo.

The construction and building trades are also largely staffed by immigrant workers, with the exception of some locally born carpenters, electricians and plumbers (known locally as fitters).

The immigrant workers are almost invariably single men who usually remain for a period of about two years before returning home. They are not engaged on any form of contract but seek their own employment on arrival, usually finding casual work at daily rates of pay. There are no special Government arrangements for their welfare and protection but they secure the same protection by reason of the Minimum Wages and Workmen's Compensation Ordinance as the locally born.

Emigrant labour is nominal (1,095 in the period 1953-54) and is mainly concerned with the movement through the Colony of Yemenis proceeding to Madagascar for employment as dock labourers. A smaller number of local domestic and skilled workers left for employment in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia and Dhofar in Oman.

In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the Immigration Officer.

#### WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages and Wages Regulation Ordinance were revised as from 1st December, 1953, but on that occasion reference to semi-skilled tradesmen and skilled tradesmen was omitted as the demand for those categories was such that protection was considered to be no longer necessary. The hourly and piecework rates of the Aden Shipping Conference were also increased in similar proportion. Free housing in barrack buildings is provided by a number of employers of labourers employed on coal bunkering and cargo handling. Overtime is paid at the rate of time and a quarter to workers on daily rates.

#### *Rates of Pay in December, 1953*

	<i>Minimum daily wage</i>
Young persons under 18 years . . . . .	Shs. 3.50
Unskilled labourers . . . . .	„ 5.00
Skilled labourers . . . . .	„ 5.75

Although there is no longer any statutory provision in this respect 48 hours has become virtually the standard for a working week.

#### *Daily rates of pay in the principal trades*

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Male young persons . . . . .	Shs. 3.50	4.50
Labourers . . . . .	„ 5.00	5.80
Sweepers . . . . .	„ 5.00	5.00
Watchmen . . . . .	„ 6.00	6.50

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
All assistants to craftsmen and artisans . . . . . <i>Shs.</i>	5-75	9-00
All kind of drivers . . . . . "	8-00	12-00
Greasers . . . . . "	5-75	7-00
Riveters . . . . . "	6-00	8-00
Muccadams . . . . . "	7-00	9-00
Sub-Muccadams . . . . . "	5-80	6-50
Plumbers . . . . . "	10-00	15-00
Wiremen . . . . . "	9-00	13-00
Electricians . . . . . "	12-00	20-00
Fitters . . . . . "	10-00	16-00
Moulders . . . . . "	10-00	18-00
Turners . . . . . "	14-00	25-00
Welders . . . . . "	11-00	20-00
Blacksmiths . . . . . "	9-50	16-00
Coppersmiths . . . . . "	7-50	13-00
Sail-makers . . . . . "	5-80	8-00
Boiler-makers . . . . . "	18-00	30-00
Carpenters . . . . . "	10-00	16-50
Masons . . . . . "	13-00	20-00
Carpenter foremen . . . . . "	18-00	22-00
Mason foremen . . . . . "	20-00	25-00
Tile fixers . . . . . "	9-00	13-00
Plasterers . . . . . "	6-50	10-00
Painters . . . . . "	5-50	7-50
Stone dressers . . . . . "	9-00	12-50

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the port. The usual hours in the workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not general in Aden but are granted to an increasing number of urban workers.

#### COST OF LIVING

A cost of living index is produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority (now the Aden Municipality).

The cost of living figures are assessed on three income group grades based on monthly earnings as follows :

Grade I up to	<i>Shs.</i> 225-00	per month
Grade II up to	<i>Shs.</i> 450-00	" "
Grade III over	<i>Shs.</i> 451-00	" "

A comparison of the figures for the first quarter of 1953 and the 4th quarter of 1954 shows the following reductions (1st April, 1951=100)

Grade I	2-60 (118-91 down to 116-31)
Grade II	3-01 (122-33 down to 119-32)
Grade III	1-32 (120-21 down to 118-89)

During the period under review there were increases in the group "rent, fuel, water and light" and in certain miscellaneous items, but these were more than offset by a considerable fall in the figures for clothing and a small drop in those for food.

The following table shows the prices of certain selected commodities at 31st December, 1954.

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i>
Sugar, white . . . . .	lb. . . . .	40c.
Flour, Australian . . . . .	lb. . . . .	35c.
Butter . . . . .	lb. tin . . . . .	Shs. 4-50
Cheese, Kraft . . . . .	12 oz. . . . .	Shs. 2-55
Cheese, Cheddar . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 5-00
Petrol . . . . .	gallon . . . . .	Shs. 2-33
Soap, (laundry) . . . . .	cube of 250 grammes . . . . .	50c.
Scotch whisky . . . . .	quart . . . . .	Shs. 21-00
Kerosene (naked) . . . . .	4 gallons . . . . .	Shs. 7-75
Rice, Siam . . . . .	lb. . . . .	70c.
Coffee, roast and ground . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 8-50
Coffee husk . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-00
Dry ginger . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-50—2-25
Tamarind . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-00—1-30
Dry chillies . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-40—2-00
Cumin seeds . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-00—1-20
Cassia . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 1-00
Eggs . . . . .	each . . . . .	20c.
Tea . . . . .	lb. . . . .	Shs. 2-50—9-00
Milk, fresh . . . . .	1½ lb. bottle . . . . .	Shs. 1-00
Milk, whole powder . . . . .	5lbs. . . . .	Shs. 20-00
Bread (sold by baker) . . . . .	lb. . . . .	50c.
Firewood . . . . .	traditional bundle . . . . .	10c.
Matches . . . . .	box . . . . .	5c.
Charcoal . . . . .	lb. . . . .	30c.
Cigarettes, various brands . . . . .	50 . . . . .	Shs. 2-00—3-50
Loongies, various makes . . . . .	each . . . . .	Shs. 2-25—10-50
Makramas, (Sheikh Othman headkerchieves) . . . . .	each . . . . .	90c.—Shs. 1-5
White shirtings, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Shs. 1-30—2-72
White drill, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Shs. 1-30—2-72
Khaki drill, various makes . . . . .	yard . . . . .	Shs. 2-25—2-80

#### LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the exploitation of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons.

A Labour Commissioner was appointed in 1953 and arrived in the Colony in September of that year. A second labour inspector was appointed in 1953 and a further two in 1954 bring the inspectorate strength up to four officers. The Labour Commissioner, the Labour Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

For a variety of reasons,—the most important of which is the traditional instability of the labour force—the work-people of the colony have little conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining, but two more trade unions registered during the period 1953–54 brought the total to three. Two more were in the formative stage.

<i>Registered Trade Unions</i>	<i>Membership</i>
The Aden Harbour Pilots Association, Aden	15
Air Ministry Civilian Employees Association	1,266
Technical Workers Trade Union	2,384

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and on-employers met twice during 1953–54. It is possible to report a continued improvement in industrial relations, as is evidenced by the increasing use of the Department's services by employers and a considerable fall in the amount of time lost through industrial disputes.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION

Particulars are included in Chapter 8.

## SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75 and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Standards of safety and welfare are still unfortunately low and much remains to be done in implementing existing legislation. A number of bigger employers retain the full-time or part-time services of a medical officer. Organised welfare services for employees are as yet virtually unknown. Notable exceptions are Aden Petroleum Refinery, limited, which has an 80-bed hospital organised on the most modern lines together with out-patient and first aid facilities, and the Aden Port Trust which has an excellent voluntary contributory medical scheme for the families of its employees: a full-time lady doctor is employed, and the scheme increases steadily in popularity.

Workmen's compensation is now fairly generally understood by workpeople, and an increasing number of employers avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Labour Department in settling their claims. During 1953–54, 11,000 local workers were employed on the construction of the new refinery alone; the labour force rose to an estimated peak of 68,660 towards the end of 1953 and fell to 65,400 at the end of 1954. Although the number of accidents rose in proportion, the rate at which they occurred remained particularly low having regard to the fact that it was in the construction and building trades that employment figures increased most.

## INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

No training, rehabilitation, apprenticeship or training within industry schemes exist at present, but in 1953 the Governor appointed a committee to investigate the technical training facilities for apprentices, tradesmen, craftsmen and technicians, to explore the possibilities

of carrying out the trade testing of tradesmen employed at present and to make suggestions and recommendations for setting up the appropriate machinery of a trade testing board. The Committee's report was submitted in March, 1954, and is now under consideration. Towards the end of 1954 plans were well advanced towards the setting up of a trade testing board.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, 1953

	Number	Amount of Compensation
<i>Fatal Accidents:</i>		
Claimed and settled in court . . . . .	24	Sh. 110,163
Pending . . . . .	11	—
Liability not admitted . . . . .	6	—
<i>Permanent Disability Cases:</i>		
Claimed and settled in court . . . . .	58	Sh. 26,185
Pending . . . . .	271	—
Liability not admitted . . . . .	nil	—

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS 1954

	Number	Amount of Compensation
<i>Fatal Accidents:</i>		
Claimed and settled in court . . . . .	14	Sh. 170,014
Pending . . . . .	7	—
Liability not admitted . . . . .	nil	—
<i>Permanent Disability Cases:</i>		
Claimed and settled in court . . . . .	173	Sh. 117,427
Pending . . . . .	151	—
Liability not admitted . . . . .	nil	—

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BY TRADES,  
1953-54

Building, construction and public works . . . . .	408
Shipping, engineering and docks . . . . .	80
Other industries . . . . .	227

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1954

Types of Employment	Date	Period of Stoppage	Number of men	Man days lost
Construction . . . . .	January	7 hours	27	26
Aluminium works . . . . .	January	4 hours	20	10
Building . . . . .	March	4 hours	14	7
Construction . . . . .	April	2 hours	20	5
Locust control . . . . .	April	2 hours	100	25
Aluminium works . . . . .	June	4 hours	16	8
Slat works . . . . .	September	6 hours	42	42
Tobacco Factory . . . . .	October	4 hours	15	7.5
				130.5

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

### *Statement of Revenue for 1953-54 compared with the Revenue for the two previous years*

<i>Head of Revenue</i>	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
	£	£	£
1. Direct Taxation . . . . .	855,847	786,684	702,716
2. Customs and Excise . . . . .	520,864	340,518	295,206
3. Stamps, Licences . . . . .	73,457	57,946	43,871
4. Receipts for Government Services . . . . .	58,920	53,430	129,899
5. Contributions and Local Reimbursements . . . . .	49,303	38,310	27,372
6. Reimbursements by Her Majesty's Government . . . . .	37,393	25,276	27,101
7. Posts and Telephones . . . . .	240,773	152,687	150,555
8. Miscellaneous . . . . .	276,572	142,769	129,594
9. Water Supply . . . . .	90,634	92,346	74,881
0. Electricity Supply . . . . .	235,936	200,697	151,915
1. Land Sales . . . . .	21,603	6,251	25,072
2. Receipts under Colonial Development and Welfare Act . . . . .	—	—	16,150
	<u>£2,461,302</u>	<u>£1,896,914</u>	<u>£1,774,332</u>

### *Statement of Expenditure for 1953-54, compared with expenditure for the two previous years*

	<i>1953-54</i>	<i>1952-53</i>	<i>1951-52</i>
	£	£	£
1. Governor . . . . .	13,726	9,602	10,707
2. Administration . . . . .	3,095	2,990	2,262
3. Antiquities . . . . .	268	230	267
4. Audit . . . . .	12,670	10,666	9,851
5. Civil Aviation . . . . .	6,296	4,030	2,685
6. Customs and Excise . . . . .	26,255	18,743	19,085
7. Economic Control . . . . .	7,979	7,332	7,634
8. Education . . . . .	120,900	111,069	78,172
9. Electricity . . . . .	163,760	205,346	125,315
0. Income Tax . . . . .	70,848	18,421	16,954
1. Judicial and Registration . . . . .	14,348	13,444	11,728
2. Labour and Social Welfare . . . . .	4,831	4,864	2,159
3. Legal . . . . .	4,974	3,971	3,958
4. Legislative Council . . . . .	917	695	644
5. Loans from Colony Funds . . . . .	6,841	39,572	—
6. Medical and Public Health . . . . .	224,671	190,668	160,506
7. Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	125,348	172,325	169,119
8. Municipal Authority . . . . .	36,724	—	—
9. Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	41,702	46,229	33,002
0. Perim . . . . .	6,948	10,981	7,272
1. Police . . . . .	131,435	127,480	91,695
2. Posts and Telephones . . . . .	133,369	121,362	64,011
3. Printing . . . . .	25,016	42,796	14,615
4. Prison . . . . .	16,102	14,719	8,040
5. Public Relations and Information Department . . . . .	1,747	—	4,326
6. Public Works . . . . .	72,044	129,665	98,779
7. Public Works (Water Supply) . . . . .	84,703		
8. Public Works, Recurrent . . . . .	57,097	6,314	66,877





## PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

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	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	£	£	£
8. Public Works, Non-Recurrent . . . . .	62,102	90,474	77,650
9. Secretariat . . . . .	30,223	26,731	25,736
0. Subventions . . . . .	3,351	2,692	—
1. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman . . . . .	17,118	16,635	12,183
2. Trade Registration . . . . .	3,036	3,140	2,288
3. Treasury . . . . .	20,042	15,382	13,870
4. Veterinary . . . . .	1,389	1,356	1,117
5. Contribution to Development Fund . . . . .	1,590,212	790,000	1,000,000
6. Contribution to Defence . . . . .	40,000	—	—
7. Township Authority, Aden . . . . .	—	37,474	30,415
8. Development Expenditure from Surplus Balances . . . . .	—	—	183,278
9. Colonial Development and Welfare Act Schemes . . . . .	—	—	43,320
	<u>£3,182,087</u>	<u>£2,297,398</u>	<u>£2,399,520</u>

Assets and liabilities are shown on page 11.

## PUBLIC DEBT

Aden 4½% 1972-74 . . . . .	£1,330,000
British Government 4½% Loan (Aden Refinery; Issues to 31.3.54—£799,000) . . . . .	£4,000,000

## TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and yield of each were:	<i>Yield in</i>
	<i>1953-54.</i>
Taxes on Income . . . . .	£849,858
Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (Excise Duties on Spirits, Beer, Wines and Tobacco) . . . . .	£320,394
House Property Tax (tax ranging from 8 per cent to 4½ per cent of annual rateable value of house property in the Colony) . . . . .	£3,879
Sanitation Tax (tax ranging from 4½ per cent to 2½ per cent of annual rateable value of house property in the Colony) . . . . .	£2,111
Motor Spirit Tax (tax at the rate of 72 cents per gallon of motor spirit imported) . . . . .	£134,405
Qat Tax (tax at Shs. 5 per 20 lb. on qat entering the Colony) . . . . .	£39,562
Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported) . . . . .	£6,503

*Income Tax*

Individuals are allowed the following deductions from total income arriving at chargeable income:

	£
Single . . . . .	300
Married . . . . .	450
First child . . . . .	75
Each subsequent child with maximum of three . . . . .	60

In the case of children educated outside Aden the actual cost of maintenance and education is allowed subject to maxima of £150 for boys and £135 for girls.

Allowance may also be claimed for insurance premiums paid to secure a capital sum on death and for one dependent relative.

The rates of tax applied to chargeable income are graded from four per cent to 75 per cent.

Companies are charged at the rate of 37½ per cent.

The table on page 19 shows the tax payable by individuals at various levels of income.

### *Customs Tariff and Excise Duties*

There is no general customs tariff in Aden but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty are given below:

Beer and other fermented liquor . . . . .	Shs. 3.72 per gallon
Spirits, potable . . . . .	Shs. 74.80 per gallon of the strength of London proof.
Wines . . . . .	Shs. 8.44 per gallon.
Sparkling wines . . . . .	Shs. 14.81 per gallon.
Methylated spirits . . . . .	9 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Perfumed spirits . . . . .	Shs. 24 per gallon.
Cigarettes and biris . . . . .	from Shs. 9 per 1,000 to Shs. 17.50 per 1,000 according to selling price.
Cigars and cheroots . . . . .	75 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Manufactured tobacco . . . . .	from 75 cents per lb. to Shs. 6 per lb. according to selling price.
Unmanufactured tobacco . . . . .	18 cents per lb. or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is the greater.
Motor Spirit . . . . .	72 cents per gallon.
Qat . . . . .	30 cents per lb.

### *Estate Duty*

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and letters of administration are regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance, Cap. 33.

### *House and Property Tax*

This tax is assessed in the Municipal Area at 8 per cent per annum of the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman (virtually a rural area) at 4½ per cent. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to let assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent. From the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc. and the residue is known as the rateable value.

TABLE OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS AT VARIOUS LEVIES OF INCOME

		Income per Annum													
		£300	£400	£500	£600	£700	£800	£900	£1,000	£1,200	£1,500	£1,750	£2,000	£2,500	£3,000
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tax payable:															
Single	. . .	Nil	4	8	12	20	28	36	48	72	126	232	232	362	519
Married (without children)	.	Nil	Nil	2	6	10	16	24	32	54	99	144	193	323	465
Married, 1 child	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7	11	18	26	45	85	130	175	303	440
"	2 children .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	9	13	21	38	75	120	164	288	419
"	3 children .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	6	12	16	32	66	110	154	272	402
"	4 children .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	8	12	27	59	98	143	257	386

*Notes:* 1. There are allowances for expenditure on life insurance.

2. There are increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden.

*Sanitation Tax*

This tax is assessed in the Municipal Area at 4½ per cent per annum on the rateable value and in Sheikh Othman at 2½ per cent and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department. In Aden, where few sewers exist, the daily removal of sullage water and human waste from thousands of houses not connected to main drainage is a considerable task.

*Qat Tax*

Qat is a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants. It arrives in the Colony daily by air from Ethiopia and by roads from the Yemen. The tax is assessed at 30 cents a lb. The revenue earned from the narcotic during the past four years was:

1951	.	.	£26,670
1952	.	.	£36,289
1953	.	.	£35,950
1954	.	.	£48,611

*Vehicles*

The Aden Municipality and the Sheikh Othman Township Authorities register all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee of Shs. 20 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however, registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that the wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased.

Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the tax and issue licences.

*Trade Licences*

A general trades license fee of Shs. 5 per annum is charged in the Township area, but not in the Municipal Area. Trades in dangerous substances are charged a fee in both areas at a higher rate.

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

East African shillings are legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation is:

Coins	£204,656.	Notes	£4,726,495.
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The Banks operating in the territory are:

The National Bank of India Ltd.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.

The British Bank of Middle East.

The Bank of India Ltd.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

There is also a Savings Bank operated by the Post Office.

Under the Banking Ordinance no person may carry on the business of banking without a licence, the fee for which is £50 per annum.

The foreign exchange rates in force at the end of 1954 were:

	BUYING		SELLING	
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>T.T.</i>
Sterling . . . . .	100£	100-3/16	99½	99-1½
U.S. Dollars . . . . .	<i>Shs.</i> 7·15= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·15= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·05= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·12= \$1
Canadian Dollars . . . . .	<i>Shs.</i> 7·50= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·50= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·40= \$1	<i>Shs.</i> 7·40= \$1
Indian Rupees . . . . .	<i>Rs.</i> 133= <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 133= <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 133-12-6 = <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 133-12-6 = <i>Shs.</i> 200
Pakistan Rupees . . . . .	<i>Rs.</i> 92= <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 92= <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 92-1-3 = <i>Shs.</i> 200	<i>Rs.</i> 92-1-3 = <i>Shs.</i> 200
Swiss Francs . . . . .	<i>Fcs.</i> 12·15= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 12·15= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 12·20= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 12·20= <i>Shs.</i> 20
French Francs . . . . .	<i>Fcs.</i> 977= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 977= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 980= <i>Shs.</i> 20	<i>Fcs.</i> 980= <i>Shs.</i> 20
Australian Pounds . . . . .	£100= <i>Shs.</i> 1,609	£100= <i>Shs.</i> 1,609	£100= <i>Shs.</i> 1,600	£100= <i>Shs.</i> 1,600
Egyptian Pounds . . . . .	£E 100= <i>Shs.</i> 2,060	£E 100= <i>Shs.</i> 2,060	£E 100= <i>Shs.</i> 2,052	£E 100= <i>Shs.</i> 2,052

## Chapter 5: Commerce

The trade of Aden is mainly transshipment and entrepôt, the port serving as a centre of distribution to and from neighbouring territories and, because of its favourable geographical position, as an important re-bunkering port. Traditional trade is mainly in cotton piece goods, skins, coffee, hides and skins, and cheap consumer goods. There has been a decline in entrepôt and transshipment trade, mainly as the result of more normal and competitive world trading conditions and of the improved commercial facilities in countries such as Ethiopia for negotiating direct imports. A recent feature of external trade has been the increasing gap between imports and exports much of which can be attributed to the rapidly expanding population, increased capital investment, and the trade with over a quarter of a million tourists a year which is not included in the export statistics and therefore appears as net consumption.

During 1954 the Government established a Trade Department under a Commissioner for Trade whose functions include a responsibility to act as Government's liaison officer with the commercial community on all matters of mutual interest.

There is a Trade Advisory Board consisting of five members of local commerce and industry and one Government member, who advise the Government on important trade and economic matters.

There is an Aden Chamber of Commerce which maintains close liaison with Government and is also represented on the Trade Advisory Board. There is also an Aden Merchants Association.

The following tables show the value of Aden's external trade during the period 1951-1954 inclusive (re-exports and exports are shown together as the only significant export is salt).

## EXTERNAL TRADE 1951 TO 1954

Countries	IMPORTS			RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
STERLING AREA							
Aden	847,083	971,513	1,952,495	3,316,791	1,384,386	1,080,333	1,197,541
Protectorate	584,753	611,030	829,180	734,972	326,182	58,562	108,661
Australia . .	1,530,096	3,129,446	1,853,475	2,913,281	364,650	—	331,173
Bahrain . . .	—	—	—	—	159	—	—
Basutoland .	—	989	109,002	—	1,050	200	—
Borneo, North	—	327,166	470,455	5,965	900	2,425	68,133
Burma . . . .	197,746	168,825	201,035	302,156	997,918	1,040,663	852,324
Ceylon . . . .	184,048	27,006	59,038	39,943	1,283	1,860	4,054
Cyprus . . . .	9,781	6,188	—	—	160	—	134
Eire . . . . .	3,083	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkland Islands	125,817	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji . . . . .	—	—	—	—	800	4,323	—
Gibraltar . . .	813	—	—	—	19,357	49,247	28,993
Hong Kong . .	552,805	543,231	819,898	908,936	93,607	65,449	7,905
India . . . . .	9,414,345	8,478,552	6,655,834	5,798,848	612,109	559,576	251,881
Iraq . . . . .	298,974	335,392	300,743	168,085	139,121	129,791	200,269
Jamaica . . . .	—	—	2,869	—	69	—	—
Kanaran . . . .	2,126	1,889	1,896	1,954	45,784	41,585	29,198
Kenya Colony .	135,650	145,396	224,232	482,307	311,870	342,049	293,866
Kuwait, Muscat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
and Oman . . .	730,524	40,158	18,871	7,731,767	646,706	492,668	294,522
Libya . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,013
Malaya . . . .	2,736	21,807	53,510	30,197	1,812	2,073	—
Malta . . . . .	934	759	978	3,469	11,205	14,375	13,571
Mauritius . . .	276,901	286,700	20,903	—	32,641	1,565	19,150
New Hebrides .	—	—	—	—	2,513	—	—
New Zealand . .	—	—	16,909	6,595	9,980	4,280	4,927
—	67	—	—	—	3,450	8,778	—

Perim . . . . .	2,848	4,644	3,758	3,810	13,647	17,816	9,711	15,831
Rhodesias . . . . .	127,844	4,186	770	5,166	15,975	1,445	763	735
Sarawak . . . . .	997,238	764,606	—	252,570	—	—	—	—
Seychelles . . . . .	—	400	3	—	18,861	19,566	7,283	7,920
Singapore . . . . .	624,053	1,248,728	2,324,382	3,126,341	346,901	102,773	34,813	30,483
Somaliland . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protectorate . . . . .	950,364	1,070,884	1,104,671	1,055,593	1,291,524	967,018	943,794	930,155
Tanganyika . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Territory . . . . .	3,328	36,365	39,430	78,384	54,989	103,773	26,144	46,602
Transjordan . . . . .	—	—	215	—	—	41,772	52,955	14,544
Trinidad . . . . .	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda . . . . .	—	—	11,340	7,056	1,050	8,300	2,571	40,076
Protectorate . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa . . . . .	432,576	233,289	235,090	282,846	15,362	3,194	27,620	20,942
United Kingdom . . . . .	5,412,433	10,306,629	18,217,599	13,044,988	2,034,452	870,277	698,802	2,678,561
West Africa . . . . .	85,691	56,505	41,472	31,229	32,127	2,700	856	500
Zanzibar . . . . .	48,515	35,374	117,919	112,131	47,433	28,422	27,760	46,126
Total, Sterling . . . . .	23,602,683	28,873,400	35,745,463	40,520,632	9,063,837	6,148,572	5,543,917	7,656,936
DOLLAR AREA . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada . . . . .	592	58,358	19,241	3,820	585	456	1,800	21,312
Columbia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,159	—	—	—
Cuba . . . . .	—	—	—	—	216	842	1,207	240
Panama . . . . .	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines . . . . .	—	100	—	—	—	—	5,300	—
U.S.A. . . . .	259,841	2,466,804	2,731,380	2,692,227	486,488	355,707	457,718	471,812
Venezuela . . . . .	—	27,839	—	406,005	—	—	—	—
Total, Dollar . . . . .	260,433	2,553,101	2,750,821	3,102,052	488,448	357,005	466,025	493,364



## EXTERNAL TRADE 1951 TO 1954 (cont'd)

Countries	IMPORTS			RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953
NON-DOLLAR, NON-STERLING COUNTRIES	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Algeria . . .	—	—	—	—	—	985	—
Argentina . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3,350	—
Austria . . .	—	15,445	21,965	33,649	—	384,271	13,379
Belgium . . .	112,627	204,311	159,861	401,728	129,161	134,363	121,575
Brazil . . .	—	—	—	—	160	—	—
Bulgaria . . .	—	120	—	30	—	—	—
China . . .	186,764	10,814	15,015	23,042	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia . . .	63,133	70,927	30,303	113,176	—	—	2
Denmark . . .	30,127	43,007	58,747	81,085	17,327	85,785	211,981
Egypt . . .	279,777	81,290	73,612	140,160	318,802	203,966	185,212
Eritrea and Somalia . . .	386,089	363,121	329,545	347,070	1,246,741	1,353,630	848,130
Ethiopia . . .	3,505,175	3,008,373	4,297,898	2,714,330	5,319,999	4,487,025	3,588,925
Finland . . .	2,925	—	455,878	231	26,260	71	—
Formosa . . .	100,475	70,167	170,661	242,648	—	—	—
France . . .	568,907	6,555,971	5,609,654	2,757,674	758,978	898,047	441,087
French Indo- China . . .	—	7,835	3,350	—	21	240	—
French posses- sion in India . . .	—	506	—	—	1,031	—	—
French . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somaliland . . .	168,215	53,176	179,503	98,582	178,454	199,040	352,632
Germany . . .	394,435	864,841	578,394	1,190,739	167,384	807,787	234,294
Greece . . .	367	105	231	3,653	106,819	49,534	37,630
Hungary . . .	8,698	162	14,976	3,930	—	—	—
Indonesia . . .	3,468	1,818	5,290	17,715	200	27,201	7,321
Israel . . .	—	933	3,561,680	867	—	—	680
Italy . . .	2,215,208	3,163,226	3,059,059	2,859,059	1,326,448	1,191,047	1,036,459
Japan . . .	4,241,448	6,031,262	1,000,334	3,073,496	3,432,244	5,531,368	443,477
Yemen . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMMERCE

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Mexico	—	405	—	—	75	—	—	12,331	6,978	—	8,340
Morocco	839,600	—	580,850	1,080,224	814,483	130	37,244	74,031	60,002	—	112,615
Netherlands	—	—	1,450,282	1,231,175	531,911	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies	—	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Africa	10,791	—	8,476	19,600	8,320	—	302,655	141,504	10,009	185,374	—
Norway	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	23,888	—	6,127	3,640	—
Palestine	9,039,766	—	7,983	14,166	557,626	—	24,267	20	5,641	2,373	—
Persia	4,273	—	29,138	1,052	288,848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	9,953	—	6,907	5,483	87,602	—	100	—	45	—	—
Portugal	163,356	—	1,982	10,121	14,856	—	12	70	60	1,591	—
Portuguese East Africa	—	162	—	407	—	—	427,958	18,505	19,389	63,451	—
Portuguese possessions in India	—	130	—	130	—	456	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania	1,072,309	—	1,461,260	1,046,131	372,920	—	1,327,186	1,291,357	1,079,005	1,484,616	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	564	—
Sicily	—	833	128,847	1,430	66,580	—	2,562	5,503	—	1,187	—
Spain	121,238	—	154,346	202,047	214,749	—	2,476,218	1,006,010	97,108	131,725	—
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Sumatra	47,099	—	66,230	54,676	50,617	—	182,587	212,591	222,331	190,409	—
Sweden	22,935	—	24,519	120,818	56,488	—	933	1,839	2,741	42,807	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	261,334	—	155,557	129,246	250,493	—	29,624	103,204	90,491	91,524	—
Thailand	198,780	—	34,510	158,109	314,343	—	750	34,887	1,440	2,024	—
Trieste	—	—	22,975	263,695	305,914	—	—	35,678	145,925	189,276	—
Tunis	—	—	—	—	—	—	375	10,120	15,678	21,727	—
Turkey	7,426	—	6,436	6,447	370	—	—	285	—	4,805	—
U.S.S.R.	30,136	—	4,740	19,773	3,195	—	—	120	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,981	—	—	3,006	—
Yemen	1,951,950	—	2,367,399	1,594,451	2,718,041	—	1,791,324	1,737,202	1,642,629	3,172,338	—
Yugoslavia	1,125	—	2,175	11,969	—	—	—	—	—	106	—
Total, Non-Dollar Non-Sterling Countries	26,353,620	25,052,022	22,669,047	21,261,051	16,616,709	15,062,959	10,096,090	12,034,083			

## SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRADE 1951-1954

Countries	IMPORTS				RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
SCHEDULED TERRITORIES (Sterling area) .	£ 23,602,683	£ 28,873,400	£ 35,745,463	£ 40,520,632	£ 9,063,837	£ 6,148,572	£ 5,543,917	£ 7,656,936
AMERICAN AC-COUNT COUNTRIES AND CANADA (Dollar area) .	260,433	2,553,101	2,750,821	3,102,052	488,448	357,005	466,025	493,364
NON-DOLLAR, NON-STERLING COUNTRIES .	26,353,620	25,052,022	22,669,047	21,261,051	16,616,709	15,062,959	10,960,090	12,034,083
SHIPS' STORES AND BUNKERS .	—	—	—	—	18,197,415	23,983,228	24,284,492	24,163,252
GRAND TOTAL £	50,216,736	56,478,523	61,165,331	64,883,735	44,366,409	45,551,764	41,254,524	44,347,635

The tables of External Trade show that imports from the Aden Protectorate increased from £0.97 million in 1952 to £3.3 million in 1954. This is mainly accounted for by the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Abyan, which is also reflected in an increase of re-exports to the United Kingdom from £0.7 million in 1953 to £2.6 million in 1954.

Imports from India have fallen from £9.4 million in 1951 to £5.8 million in 1954, owing principally to reduced imports of textiles, which also fell in price. Exports to India fell from £0.6 million in 1951 to £0.14 million in 1954 mainly because that country became able to produce sufficient salt for her own needs and ceased to import from Aden.

The value of re-exports to Ethiopia fell from £5.3 million in 1951 to £0.2 million in 1954 because of that country's continually increasing ability to negotiate direct imports; but this was partly compensated for by increased re-exports to the Yemen, which, having remained at approximately £1.7 million per annum in 1951, 1952 and 1953, rose to £3.1 million in 1954, mainly as the result of increased trading in textiles and sugar. There was also an increase in re-exports to Saudi Arabia, which in 1954 were worth £1.4 million and included 84,000 live sheep and goats.

The high value of imports from the U.S.A. in 1952-3-4 was the result of expenditure in connection with the new oil refinery.

#### *Foreign Payments*

There has been a gradual relaxing of restrictions on foreign trade. In September, 1953, the general ban on certain imports from O.E.E.C. countries was removed and replaced by quotas based on 65 per cent of the trade during 1951. In May of the same year, imports from Japan were allowed under quota and were placed on Open General Licence in October, 1953, which meant that Aden was then free to trade in most things from all countries except those within the American account area and the Soviet bloc. Imports from non-dollar, non-sterling countries were worth £21.2 million in 1954 compared with £22.6 million in 1953. Imports from dollar countries continued to be limited to those items essential to the economy of the Colony which could not be obtained from elsewhere.

Details of the import regulations are included in the Appendix to this Chapter (page 31).

## IMPORTS

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal imports into Aden during 1953 and 1954.

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

	Unit	1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Alcoholic beverages:					
Beer	gal.	402,739	140,525	437,025	168,280
Spirits	"	24,890	48,926	19,303	39,200
All others	"	25,161	21,116	5,687	10,067
Cement	cwt.	596,653	208,992	792,259	242,226
Coal	ton	41,623	298,751	21,649	157,812
Coffee	cwt.	217,567	3,003,035	124,999	2,846,608
Grain, pulse, flour	"	1,249,150	2,652,406	826,938	1,475,963
Gums and resins	"	44,063	191,630	41,915	192,629
Hardware	"	16,483	277,237	14,507	210,514
Hides, raw	No.	286,200	105,702	57,940	44,505
Iron and steel	tons	35,192	2,746,583	18,574	2,572,612
Iron and steel manufactures	"	26,609	2,722,150	18,646	1,847,540
Machinery (apparatus)	"	10,675	4,327,353	5,767	1,216,016
Motor road vehicles:					
(a) car	No.	696	369,858	1,084	475,325
(b) commercial vehicles	"	509	578,923	297	318,407
Petroleum products:					
(a) fuel oils	tons	2,508,741	18,588,163	3,757,384	24,472,758
(b) kerosene	gall.	1,962,117	154,058	1,390,508	118,046
(c) motor spirit	"	3,870,667	175,771	1,855,419	51,664
Oil seeds	cwt.	325,116	232,235	49,882	215,971
Skins, raw	No.	5,852,340	993,835	3,982,351	808,646
Sugar	cwt.	157,534	346,049	494,179	863,599
Cotton piece-goods:					
(a) grey	yard	58,793,234	2,893,053	54,707,546	2,461,548
(b) white	"	12,527,184	782,774	16,110,933	906,687
(c) printed and dyed	"	18,992,921	1,672,364	25,117,803	2,120,997
Twist and Yarn	lb.	4,364,848	742,157	1,387,860	254,624
Tobacco:					
(a) unmanufactured	lb.	8,051,120	438,959	29,208,607	440,668
(b) manufactured	"	2,496,855	542,511	2,208,541	413,978
All other items	value only		15,910,205		19,936,796
TOTAL			61,165,331		64,883,735

## Government Imports

During 1953 the Government continued to be the sole importer of sugar, flour and rice, but those commodities all reverted to private trading in the course of 1954.

## Textiles

In the beginning of 1953 the market was still cautious as a result of the fluctuations in 1952 and, except for grey sheeting from India, stocks held by Aden merchants were comparatively small when small imports from Japan became possible in May. There was then some interest in the cheaper rayon and cotton goods from Japan, but competition from India held its ground and less than one-third of the currency quota for imports from Japan was taken by the Aden merchants. Even when goods from Japan were placed on Open General Licence in October, there was no immediate rush of business.

The wider application of Open General Licensing to O.E.E.C. countries in February, 1954, tempted some newcomers into speculative buying which resulted in overstocking and a temporary disturbance of the market. The liberalisation of trade in February also resulted in some higher grade textiles such as silks, georgettes, brocades and velvets becoming available to Aden traders from markets in Europe such as France and Italy.

Comparative figures shewing textiles imported and exported in the years 1951-1954 are given below.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TEXTILES

Values in £'000 Sterling.

Quantities in '000 Yards.

	COTTON PIECE GOODS							
	GREY				WHITE			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
1951	5,332	79,874	5,507	60,345	1,325	19,071	1,156	12,645
1952	6,308	87,138	4,217	60,541	1,409	9,443	2,089	11,654
1953	2,893	58,794	2,640	48,837	783	12,527	471	7,619
1954	2,462	51,038	1,529	30,835	907	16,112	467	8,075

	COTTON PIECE GOODS				RAYON PIECE GOODS			
	PRINTED AND DYED							
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
1951	2,772	24,397	2,626	27,269	2,104	13,550	603	4,585
1952	3,138	28,255	3,990	19,642	1,174	11,052	302	3,304
1953	1,672	18,992	1,480	21,328	885	8,845	160	2,289
1954	2,121	25,117	1,534	24,446	1,537	17,198	407	6,375

## RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shews the principal re-exports and exports from Aden during 1953 and 1954.

Article	Unit	1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Coffee	cwt.	165,115	3,214,237	151,878	2,944,900
Grain, pulse, flour	"	706,432	1,538,301	531,091	867,600
Gums and resins	"	41,161	208,313	44,027	223,300
Hides, raw	No.	212,911	98,630	137,420	88,200
Petroleum products:					
(a) fuel oils	tons	83,077	199,751	111,334	949,200
(b) kerosene	gals.	153,754	18,046	124,642	14,000
(c) motor spirit	"	1,196,806	104,963	1,463,451	129,816
Salt	tons	165,638	251,651	231,737	196,340
Oil seeds	cwt.	88,177	152,345	140,804	357,400
Skins, raw	No.	4,929,217	1,103,871	5,203,390	1,196,901
Sugar	cwt.	119,011	263,546	208,292	591,000
Cotton piece-goods:					
(a) grey	yard	50,050,239	2,639,790	38,697,628	1,529,191
(b) white	"	7,621,165	471,454	7,370,200	466,984
(c) printed and dyed	"	22,625,348	1,479,665	23,551,775	1,533,917
Twist and yarn	lb.	4,971,810	861,442	3,390,157	201,325
Tobacco:					
(a) unmanufactured	lb.	3,500,516	174,642	3,135,806	174,465
(b) manufactured	"	827,942	123,637	454,508	115,711
Ships' bunkers		—	24,147,496	—	24,051,119
Ships' stores		—	136,996	—	112,133
All other items	value only	—	4,065,748	—	8,603,837
<b>TOTAL</b>		—	<b>41,254,524</b>	—	<b>44,347,635</b>

The trade in hides and skins suffered a set-back during the first half of 1953 but recovered some ground before the end of the year and remained fairly active during 1954. Most exports go to the United Kingdom and European countries.

After a good year for coffee in 1953, prices reached a post-war peak at the beginning of 1954 but have since then fallen by 20–25 per cent. The U.S.A. and Japan are Aden's best markets at present.

There are few restrictions on exports, except goods of strategic importance and items imported under the Colony's dollar allocation. A close watch is kept on essential foodstuffs to ensure that sufficient stocks are retained to meet local needs. Details of the export regulations are included in the Appendix to this Chapter.

*Abyan Cotton*

The following table shows the values of cotton lint and cotton seed exported by the Abyan Board during the periods from October to September in the years 1951–1954 inclusive:

	Cotton Lint	Cotton Seed
1951 – 1952	£725,814	£53,663
1952 – 1953	£735,250	£28,845
1953 – 1954	£123,722	£85,949

*Price Control*

Because supplies of essential items became easier to obtain and more normal trade competition became possible, government was able gradually to remove price control from all items except ice.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 5

*Import and Export Regulations*

Imports and exports are each dealt with in three categories: those that do not require a licence at all, those that are permitted by means of an Open General Licence, and those that require a Special Licence. Some general particulars are given below; the "Scheduled Territories" are listed at the end of this Appendix and "Prohibited Imports" refers to a statutory list of undesirable items published in the Imports and Exports Ordinance which includes such items as counterfeit money; goods with a counterfeit trade mark; obscene and seditious matter; and certain drugs and explosives. In cases of doubt reference should be made to the government regulations or to The Commissioner for Trade, P.O. Box 400, Aden, Aden Colony.

## IMPORTS

*Imports that do not require an import licence*

The main items of general interest are:

1. Passenger's accompanied baggage, or *bona fide* residents' personal effects.
2. Commercial travellers' samples.
3. *Bona fide* gifts to residents in the Colony.
4. Returned goods of British origin.
5. Ships' bunker oil and petroleum products imported by the oil companies established in Aden.
6. Coal for ships' bunkers.
7. Goods for transshipment or onward transport by sea or air on a through bill of lading specifying destination.

*The following are of local interest only:*

8. Most goods produced or manufactured in certain neighbouring countries specified in the regulations.

*Imports permitted by Open General Licence*

The Open General Licences permit imports from all countries except the American account countries and Canada (the dollar area), Hong Kong and the Soviet bloc, of everything except those imports requiring a Special Licence and:

Gold and silver in whatsoever form.

Newsprint (a temporary restriction).

Technical white oil.

and additionally in the case of Japan:

Meat, canned, corned, pickled and salted, carcase.

*Imports requiring a Special Licence*

Anything not covered by the headings at A and B above and including imports from the dollar area, the Soviet bloc and Hong Kong which are not listed at A.



## EXPORTS

**D. Exports that do not require an export Licence**

The main items of general interest are:

1. Passengers' accompanied baggage.
2. Commercial travellers' samples.
3. Oil for ships' bunkers.
4. Water and Ice.
5. Goods for transshipment or onward transport by sea or air on a through bill of lading specifying destination.

*Of local interest only:*

6. Most goods for export by land to the Aden Protectorates and the Yemen.
7. Dates and dry and salted fish, to certain neighbouring countries specified in the regulations.

**E. Exports permitted by Open General Licence**

The Open General Licences permit:

- (a) Exports to the Scheduled Territories of all items except:
  - Gunny-bags to South Africa.
  - Gold and silver in whatsoever form.
  - Goods of American or Canadian origin.
  - Goods, the export of which from Aden is prohibited.
  - Meat, canned, corned, pickled and salted, carcase.
  - Rice and all edible products of rice.
  - Wheat and flour.

Strategic materials as specified in the Regulations.

- (b) Coal to ships of certain categories specified in the Regulations.

**F. Exports requiring a Special Licence**

All exports not covered by the headings at D and E.

**G. The Scheduled Territories**

The fully self-governing countries of the British Commonwealth except Canada.

Any Colony under the dominion of Her Majesty.

Any territory administered by the Government of any part of Her Majesty's dominions under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Any British Protectorate or British Protected states.

South West Africa.

The Irish Republic.

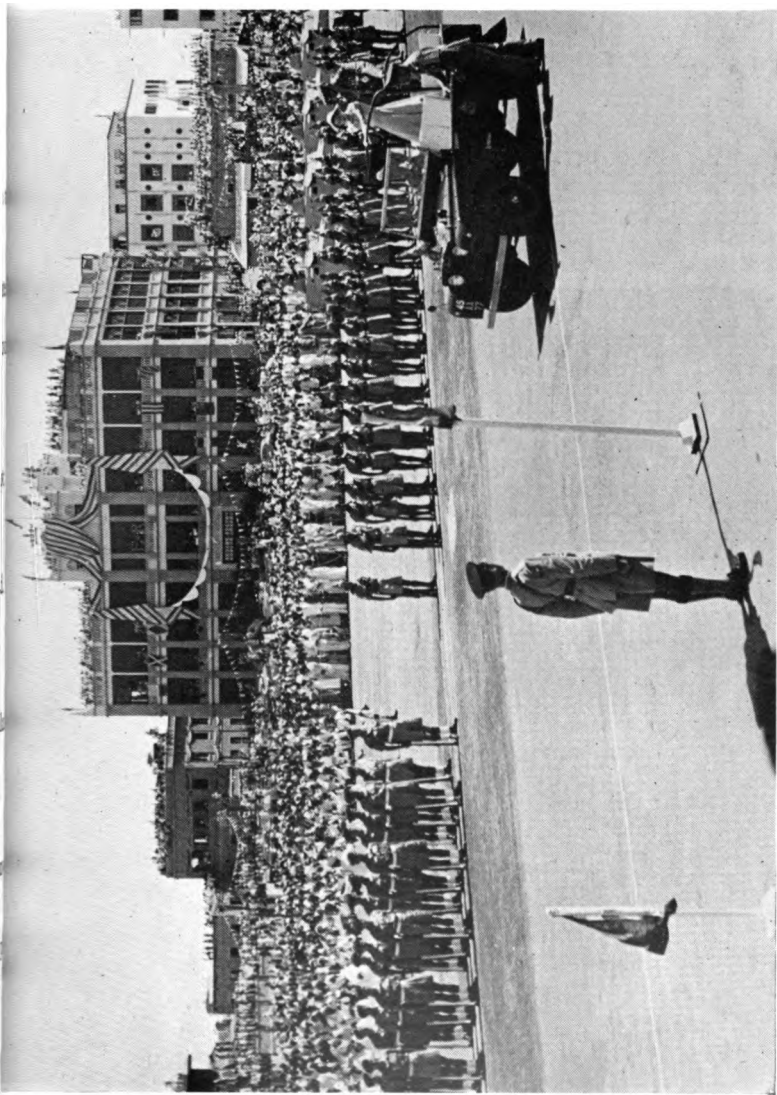
Iraq.

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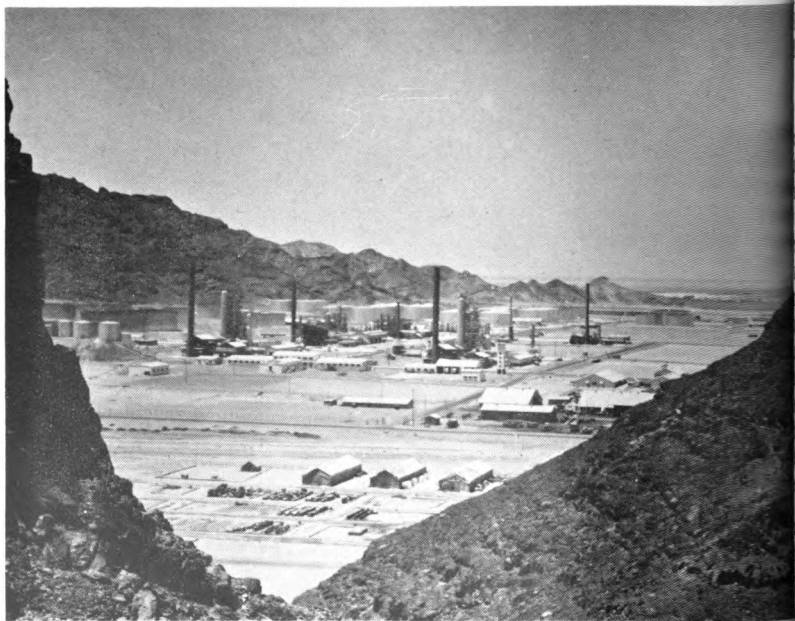
The United Kingdom of Libya.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN INSPECTING TROOPS AT THE CRESCENT GARDENS



MUKALLA HARBOUR, THE MAIN PORT IN THE  
EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE



*With acknowledgements to G. Gamma*

THE OIL REFINERY AT LITTLE ADEN

## Chapter 6: Production

### SALT

The main mineral product of Aden is salt, made from sea water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, three Indians and one Italian. Until 1950 Aden's main customer for salt was India, but as that country is now producing nearly all the salt it needs, the Aden industry relies mainly on what it can sell to Japan. The present production capacity of the industry is approximately 400,000 tons a year. The following tables show production, exports and destination of exports during the last six years (figures in thousands of long tons).

Year	Production	Exports
1949 . . .	305.2	228.4
1950 . . .	255.8	235.5
1951 . . .	304.4	338.6
1952 . . .	374.6	342.1
1953 . . .	241.4	165.6
1954 . . .	210.4	193.7

#### Destination of Exports

Year	India	Japan	E. Africa	Others	Total
1949 . . .	164.4	36.6	8.7	18.37	228.4
1950 . . .	110.1	105.3	8.1	12.0	235.5
1951 . . .	—	312.8	9.3	16.5	338.6
1952 . . .	—	296.9	27.2	18.0	342.1
1953 . . .	—	146.7	15.9	3.0	165.6
1954 . . .	—	173.7	12.3	7.7	193.7

### FISHERIES

#### Principal fishing areas and methods

The fishing industry is almost totally an inshore one and fishing is carried out from most rocky bays and sandy beaches. Certain offshore rock patches are fished at specific times of year. There are no fresh water fisheries.

Fishing methods range from simple hook and line to runaround and lift nets. Handlining, trolling and cast netting are carried out from imported dugout canoes (*houris*) and light cotton runaround gill nets are used from the larger *houris* for mackerel (*rastrellinger sp.*). Sewn and nailed planked surf boats (*sambuks*) are the principal net fishing boats and are up to 35 feet long overall. These *sambuks* use hemp runaround gill nets, lift nets and set nets with leaders. Beach seines and angle nets are in general use and the number of longlines for shark is increasing.

#### Organisation

The fishing industry is split into net and line fishermen. The latter are mostly self-supporting and generally take their own fish to market. The net fishermen are almost all completely indebted to substantial

salt fish exporters who advance money to the captain (*Nakhooda*) of each boat for purchasing boats and gear and maintenance of the crew. In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt.

There are no fish factories, but wet and dry salting of large fish (*Euthynnus*, *Thunnus*, *Scomberomorus*, *Caranx*, *Lethrinus spp.*) and drying of sardines (*Sardinella spt.*) and anchovy (*Anchiovella sp.*) are carried on when gluts occur in the fresh markets. Fishermen from Aden range into the Western Aden Protectorate and to Somaliland Protectorate in winter in order to move with the transitory shoals of fish which, when caught, are frequently salted and sent to Aden for export to Ceylon and Western Europe.

Recently greater use has been made of cold storage; ice boxes are used in all markets and supplied with ice from a local ice factory.

### Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 12 per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of fish passing through their hands the auctioneers lend money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish.

Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stallholder or rent a stall for themselves, but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands.

Fluctuating supply and demand make it difficult to give reliable figures for the average price of fish but observations show that 10 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder.

In view of recommendations made by Mr. B. J. Surridge, the Colonial Office Adviser on Co-operation, and by the Colony Marketing Committee, a Co-operative and Marketing Department has been approved and recruitment of officials is now taking place. When effectively operating it should be possible for the Department to iron out anomalies and improve marketing facilities.

### Events affecting production

The setting up of the oil refinery in Little Aden has caused some reduction in fishing grounds, and owing to the illuminations at night it has been impossible to catch fish by phosphorescence as was hitherto possible. Little Aden fishermen have had to go further away from the Colony for supplies and this has stimulated an increase in land and sea transportation facilities in order that fish can reach the fresh markets in good condition.

A number of fishermen left the industry in order to find other work in the refinery and harbour development scheme and shortages of boat crews occurred in the summers of 1953 and 1954.

The summer fishery for kingfish (*Scomberomorus sp.*) was poor in 1953 and shoals were not thick until early September. In 1954 very

ough weather restricted the fishing but catches were quite good in altered bays to the West of Little Aden. The high winds continued until December 1954 and large catches of zainoob (*Thunnus sp.*) and erwi (*Euthynnus*) were caught regularly from the west of Fukom over the period September to December. Catches might have been better if more boats had been fishing in the area instead of being away in the protectorate.

#### *Fisheries Department*

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one interpreter, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk interpreter.

An Assistant Marketing Officer (Fisheries) was seconded to the Department from August, 1954.

The Department carried out exploratory fishing during the period under review and several new rock fishing areas are now plotted and will become more productive as mechanisation of local boats increases. One particular area has consistently yielded over two tons per day during exploratory fishing by the Department's 47-foot motor fishery vessel.

Fishermen have been encouraged to use better quality materials, more productive gear and powered boats. Since early 1954 the Government has made £6,300 available for loans to fishermen in order that they may instal diesel engines in their boats. Another £2,000 per annum grant scheme has operated with growing popularity for the purchase of good quality fishing gear. Some 13,000 cork floats and over two tons of fishing twines have been ordered by fishermen as they find better materials are giving higher yields.

Unpowered fishing boats have been towed to fishing grounds and their catches run back to the fresh markets by the Department's vessel. Advice is currently being given to several salt fish exporters on fish meal production and better methods of production and preservation. Talks have been given to fishermen on the formation of co-operative societies and much interest has been shown in the coming appointment of Co-operative Officers.

In June, 1954, a new Fisheries Ordinance and Rules came into effect which abolished a number of restrictive practices and gave greater incentive to fishermen to produce more.

#### SALT AND DRY FISH TRADE, 1953 AND 1954

##### *Imports (in hundredweights)*

	<i>Dry unsalted</i>	<i>Dry salted</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Value £</i>	<i>Shs.</i>
1954	96,882	16,720	113,603	207,112	16
1953	66,385	11,657	78,042	14,502	08

##### *Exports (in hundredweights)*

1954	218,388	12,277	230,665	503,981	08
1953	117,330	12,941	130,271	1,708,932	01

## LOANS FOR MECHANISATION OF FISHING SAMBUKS

<i>Name of Fishing Village</i>	<i>No. of Sambuks Mechanised</i>	<i>Cost Including Installation etc.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bereika . .	1	<i>Shs. Cts.</i> 5,628-72	
Fukom . .	3	16,886-17 and 463-32 }	Additional cost of exhaust pipes supplied two <i>sambuks</i> .
	2	11,456-00	Indented for but not received.
	6	34,431-21	

LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF IMPROVED FISHING GEAR,  
1953 AND 1954

	<i>Netting Twine</i>		<i>Shark Hooks</i>		<i>Corks Flots</i>		<i>Ready made Netting</i>		<i>Cash Loans</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Value</i>		
1953	1744	<i>Shs.</i> 10,276-34	576	<i>Shs.</i> 2,044-09	13,000	<i>Shs.</i> 5,398-00	—	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> —	<i>Shs.</i> 17,718
1954*	3522	21,528-67	145	429-00	2,000	576-92	127	2,250-92	180-00	24,969

\*Out of this quantity of netting twine 2,328 lbs. valued at *Shs.* 13,325-83 is still to be received from United Kingdom.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES

On 29th July, 1954, the new refinery at Little Aden was commissioned. The installation cost £45 million, and is designed for a throughput of five million tons of crude oil a year; it includes a large oil port directly opposite Aden on the other side of the bay. The purpose of the refinery is principally to refine bunker fuel for ships calling at the port of Aden, the oil being conveyed by a pipeline to the bunkering installation at Steamer Point. Little Aden is to be developed as a new township, and by the end of 1954 the causeway and most of the road linking Little Aden with Maalla was completed, considerably reducing the distance between the two parts of the Colony and greatly improving travel between Little Aden and Steamer Point. It is hoped that by the end of 1955 the new township will be a thriving community.

There are some small factories in Aden Colony owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, aluminium pressed pots and pans (which are sold by weight), cigarettes, dyed and printed cotton cloth, and mineral waters and soft drinks, the output of which has increased considerably in the period under review; these factories supply local demand and provide for export to neighbouring territories. There is also a mill which crushes oil seeds, mainly cotton seed; the oil is sold locally in the Colony and Protectorate and the cake is exported.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal is weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms, which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with a camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes. The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. These are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Department and Policy*

The Headquarters of the Department comprise the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, a Woman Education Officer and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision. The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary education, three of intermediate and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another for entry into one of the colleges at the end of the intermediate course. In Government schools primary education is free; for intermediate education a fee of *Shs.* 60 per year is charged, and for Aden College and the Technical College the annual fee is *Shs.* 120. Aided and independent schools all charge fees in each of the three sections, in most cases very much higher than those of Government schools.

#### *Provision for Education*

Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother tongue of the large majority) and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is now started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the medium of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujarati. Secondary schooling is through the



medium of English. There is also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Koranic schools both for boys and girls.

Technical classes are provided in the Technical College. The College offers four courses, each of four years' duration, for carpenters and joiners, cabinet makers, fitters and motor mechanics. The administrative block and the eight workshops cost some £100,000 to build and equip. The interest and support of commercial firms is freely given.

Formal secondary education is given at Aden College which, with its fifteen staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters, cost some £200,000 to build and equip. The College has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with stage and film projector box, boarding accommodation for, at present, 30 boys, a mosque, library and an exhibition hall.

Both Government Colleges receive pupils from Government, aided or independent schools. Aden College takes them as far as the Cambridge School Certificate and the General Certificate of Education while the Technical College will take them as far as the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In the General Certificate of Education examination in 1954, 14 boys from Aden College took the ordinary level papers and 10 of these passed in more than three subjects.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

The number of schools in 1954 were:

<i>Type of School</i>	<i>Boys'</i>			<i>Girls'</i>		
	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
Government . . . .	6	1	2	4	1	—
Aided . . . . .	8	5	1	7	4	2
Independent (recognised)	5	3	1	5	—	—

As at 31st March, 1954, there were 2,640 boys and 1,099 girls (with 16 teachers) attending Government schools, 1,736 boys and 906 girls (with 111 teachers) attending aided schools and 1,251 boys and 19 girls (with 42 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

#### *Expenditure*

During the financial year 1953-54, £120,902 was spent by the Education Department, of which £119,737 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £20,430 and grants-in-aid (capital) to £3,350.

#### *Studies Abroad*

In March, 1954, there were ten men and two women studying in the United Kingdom and Ireland at the expense of Government; in addition there were six private scholars paying their own expenses but sponsored by Government. They are taking the following courses:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Sponsored(Men)</i>
Nursing . . . .	2	1	—
Medicine . . . .	4	1	—
Teaching . . . .	2	—	—
Engineering . . . .	2	—	3
Law . . . .	—	—	2
Architecture . . . .	—	—	1

In addition there were two girls studying at the Training College, Khartoum.

### *Teacher Training*

The provision of trained teachers remains a major problem. In 1953 there were no candidates for the men's Teacher Training course and in 1954 only six with full secondary education came forward. Of 11 women teachers under training, seven are local Indians whose mother tongue is not Arabic. To overcome immediate difficulties in staffing a number of Indian masters are employed at the Aden College and six Egyptian mistresses are employed in the girls' schools. Qualified wives of British officials are employed on a temporary basis to take English classes. A number of the aided schools import teachers, mainly from India.

### *Further Education*

No annual vacation course for male teachers was held in 1953-54, owing to lack of organizing staff.

Evening English classes run by the department have met with fair and fluctuating response. Courses in Arabic for non-Arabs have been well attended. At the Technical College most successful evening classes are being conducted. There are at present 33 regular classes with over 100 students enrolled.

### *Libraries*

The former British Council Library of some 10,000 volumes is now embodied in the Lake Library, which is controlled by the Municipality. A number of Arab and Indian social clubs have small libraries. The library of the Teachers' Club contains some 2,000 volumes.

### *Activities among Teachers*

A monthly magazine edited by a panel of teachers is a most useful vehicle of advice and information for members of the profession in Aden. The Teachers' Club is active in promoting entertainments, talks, film shows, games, competitions and tea parties for distinguished visitors. A text-book committee meets regularly to discuss the preparation and selection of suitable books for Aden.

### *Committees*

An Advisory Council on Education consisting of three official and six unofficial members was appointed by the Governor in 1953. The Council has discussed a number of important subjects, particularly the revision of the Grant-in-aid Laws.

Every Government boys' school now has its parents committees. These committees show great interest in the welfare of the schools and

are most valuable links between parents and staff. Aided schools have similar committees.

### *Five Year Plan*

In 1954 a new Five-Year Plan for the period 1955-60 was prepared. It provides for the opening of three new boys' intermediate schools, five new boys' primary schools, five new girls' primary schools and a teacher training centre for men.

### *School Health*

It has not yet been possible to appoint a special medical officer, but children in schools receive adequate medical and dental attention and dressers visit the schools regularly to deal with minor complaints and injuries. Milk is supplied daily throughout the school year to children in Government schools.

## HEALTH

The port of Aden is on the main sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea and practically every ship of any size makes a call here. Despite this fact, the incidence of Convention diseases has been extremely small.

During the years 1953-54 no cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever or typhus occurred in the Colony. A small outbreak of smallpox, however, did arise, and would appear to have been introduced by immigrants from Somaliland Protectorate. By the strenuous efforts of the Public Health Department the outbreak was rapidly brought under control. 42,000 vaccinations were carried out within the first 10 days.

The Port Health Authorities are in control of all vessels and aircraft entering Aden Colony and by their vigilance freedom from serious epidemic diseases continues.

Regular inspections of dhows entering and leaving the Port are carried out by the Port Health Department.

Environmental hygiene and sanitation still continue to be reasonably satisfactory. The absence of mosquitos is remarkable, but the fly nuisance seems to be increasing. This is no doubt due to the fact that the drainage system has not been quite able to compete with the rapid construction of new buildings.

There has been a marked increase in the population of Aden. Apart from the natural increase in the indigenous population, numbers have been swelled by persons entering the Colony to obtain employment.

### *Maternity and Child Welfare*

The infant mortality rate showed a steady decline during the 10 years up to 1952; but in 1953 the rate increased to 197 per 1,000 live births as against 139.92 in 1952. This increase may be due to the greater influx of population and the consequent overcrowding. The recent enlargement of the Maternity Hospital has to some extent eased the problem of dealing with women in childbirth and of providing the necessary ante-natal and post-natal care, but there is no doubt that

Further accommodation will be required to provide for the number of men who wish to be confined in hospital rather than in their homes. Home visitors were engaged some years ago to extend the influence of maternity and child welfare work into the homes of the people, and have proved very valuable. It is in this kind of work that an extension of the service will be required in the future, and a more elaborate scheme of home visiting will have to be considered, to instruct the people in hygiene in their own home. It is essential that these home visitors should be local Arab women having the necessary training, because they observe purdah and are able to gain access to others maintaining the same system.

The maternal mortality rate increased from 2.23 per 1,000 in 1952 to 4.03 per 1,000 in 1953. The reason for this increase may be the same as that for the increase in infantile mortality and also due to the fact that the presence of an efficient maternity unit in the Colony has become more widely known and has brought cases, often of a desperate nature, from distant parts of the Protectorate.

#### Diseases

The problem of diseases attributable to water-borne infection is not a very large one in this Colony. The water supply, although containing a fairly high proportion of mineral matter, is good. It is obtained from bore wells at Sheikh Othman, and treated by chlorination before being made available to the consumer.

Owing to the increase in population, the supply of the necessary amount of water to the population in Aden is becoming increasingly difficult, but the authorities are giving attention to schemes to make the supply of water to everyone in the Colony adequate.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is still one of the major medical problems in the Colony. In 1952 the death rate was 84 per 100,000, in 1953, 55 per 100,000 and in 1954, 48 per 100,000, thus showing that the mortality rate for this disease continues to show a steady decline.

In view of the importance of this problem, it was decided to appoint a Medical Officer who could devote his time exclusively to the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. He will co-ordinate all work of this nature and it is hoped that his advent will definitely lessen the incidence of this disease.

In 1952, the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Medical Department, instituted a scheme of mass vaccination with B.C.G. This work still continues and plans are being rapidly evolved to increase its scope. Next year, the responsibility for carrying out this work and for the supply of the vaccine will be undertaken entirely by the Government of Aden. It is hoped in a few years' time to have a survey by staff of the World Health Organization to evaluate the results of this vaccination campaign.

No cases of malaria among the indigenous population of Aden were recorded during the year but a small number of cases coming from neighbouring areas were treated in hospital. The *Aedes* index in 1953 fell to the lowest yet recorded figure of 0.003 per cent as against 0.007 per cent of the previous year.

The principal causes of mortality in 1953 and 1954 were:

	1953	1954
Diarrhoea and enteritis . . . . .	487	260
Other fevers . . . . .	260	167
Senility . . . . .	194	163
Pneumonia . . . . .	192	248
Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to the first year of life . . . . .	120	133
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system . . . . .	77	67
Violent or accidental deaths . . . . .	76	92
Diseases of the heart and circulation . . . . .	77	75
Other deaths of the respiratory system . . . . .	51	21
Avitaminosis and diseases of the blood and chronic poisons . . . . .	47	60

Modern treatment is provided at the Civil Hospital (350 beds) and the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital (80 beds) and at three Government dispensaries situated at Tawahi, Sheikh Othman and Maalla and by two charitable dispensaries. The health of European seamen is undertaken by the Port Health Office but hospitalization is carried out in the R.A.F. hospital. Most generous assistance is provided by R.A.F. Medical Officers in Aden both in a consultative capacity and by the loan of specialist officers when Government specialists are not available. In fact, a most gratifying liason exists between the staff of the R.A.F. and the Government.

Active steps are taken to prevent the spread of water- and food-borne diseases. The water supply is constantly examined both at source and at various points of distribution to ensure that it is pure and wholesome.

A strict degree of sanitation is maintained by the staff of the Medical Officers of Health and there is a certain amount of control of itinerant vendors of foodstuff. It is the usual procedure to boil milk, either goats' or cows', before use. It does not appear that drinking of milk is liable to cause the spread of disease.

#### *Medical and Public Health Department*

The Medical Department, which is divided into a Medical Division, a Public Health Division and a Port Health Division, is under the control of a Director.

The curative side of the work is carried out by the Medical Division. The Civil Hospital has 360 beds. Some six outpatient departments running concurrently cater for the outpatient needs of the population, together with the Government and charitable dispensaries distributed round the colony.

The Public Health Division is responsible for the environmental sanitation and hygiene of the area. The majority of the staff of this Division has now been transferred to the control of the Municipality. It is only in the town of Sheikh Othman and the new refinery area that Public Health still remains under the direction of the Director of Medical Services.

The Port Health Division, under the control of the Port Health Officer, ensures that control is exercised over the entry of communicable diseases to the Port. All ships disembarking passengers are boarded on arrival and the necessary clearance given. In addition, the Division concerns itself with the health of merchant seamen and is responsible for the giving of all necessary inoculations required for international travel.

In April, 1954, Her Majesty The Queen laid the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital at Khormaksar. Since then, plans have been agreed between the architects, the Director of Public Works and the Medical Department and it was hoped that construction would start towards the end of 1954.

The new hospital provides for some 270 beds and is earmarked for the reception of the more acute cases requiring hospitalization. With the retention of the majority of the present Civil Hospital beds, a total of 570 beds will be available. The completion of this new hospital will make a valuable addition to the Medical Services provided by the Government of Aden.

The following Medical Staff were in the Colony at the end of 1954:

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Companies (full time)</i>	<i>Private Practice</i>
Director of Medical Services . . . . .	—			
Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital	1			
Medical Superintendent, Maternity Hospital	1			
Surgical Specialist . . . . .	1			
Medical Officers . . . . .	8	3	12	4
Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	8		5	
Lady Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	4			
Matron . . . . .	1			
Nursing Sisters . . . . .	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time) . . . . .	1			
Medical Auxiliaries . . . . .	175			

### *Expenditure*

Central Government capital expenditure during 1954 was estimated at £4,600 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £192,600.

### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The housing shortage in the Colony continues, but there has been some reduction in the number of squatters' huts. There is a zoning layout according to a general town planning scheme and all new construction has to have the approval of the Town Planning Authority.

By the end of March, 1955, Government will have completed 876 working class dwellings at Sheikh Othman with the assistance of a £50,000 grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Work has also commenced on a new housing scheme in Maalla to provide 13 blocks each containing 24 flats. The estimated cost of this scheme is £1,200,000; it is being financed from Development funds.

The efficient use of land will be considerably assisted by a new set of maps now in course of preparation from an aerial survey. This is particularly desirable as the extensive building programme by the public continues and the land available is limited.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and Social Welfare are grouped in one department which was until September, 1953, staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. With the arrival of a Labour Commissioner it became possible for the first time to allocate an officer for full-time duty on welfare work. The European Labour and Welfare Officer started off the new section, but at the end of 1954 it was handed over to the Arab assistant mentioned earlier. He is the Colony's first Welfare Officer, as such, and, although continuing to operate under the general direction of the Labour Commissioner, has been given direct personal charge of welfare matters.

Mr. W. H. Chinn, C.M.G., Social Welfare Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Colony in February, 1953, and focused attention on welfare matters.

It has been possible to arrange for juvenile cases to be heard in chambers or where this is not possible, to be heard in court at times when the public is not admitted. A Probation Officer has been appointed and is now working under the direction of the Welfare Officer; a training course has been arranged for him in Jordan.

Following the advice of Mr. Chinn, Government has now disbanded the Social Welfare Advisory Council and has replaced it by a new, small body named the Social Development Advisory Committee.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and Church missions, are:

- Aden Boys Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Committee
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
- Medical Charities Fund.
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- Society for the Support of Students.

The Aden Society for the Blind was founded in July, 1951. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind, and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in Braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition, under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, lasted a month. It was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses.

The Executive Committee of the Society subsequently introduced a scheme for training Arab eye dressers to treat afflicted persons in this District, but it soon became apparent that effective supervision of their work was not practicable at the moment and reluctantly the scheme was had to be abandoned. Blind women are visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

The third anniversary of the Reilly Centre for the Blind was celebrated during the visit to the Colony of Sir Clutha Mackenzie, who is famous for welfare work amongst the blind. His report, which contains a number of valuable and strictly practical suggestions, is now being studied by the Society.

At the end of 1954 there were four children's play centres in Aden. Three of these are in Crater and one in Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily to organise games and safeguard the children. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian Community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. Another centre is to be built shortly in Sheikh Othman and a sixth is planned for the Maalla area.

The association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation, less than five years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders. In 1954 a special effort was made to find more leaders through the medium of radio and newspaper propaganda. As a result 25 volunteers came forward and are at present attending a course, designed to fit them for running clubs, which is conducted by the Labour Officer and the Secretary of the Association.

The oldest, and until recently the only, relief organisation in the Colony is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £5,000 with a small additional income from investments. Some 900 persons are assisted each year. The Society or the Prevention of Tuberculosis has now joined in this work and makes monthly payments ranging from Shs. 45 to Shs. 100 to families whose wage earners have been disabled by this disease.

The "Save the Children Fund," collected by public subscription some years ago, continued to be administered by the Labour and Welfare Department and is utilised for the free distribution to children of powdered milk, glucose and in special cases, medical comforts.



The balance of the fund stood at £148 at the end of 1954 and it is not intended to replenish it by a further public appeal. The agencies now making distributions from this source will be supplied from the expanding Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, which it is hoped will receive support from UNICEF. The Department will, however, continue to be responsible for the administration of the milk centre at Maalla by arrangements with the Director of Medical Services.

In 1950 Mr. A. Besse, head of the firm of Messrs. A. Besse and Company, gave the sum of £50,000 to further the general education of women and the technical education of youths. This object has been realised in the Besse Women's Educational Centre and the Aden Technical College which are administered by the Education Department.

At the Centre free classes are conducted by an Arabic-speaking European woman education officer during the day for girls unable to attend the ordinary schools and in the afternoon for older women. The present subjects include tuition in Arabic, English, handiwork and needlework. The Technical College is run in exactly the same way as similar institutions in the United Kingdom.

In 1954 the Prince of Wales Aden Nursing Association was wound up and its securities were transferred to the newly established Medical Charities Fund.

The Aden Boy Scouts Association held training courses during 1953 and 1954 which are recognised for the purposes of awarding the Gilwell certificate, and took an active part in all the Colony's social events, especially that of the Royal visit in 1954. The total strength of the movement now stands at 600.

The St. John Ambulance Association was reconstituted in 1954. His Excellency the Governor is President of the Association.

In April, 1954, the film and cinema service was handed over to the newly appointed Public Relations Officer.

#### *Probation Service*

	1953	1954
Number of probationers in charge at 1st January . . . . .	20	26
Number of probationers accepted during the year . . . . .	41	37
Number of probationers completed probation satisfactorily . . . . .	29	31
Number of failures . . . . .	6	13
Percentage of success . . . . .	79.3	70.4
Number of probationers at 31st December . . . . .	26	29
Average case load during the year . . . . .	29.6	31

#### *Public Relief Fund*

(Aden Centenary Poor Relief Committee)

	1953	1954
Number of persons receiving relief at 1st January . . . . .	837	837
Number removed during the year . . . . .	146	N.A.
New admissions during the year . . . . .	143	N.A.
Number on relief at 31st December . . . . .	834	926
Average amount paid monthly . . . . . Shs.	6,090	Shs. 7,578
Total paid out in the year . . . . . „	73,082	„ 90,938

## Chapter 8: Legislation

1953

During the year 1953 the Legislative Council passed in all 21 Ordinances, of which six were new and 15 amending Ordinances. The following is a list of the more important enactments:

*The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 1 of 1953)*, increased the limit of non-official members from three to six in the Township of Fortress of Aden, which was replaced by a Municipal Council.

*The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 2 of 1953)*, which brought within the provisions of those sections of the principal Ordinance which regulate the conduct of drivers of vehicles, all vehicles, not only motor vehicles, using the roads in the Colony. The amendment Ordinance also transformed the Motor Traffic Ordinance into a Traffic Ordinance.

*The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 3 of 1953)*, which enabled contracts of service to be certified by the Labour and Welfare Officer or by other officers as he may recommend. Formerly such contracts were certified by the District Commissioner, since there was no Labour Department in the Colony.

*The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1953)*, which amended the principal Ordinance to provide that a seller of a newspaper shall not be guilty of an offence unless he knows or has reason to believe that the newspaper which he is selling does contravene the provisions of the Ordinance.

*The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1953)*, which brought within the scope of the Ordinance workmen employed on ships registered in the Colony and ships of which the owner or manager resides or has his principal place of business in the Colony, where such persons are killed or injured during the course of their employment while outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Colony Courts. It also provided that the Labour and Welfare Department could represent any workmen in Court in respect of proceedings arising out of a claim by such workmen or their dependents for compensation under the Ordinance.

*The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1953)*, which increased the effectiveness of the laws relating to the prevention of corruption by making certain procedural changes.

*The Municipal Ordinance (No. 10 of 1953)*, which established municipal government by the creation of a Municipality within the Colony.

*The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1953)*, which provided for the collection of tax on qat under the Tobacco Tax Ordinance. This was required to be done in consequence of the establishment of a Municipality in the Colony to which Township Rules regarding levying and collection of taxes could no longer apply.

*The Rent Restrictions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1953)* which enabled the Court to make an order for recovery by a landlord of any premises in certain circumstances and on conditions to be fulfilled by the landlord, in order to avoid any unnecessary hardship to the landlord or the tenant.

*The Divorce (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1953)*, which brought the principal Ordinance up to date by including therein additional grounds for divorce which now exist in the majority of colonies and the United Kingdom.

*The Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1953)*, which applied the provisions of Part II of the principal Ordinance to wages of all workmen and not to wages less than Shs. 150 a month only as was previously the case.

*The Water Supply Ordinance (No. 16 of 1953)*, which provided legislation in the Colony for the first time in connection with the supply of water and regulates such supply.

*The Aden Colony Loan Ordinance (No. 17 of 1953)*, which gave legislative sanction to the raising, at a suitable opportunity, of a loan under a programme of borrowing for the purpose of financing certain Colony projects.

*The Essential Services (Arbitration) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1953)*, the important amendment in which made it clear that the provisions of the principal Ordinance applied to Government servants as well as to the employees of private persons.

*The Criminal Procedure Ordinance (No. 21 of 1953)*, which repealed and re-enacted with amendments the Criminal Courts Ordinance, 1937.

During the year the following important subsidiary legislation was also made:

The Constitution of the Aden Municipality.

The Qat (Collection of Tax) Regulations, 1953.

## 1954

During the year 1954 the Legislative Council passed in all 27 Ordinances of which nine were new and 18 amending Ordinances. The following is a list of the more important enactments:

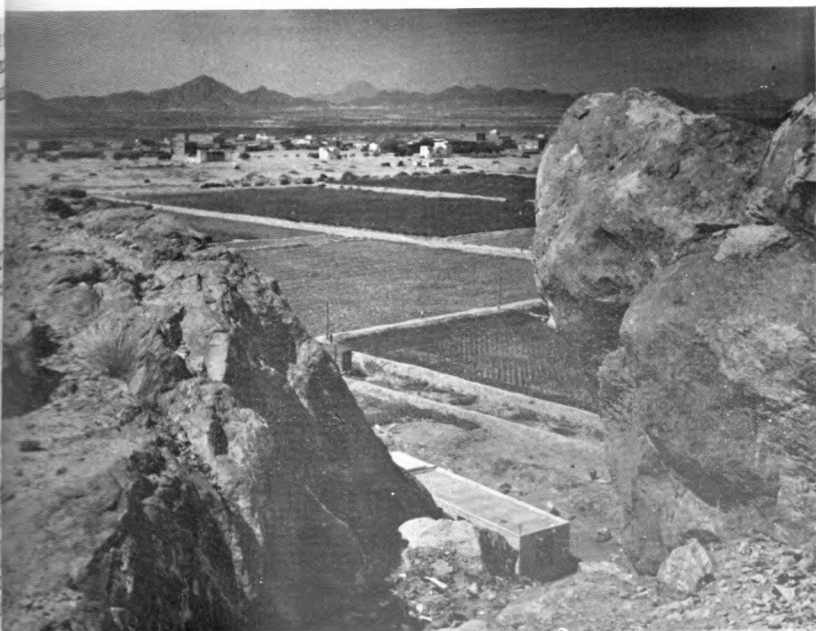
*The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1954)* which introduced amendments to the principal Ordinance to enable rules for the payment of revised gratuities to be made.

*The Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 9 of 1954)*, by which a number of amendments were made to the Traffic Ordinance to enable more control of vehicles on the Colony's roads to be effected and increased the maximum punishment for certain traffic offences, including reckless or careless driving and driving under the influence of drink or drugs.

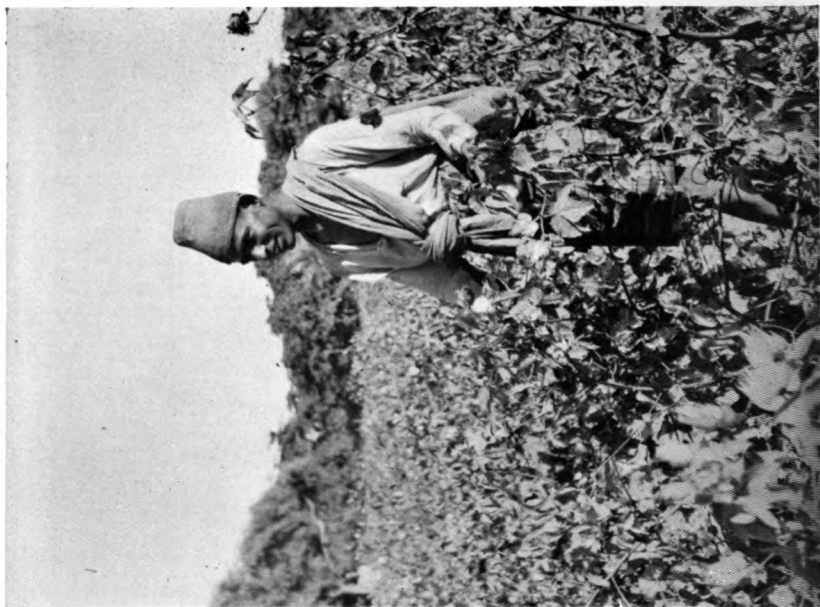
*The Fisheries Ordinance (No. 11 of 1954)*, which repealed and re-enacted with amendments the Fisheries Ordinance (Cap. 54) conferring more extensive powers to make rules for good fishing.



**SALT PRODUCTION EVAPORATION PANS FROM THE AIR**



**ABYAN BOARD EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT JAAR,  
WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE**



*The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) (Amendment) Ordinance No. 12 of 1954*, which extended the conciliation powers in trade disputes.

*The Port Health Ordinance (No. 13 of 1954)*, the purpose of which was to provide legislation to ensure that persons disembarking in the Colony from ships and aircraft are healthy and to prevent the introduction of disease into the Colony.

*The Electricity Ordinance (No. 16 of 1954)*. Until the enactment of this Ordinance the supply of electricity in the Colony was regulated by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the provisions of which were inappropriate and out of date.

*The Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1954)*, which gave legal effect to the changed character of the Aden Protectorate Levies, which in recent years have been transformed from military to an air force unit.

*The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21 of 1954)*, which effected a number of amendments to the principal ordinance to remove ambiguities and to facilitate the collection of tax thereunder.

*The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1954)*, which introduced increases in pensions payable to former Government employees to correspond to those which would be received by employees retiring on revised salaries.

*The Government Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance No. 23 of 1954*, which gave legal effect to the policy of the Government with regard to the payment of pensions and gratuities to Government servants as recommended in the Revised Conditions of Service, 1953.

*The Council of Legal Practitioners Ordinance (No. 26 of 1954)*, which provided for the establishment of a statutory body to enable the legal practitioners in the Colony to assume some responsibility for their affairs.

The following important subsidiary legislation was also made:

The Police Pensions and Gratuity Rules, 1954.

The Telephone Rules, 1954.

The Municipal Election Rules, 1954.

The Water Supply Regulations, 1954.

The Fisheries Rules, 1954.

The Arms Rules, 1954.

The Government Guards Gratuity Rules, 1954.

The Prison Rules, 1954.

The Electricity Tariffs Regulations, 1954.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Rules, 1954.

During 1954 the Attorney General, the senior Crown Counsel and the Legal Assistant have been engaged in a revision of the subsidiary legislation applying in the Colony in order that the Principal legislation could be brought up to date as far as possible and the subsidiary legislation could be consolidated and reprinted. It was expected that the volumes would be available in the Colony before the end of 1955.

With the coming into force of this revised edition, it is intended to bring to an end the application to the Colony of Indian legislation which still applies and, where necessary, to replace it by Colony laws.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

Aden Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited Civil and criminal jurisdiction, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

In addition there are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Subordinate civil business is transacted by the Court of Small Causes. This Court is presided over by the Chief Magistrate, who is the Judge of the Small Causes Court, assisted by one of the other two Magistrates as additional Judge.

In addition, there are Magistrates' Courts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman. The criminal system of law is based on that of India modified by local ordinances. The Indian Penal Code is in force in the Colony.

The commonest type of litigation is that between landlord and tenant under the Aden Rent Restriction Ordinance and the majority of the suits under this head are claims by landlords for possession against their tenants.

The numbers of civil and criminal cases filed in the courts of the Colony during the years 1953 and 1954 were as follows:

<i>Supreme Court</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
Original criminal . . . . .	8	4
Criminal appeals . . . . .	227	160
Criminal revision . . . . .	29	28
Original civil . . . . .	553	759
Civil appeals . . . . .	25	23

In addition to the above, the Supreme Court disposed of a large number of matters dealing with personal status. In the case of Muslim Shariah Law is applied.

<i>Magistrates' Courts</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>
Criminal cases . . . . .	11,416	9,139
Civil cases . . . . .	819	1,019

### POLICE

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the Colony and of the island of Perim is vested in a Commissioner of Police. The following was the approved establishment of the Police Force for the year 1954:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Chief Inspectors Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors</i>	<i>Cadets</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>
Civil Police . . . . .	11	32	4	392
Armed Police . . . . .	2	11	—	304
Aden Refinery Project . . . . .	15	18	—	112
	28	61	4	808

The Civil Police are employed in the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police is a task force available at all times to deal with riots and disturbances and for any other duties which are outside the scope of the Civil Police. The Civil Police are trained in normal police duties, but the Armed Police are trained more as soldiers than policemen.

The additional police provided for the Aden Petroleum Refinery project were employed in the maintenance of law and order during the construction period of the refinery.

### *Organisation*

The Colony is divided into five Police Divisions, each under the command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police with Chief Inspectors and Inspectors in charge of Police Stations. The Commissioner deals directly with Divisions, with the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for the administration of the Force.

There is a Criminal Investigation Department in the charge of a Superintendent and a Special Branch in the charge of an Assistant Superintendent.

The Armed Police occupy barracks in the old town of Crater. They are commanded by an Assistant Superintendent, who is responsible for their administration, discipline and training. The Armed Police provide detachments for duty on the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

### *Recruitment and Training*

Vacancies in the rank of constable are filled mainly by the recruitment of either local Arabs or Arabs from the Protectorate. The duration of the training course is three months, in which time the recruit has been made sufficiently receptive to continue his training at a Police Station or in the ranks of the Armed Police as the case may be.

The standard of literacy continues to be low but the majority of recruits can read and write Arabic. A special scale of pay for the recruits in possession of an Intermediate School Certificate, Standard II, has been approved by Government.

### *Developments During the Year*

Evening classes were held; the syllabus was extended to include physics, geography and arithmetic.

Quarters provided for N.C.Os and Constables were renovated and improved at Crater, Steamer Point and Harbour Police Lines. The construction of 16 new quarters for N.C.Os and Constables was begun at Wikh Othman.

Financial approval was made in the 1954-55 Estimate for a separate and distinct organisation (Special Branch) for the collection of intelligence.

A finger print examiner arrived in the Colony on transfer from Bombay in August and has established a Criminal Records Office.



A full time Inspector of Vehicles was appointed for the dual purpose of examining vehicles involved in accidents and vehicles which are considered to be unroadworthy.

Two locally appointed Assistant Superintendents attended Police Training Courses in the United Kingdom and a third left to attend a course at the Police College.

A locally appointed Chief Inspector attended a course at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, and another Chief Inspector underwent a course in detective duties, finger prints and photography.

A locally appointed Chief Inspector of Police was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

Hockey and football teams competed in local fixtures. A sports meeting was held on Boxing Day.

### CRIME

There was a decrease in the number of offences against property reported in 1954 as compared with 1953, but a slight rise in the number of offences against the person.

	1953	1954
Murder and attempted murder . . . . .	8	8
Housebreakings . . . . .	208	141
Thefts . . . . .	1,045	845
Total cases reported under the Indian Penal Code . . . . .	1,656	1,538

For further crime statistics, see Appendices III and IV.

### *Fire Fighting*

The Police continued to be responsible for fire fighting; but as a result of a visit by one of H.M. Inspectors of Fire Fighting Service who visited the Colony in May, 1953, financial provision was made for a Fire Brigade under a qualified Fire Officer with up-to-date equipment.

### *Immigration and Passports*

There was an increase of 1.3 per cent in the number of immigrants in 1954 as compared with 1953. A total of 3,322 new entry permits were issued and 27,635 people were dealt with by the Immigration Office during the year.

The number of travel documents issued in 1954 was 6,126 an increase of 53 per cent over the previous year.

Financial provision was made for an additional Chief Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors for the Immigration and Passports Branch.

### *Licensing of Vehicles*

Over £34,647 was collected in fees in 1954, as compared with £33,100 in 1953.

The number of driving licences issued was 9,846 compared with 8,418 the previous year.

*Traffic Accidents*

	1953	1954
Infringements of the Traffic Ordinance reported . . . . .	4,152	4,603
Persons convicted of:		
careless driving . . . . .	234	394
reckless driving . . . . .	32	39
Road accidents reported . . . . .	721	1,096
Persons killed as a result of road accidents	25	37

*Licensing of Arms*

	New Licences		Renewals	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Shot guns . . . . .	29	17	59	28
Rifles . . . . .	21	38	53	35
Revolvers . . . . .	—	—	6	6
Pistols . . . . .	18	16	15	18
Airguns . . . . .	14	14	—	11
Ceremonial swords and daggers . . . . .	6	3	31	10
Arms Dealers . . . . .	—	—	14	13
Export . . . . .	46	110	—	—
Import . . . . .	18	30	—	—

PRISONS

*General*

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders irrespective of age and length of sentences, persons committed to prison on remand, civil prisoners and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is also a place of detention for persons of unsound mind. Approximately 58 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Colony, the Protectorate and neighbouring territories. The prison administration is governed by the Prison Ordinance and the Prison Rules which are adapted from modern rules in operation in the United Kingdom and other Colonies.

*Staff*

The Prison is under the control of a full-time Superintendent Jailer, an assistant jailer and three clerks. The warder strength, including constables and Hospital Assistant, was 45. A permanent wardress and a temporary wardress form part of the prison Establishment.

*Prisoners*

The total receptions of men and women into prison in the year 1954 numbered 2,538, as against 3,009 in 1953. The daily average prison population increased from 236 in 1953 to 244 in 1954. At the end of December, 1954, the prison population was 244; the percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 66.36 and 33.64 respectively.

*Discipline*

Discipline has been maintained at a generally satisfactory level.

*Health*

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory; the daily average sick was 4.92 in 1954 as against 5.2 in 1953. There was no serious illness among the prisoners during 1954. A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time Hospital Assistant to assist the doctor and a prison officer is now undergoing training at the Civil Hospital to attend to prison hospital needs.

*Spiritual Welfare and Education*

The majority of the prisoners were Muslims. They were given facilities for the performance of prayers in a small place of worship provided for the purpose. Reading of the Quran by prisoners after lock-up time was encouraged and copies of it were supplied by the prison authorities. Religious services conducted by a paid Muslim preacher were held inside the prison once a week and on Id and other festival days.

All possible facilities were afforded to prisoners professing other religious and arrangements were made for representatives of various denominations to visit the prisoners and hold services in a newly provided chapel.

*General Welfare*

The physical well-being of the prisoners was ensured by an adequate diet, proper clothing and bedding, medical care, clean and healthy quarters, regular work and exercise.

The social well-being and education of prisoners was more difficult to achieve, but rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic for the illiterate serving a sentence of one year and over continued to be given and were very popular. Those literate in either English or Arabic were able to borrow books from a small stock maintained in the prison office.

*Training of prisoners*

With the exception of prisoners on the sick list, all convicted prisoners were put to work and were employed on the following industries:

Rattan work, furniture, baskets, etc.

Weaving—all sorts.

Making of pile carpets, coir mats, durries, runners, cot-tap mattresses and pillows, sports nets, chicks (sun-blinds).

Tailoring.

Stone-breaking.

Shoe-repairing.

Carpentry.

Blacksmiths' work.

Concrete block making.

Convicts were also employed as cooks, dhobies, gardeners, convict officers, etc. Some were employed on drawing water from the well on general cleaning and whitewashing of the prison buildings and on minor repairs to prison cells and staff quarters.

*Earnings Scheme*

The earnings scheme which was introduced in June, 1953, continued work smoothly throughout the year. The system has worked without any major difficulties and appeared to have attained its primary object of encouraging hard work.

*Prison System*

A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or by consecutive sentences for a period exceeding one month may by good conduct and industry become eligible for discharge when a portion of his sentence, not exceeding one-third of the whole sentence, has yet to run.

*Prisoner-Care*

There is no discharged prisoners' aid society in Aden Colony.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

The present water supply comes from bore wells at Sheikh Othman, some eight miles from the main centre of population. While this supply has been adequate in the past, with the very rapid post-war expansion of the Colony fresh sources of water are required. These cannot be obtained at Sheikh Othman, since the present rate of draw-off is the maximum possible, owing to the closeness of the wells to the sea and the ready high percentage of dissolved salts. For this reason it became necessary in 1953 to cut off the water for some hours each day.

Work is in hand now at a new source of supply a further six miles to the Protectorate, in the Sultanate of Lahej. Water will be piped to the Colony, and it is hoped to have the first stage of the work completed in 1955. Until this is so, restriction on the free use of water will have to continue. Parallel with this new scheme, work will proceed on the associated storage capacity and pumping stations. The final cost of the scheme, which will be spread over some years, will be £1,144,000. The supply of water is vested in the Water Authority, which is part of the Public Works Department. The following figures show the consumption in the last three years.

	<i>Million gallons</i>		
	1952	1953	1954
Water raised from bore holes . . . . .	901.9	1052.3	1035.4
Water consumed by civil population . . . . .	293.6	344.5	388.9
Water sold to shipping . . . . .	88.7	79.7	74.5
Water used in Public Gardens . . . . .	28.5	26.2	22.4
Water consumed by military . . . . .	227.9	206.1	174.0
Other purposes (including water unaccounted for) . . . . .	263.2	395.8	375.6

The revenue of the Water Authority in the financial years 1952-53 and 1953-54 was £92,600 and £94,400 respectively; expenditure was £113,000 and £104,000.

New works carried out in the two years included the construction of a new 3,000,000-gallon high level reservoir, a new pump house and rising main and extensive reticulation mains.

### ELECTRICITY

No additional steam generating capacity became available during the financial year 1953-54 and the peak load increased to 2,800 KW during the summer months. Units generated were 17.2 million Kilo watt-hours. The total revenue for 1953-54 was £227,920; the number of consumers increased to 7,600.

The Electricity Department was unable to recruit all the engineering staff required.

Construction of the new power station was impeded by the occurrence of an unstable sand stratum at depth in the coffer dam; this, with other difficulties in connection with the civil work, was responsible for a total delay of about one year. By June, 1954, the commissioning of the first set was achieved. In order to assist in meeting the steadily mounting demand on the old station, the "house set" (400 KW) for the new station was erected on an adjacent site and was paralleled with the old station in time for the Coronation lighting display.

The total installed capacity (including standby diesel plant) as at 31st December, 1954, was 8,850 KW.

The following are the particulars of the present supply.

Generation and H.T. distribution: 6,600 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycle

Local distribution LT supply: 400/230 volts, 3 phase, 4 wire.

### PUBLIC WORKS

The last two years has seen an expansion in staff of the Public Works Department necessitated by the tremendous increase in the volume of work. In addition to normal maintenance works, 120 building construction jobs of varying size were carried out departmentally and 3 contracts were arranged with local firms for building works.

The principal of these were:

New telephone exchange, Maalla	£29,500
Two blocks of 8 flats, Khormaksar	52,500
Eight flats at Marshag	18,000
Government House Annexe	15,750
Six houses for Police	11,350
New P.W.D. garage	13,800
New Government House	84,000
New civil hospital	688,800

Building by the public continues. In 1953-54, 535 plots were sold for the erection of permanent residential, commercial and industrial buildings.

roads

Recent construction has included a causeway across the head of the harbour, approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, which will enable the traffic to Sheikh Othman and Little Aden to avoid having to cross the main R.A.F. runway at Khormaksar.

As part of the general scheme to widen and improve the existing roads in the Colony in the next two years, the Main Pass between Crater and Maalla has recently been widened; this is the first step in the £300,000 improvement scheme which ultimately will give three miles of dual carriageway north of Tawahi through Maalla. A new seaside road from Crater to Khormaksar will provide alternative access to Crater from the north.

#### *Little Aden Development*

With the decision of the British Petroleum (then the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.) to erect a refinery at Little Aden, Government was committed to a £4,000,000 development programme for the municipal services required in the creation of a new township. A new arterial road from Aden to Little Aden involving the crossing of two navigable waterways is nearing completion. A water supply from boreholes outside the Colony proper provides two million gallons per day of fresh water. In addition a township with all normal shopping, business and industrial facilities is being developed with new housing areas for all classes of the population. This work is about half completed.

## Chapter 11: Communications

### SHIPPING

The Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet draught; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first class berths, including nine oil berths, suitable for large vessels; five second-class berths, including two oil berths, suitable for vessels of medium size; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all other berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The number of merchant vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the Port of Aden during 1953 was 4,645 with an aggregate tonnage of 19,746,754. In 1954 the number was 4,683, with an aggregate tonnage of 20,495,548.

The number of country craft which entered the Port during 1953 was 676 with an aggregate tonnage of 128,543. In 1954 the number was 404 with an aggregate tonnage of 105,055.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels that entered the Port during the year 1953 and 1954:

<i>Nationality</i>	1953		1954	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
British . . .	2,443	11,617,045	2,535	12,062,866
French . . .	98	477,965	82	461,465
Italian . . .	354	1,243,964	335	1,278,498
U.S.A. . . .	67	277,440	46	203,821
Other . . . .	1,683	6,130,340	1,685	6,488,905
	<hr/> 4,645	<hr/> 19,746,754	<hr/> 4,683	<hr/> 20,495,540

### ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony and communication between the townships is by road.

The main roads are constructed of bituminous macadam; the carriage ways vary in width from narrow lanes in the bazaar area to modern 22-foot highways. When the new road from Khormaksar to Little Aden serving the new oil refinery has been completed there will be 72½ miles of bituminous roads in the Colony. In addition there are 20 miles of water-bound macadam and unmade roads. These roads vary in width from narrow lanes in the bazaar area to modern 22-foot highways.

### Road Transport

A measure of the commercial and general development of the Colony is reflected by the steady increase in the number of motor vehicles. Total registrations were 3,209 in 1952, 5,829 in 1953 and 4,178 in 1954; during this period the number of commercial vehicles was nearly doubled.

There are 90 buses which are mostly individually owned and provide services where they are most needed. There is no official organised system of routes and time tables, but at Little Aden there is a regular and properly established service of 16 buses run by a local transport contractor. This service is used by the Little Aden residents including Refinery employees and includes routes to Sheikh Othman township and to Steamer Point in the Aden Municipality.

The 173 taxis, nearly all of them large saloon cars, supplement the buses which many of them emulate by aiming to collect as full a load as possible before starting and by dropping and picking up passengers anywhere en route; they also do a lucrative business with tourists.

### CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Khormaksar is used jointly by military and civil aircraft. The airfield, air traffic control, flight information and meteorological facilities are controlled by the Royal Air Force. International Aeradio Ltd. operate a R/T air-ground communications service and W/T point-to-point circuits connecting with Karachi, Bahrein, Nairobi and Mogadishu, and Khartoum and Asmara. The Royal Air Force

o maintains airfields at Riyan, Salalah and Masirah for military use, d these are open to civil aircraft on a limited scale.

In August, 1953, the gypsum-surfaced main runway at Khormaksar is completely replaced by a bitmac runway. This work, which took ir months, necessitated the diversion of all four-engined aircraft to e Sheikh Othman airfield, which is now closed but maintained as a nd-by. In 1954 the airport apron was enlarged.

Aden Airways Ltd., using DC3 aircraft, operated two services a ek to Cairo, one via Asmara and Djeddah and the other via Asmara d Port Sudan. Another weekly service to Asmara and Khartoum was uted via Kamaran. A weekly service was operated to Nairobi via rgeisa and Mogadishu and a tourist service once a week to Berbera d Hargeisa. Three services a week were operated to Addis Ababa and re Dawa in Ethiopia through Djibouti in French Somaliland.

The Company's services to the Protectorate consisted of two flights week to Mukiras and two flights to Riyan with extensions on alter- te flights to Qatn and Ghuraf in Wadi Hadramaut. At the end of 54 this service was extended every fortnight to Salalah in the Sul- ate of Muscat and Oman. A weekly service was introduced to ban in November, 1954.

Constellation aircraft of Air-India International called at Aden ice every week, combining a first class and tourist service on the route mbay, Karachi to Nairobi.

In November, 1954, Alitalia, the Italian national air-line, inaugurated weekly DC4 service with traffic rights at Aden on a route Rome, iro, Asmara, Aden, Mogadishu.

Arab Airways (Jerusalem) Ltd., an associate company of Aden rways Ltd., used DC3 aircraft on their service from Jerusalem which minated at Aden after a stop at Djeddah. This service commenced September, 1953.

Ethiopian Air lines, using DC3s, operated 12 services a week into the olony from Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Misrair twice-weekly services in Vikings from Cairo, terminating at den, were routed alternately via Khartoum-Asmara and Djecdah- smara.

The Aden Petroleum Refinery Ltd. maintained a DC3 aircraft which as used on non-scheduled flights for the carriage of the Company's rsonnel and freight.

A total of 4,554 aircraft movements was recorded in 1954, as com- ed with 3,917 in 1953. In the latter part of 1954 movements almost ebled those of the same period in 1952.

#### POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

There are five Post Offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Pro- tectorate and one on Kamaran Island. There are also 21 Postal Agencies i the Eastern Protectorate. Money Order business is transacted at the ve Colony Post Offices and at Mukalla and Kamaran.

A new Post Office was opened at Little Aden in 1954 to serve the area urrounding the new oil refinery.



Mail to all parts of the world is sent from Aden by sea and, increasingly, by air, mostly by Aden Airways services. Items of mail dealt with in 1953 numbered 9,690,000; in 1954, 8,502,100.

A special 15 cents stamp was put on sale on 2nd June, 1953, to mark the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. This was followed on 15th June, 1953, by a complete new definitive issue bearing the portrait of the Queen.

A special one-shilling stamp was put on sale on 27th April, 1954, to mark the occasion of the visit to Aden of Her Majesty The Queen.

Messrs. Cable & Wireless (M.E.) Ltd. provide telegraph services with all parts of the world through their extensive cable and wireless networks. There is no internal telegraph system in the Colony, but Cable & Wireless Ltd. operate wireless telegraph services to Mukalla and Seiyun in the Eastern Protectorate and to the islands of Kamaran and Perim.

A radiotelephone service operates from Aden to the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, to several European countries and to East Africa. During 1954 the service was extended to the Republic of India, Denmark and Germany.

A new automatic telephone exchange was brought into use in April 1954, to replace the old exchange which was full to capacity. There were 1,500 subscribers at the end of 1953; by the end of 1954 the number had risen to 1,978.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued in 1953 was 1,087; in 1954, 1,060.

## Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services

### PRESS

The following are the more important newspapers and periodicals published in Aden:

Official Government Gazette	English weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English daily for subscribers only
Aden Chronicle	English weekly
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic weekly
Al Qalam Al Adani	Arabic weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic weekly
Al Junoob Al Arabi	Arabic weekly
Al Ba'th	Arabic weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, and the press came into-operation in March, 1953. Production was carried on while machinery was being installed. The second year programme of installation was started, but delays occurred through late deliveries of machinery.

## BROADCASTING

The Aden Broadcasting Service, part of the Public Relations and Information Department, commenced broadcasting in Arabic to listeners in the Colony and Protectorate on the 7th August, 1954. The studios are housed in the Public Relations and Information Offices at Seamer Point. The station started with a 1½-hour programme each night; by the end of 1954 this was extended to 2 hours. Transmission is hired from Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. and from the R.A.F. The Cable and Wireless short wave transmission is from a 3-kilowatt transmitter broadcasting on a frequency of 49.6 metres, and the R.A.F. medium wave transmission is from a 250-watt transmitter on a frequency of 242 metres.

Early in 1954, before the Aden Broadcasting Service started, a relay service was provided of the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station and the BBC Arabic Service, but these were discontinued when local broadcasting commenced.

During 1954 the R.A.F. started a Forces Broadcasting Service in English, consisting mainly of transcribed B.B.C. programmes and recorded music. The service is run by a group of volunteers at the R.A.F. Khormaksar camp. A 3½-hour programme is broadcast each evening from a 250-watt medium wave transmitter on the frequency of 242 metres.

## GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

At the beginning of 1954 the Aden Government appointed a Public Relations Officer to reopen the Public Relations and Information Department. For the first three months of the year the Department was engaged principally in publicity and press arrangements relating to the visit of H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh during the Royal Tour, and every opportunity was taken on this occasion to obtain maximum publicity for the Colony and Protectorate. The initial activities of the Department were the establishment of a regular Press communique service to the local and overseas Press; arrangements for press conferences; the publication of a monthly Arabic Newsletter; the regular distribution of news reels to local cinemas, and a supply of periodicals and pictorial matter to information and reading centres within the Colony and Protectorate. The Mobile Cinema Van attached to the Department gave regular film shows to the public, and a 20-minute colour sound film of the Royal Visit to Aden was made and shown widely to people both in the Colony and Protectorate. Three public Reading Rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and have continued to be well patronised. With the opening of the broadcasting service, radio receivers and extension speakers were installed in these rooms and they have become popular as community listening centres.

## PART III

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude  $12^{\circ} 47'$  N. and longitude  $45^{\circ} 10'$  E., on the southern coast of Arabia about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. It comprises:

(a) The Peninsula, on which are situated the main town known as Crater; the modern harbour suburb known as Tawahi, adjacent to which is an area leased by the Township Authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.

(b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.

(c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending north and west to the Little Aden peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the new refinery and township have been built.

(d) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation; Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the west and northwest of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the east of the Peninsula.

The Isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

There is some cultivation at Sheikh Othman, in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the Township Authority, and there are some privately-owned date-palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, is bare, rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry water-courses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on the southern side of the island. Perim possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small air landing ground.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the northeast monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-west monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. They come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without sighting land. The rainfall is extremely scanty. In some years no rain falls at all, but in such as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

## Chapter 2: History

Aden has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India, and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, trade followed the same course as the main trade route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable importance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538, and remained in Turkish hands for about 100 years, after which the Yemenis rebelled and drove out the Turks. Aden thus came for a period under the Imams of Sana. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its capture by the British in 1839, at which time its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The plundering of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need to establish coaling stations on trade routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained for Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population has risen from 500 to 140,000.

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal and now for coal and oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade routes to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf and the opening of the oil refinery at Little Aden in July, 1954, has added to its prosperity. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1857, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1921 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained at Perim and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

### Chapter 3: Administration

Since 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs thereof he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than five official members and not more than eight unofficial members.

Aden Colony also includes Perim Island which is administered by an Administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police, Aden. The population of the island is 300. Most of the islanders are fishermen and dried fish is exported to Aden. There is a small police detachment in the island together with medical and lighthouse staff.

Up to the end of 1948, Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintained communication with Perim by marine cable, which became unserviceable in that year, and it was decided not to repair it. Wireless communication is maintained by the Police.

The Governor of Aden Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

In addition, under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 1919, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

##### *Aden Municipality*

The Aden Municipality came into being on 1st April, 1953. In order to see the Municipality in its true perspective, it is necessary to give a brief outline of the history of local government in the present municipal area. After the British occupation various rules were framed from time to time and taxes and other dues recovered under the authority of the Political Resident in order to maintain the general conservancy, lighting, catering and other establishments, to carry out works of public utility and to provide for the comforts and requirements of the population. The local government authority was known as a municipality, and in the year 1876 records show that it was in charge of an Assistant Resident and that almost all the senior municipal officials were serving army officers. In the year 1882 the first set of complete and revised Municipal Rules were published. Up to that time there were separate funds for almost every sub-department, but the normal municipal services, together with their funds, were amalgamated in the first representative local authority, known as the Aden Settlement, which came into being in 1900. This body was responsible for local government throughout the whole of the Colony, whereas the present Aden Municipality is only responsible for that area known as the Fortress and includes Crater, Balla, Steamer Point and Khormaksar but excludes Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. The Aden Settlement was managed by a Board, all of whose members were nominated by the Political Resident and later by the Governor. The members were selected from all sections of the community and were as fairly representative as possible of the community and communal interests in Aden during its existence. The Aden Settlement, in addition to carrying out normal local government functions, owned, controlled and operated the electricity supply and water supply both of which utilities were revenue-earning and profit-making undertakings; the Settlement also owned all the land in the Colony. Whereas the owning of the public utilities was not in itself incom-

patible with local government, the complete control over land exercised by the Aden Settlement was anomalous. The Settlement enjoyed considerable financial benefit from the operating of the utilities and the control of land, so much so that not only were they able to amass a reserve fund of over £200,000 but they were even able to make annual contributions of the order of £7,500 to £10,000 to the Central Government.

On 1st April, 1945, the Aden Government dissolved the Aden Settlement and by means of the Townships Ordinance, 1945, created in its place two separate Township Authorities, one known as Fortress Aden and the other known as Sheikh Othman; the former was responsible for the same area as is now governed by the Aden Municipality and the latter was responsible for Sheikh Othman town and the fishing villages of Hiswa, Bureika, Fukum and Little Aden. At the same time the Government assumed responsibility for and control of the Electricity Department and the Water Department, all revenue therefrom accruing to Government; it also resumed all unsold land in the Colony and established a Crown Lands Department. The Township Authorities were not fully autonomous local government bodies, but, apart from the fact that they were controlled by a Board of members and not by a Head of Department, they were in other respects Government departments, preparing annual estimates for approval by the Central Government and receiving therefrom an annual warrant to cover their total expenditure. The only revenue which remained for them to collect was rates and taxes on property and land, licences, market and other sundry fees and this revenue was all paid into the Central Government coffers so that the Townships had no direct financial authority.

#### *Constitution of the Aden Municipality*

As has been said above, the Aden Settlement was wholly nominal and so were the Township Authorities until the year 1949, when the Fortress Township Authority was authorised to have three of its seats filled by candidates elected by a fairly wide section of the local population. The franchise was so arranged that practically everybody who could be said to have a real stake in the Fortress Township Authority was entitled to have a vote. When the Municipality was created the council was increased to 16 members exclusive of the President; the Constitution provided that six of these Councillors shall be elected for a period of two years.

The polling in March, 1953, resulted in the election of five Aden-born Arabs; since there was no candidate for the sixth seat, the Government appointed an European business man to fill the vacancy. The present membership of the Council is as follows:

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Nominated</i>
Arabs . . . . .	5	3
Indians . . . . .	—	3
Jews . . . . .	—	1
Europeans (including the President) . . . . .	—	5
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 12

In the year 1953-54 the Council elected the following standing committees:

Finance and General Purposes Committee of eight members, responsible for payment of accounts, salaries etc. within the approved estimates and for considering ways and means of increasing the Council's revenue.

Works Committee of five members, responsible for roads, drainage, recreation grounds and open spaces.

Markets Committee of five members, responsible for general supervision of the markets.

Housing Committee of seven members, responsible for the allocation of houses vested in the Municipality and also for reviewing the necessity for providing houses for Municipal staff.

Plans Committee of five members, responsible for the examination and approval of all applications for building permits.

Library Committee of six members, responsible for the general supervision of the Lake Library.

The Finance and General Purposes Committee and the Plans Committee meet at regular fortnightly intervals, or more often if required; the remaining committees meet as and when business is ready for consideration by them but in any event not less than once in a month.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday of every month and reports the Committees are then considered and adopted with or without amendment as the case may be. In all there has been a total of 83 meetings of the Council and its Committees; a record of councillors' attendance will be found at Appendix II.

The first year of operation of the Council has indicated beyond doubt that there is a growing interest in civic affairs amongst the people of the town.

#### *Revenues*

During the first year of its existence the main source of independent revenue for the Municipality was the house and property tax and the sanitation tax. These taxes are levied on all property irrespective of the district to which individual properties are served by the Municipality. The total tax was levied at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the net rateable value, which is the rent at which the property can reasonably be expected to let from year to year less an allowance of 10 per cent in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc. The property owner pays the whole tax. The total collection from this source during the financial year 1953-54 was approximately £2,000. Other miscellaneous sources of revenue include such things as licenses for non-mechanically propelled vehicles, licences for certain trades, rents, market fees and so on, and realised a total of approximately £18,000; interest on securities brought in £6,404 and a total revenue of £111,443 for the year was made up by the addition of a



grant from Government of £34,288. This grant is made up of the parts as follows:

Share of salaries of certain officials	£800
Share of vehicle tax	7,000
A grant at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council	26,488
	<hr/> £34,288 <hr/>

Throughout the year the Council maintained its normal local government services such as maintenance, cleansing and lighting of streets, control of Municipal cattle stables, dhobi wadhas, public bathing places, markets, etc. and the registration of births and deaths. The control of building operation involved the scrutiny of 464 sets of plans and the preparation of close on a thousand copies of site and building plans for supply to private individuals who had no means of providing them on their own behalf.

#### SHEIKH OTHMAN

##### *Township Authority*

The Sheikh Othman Township Authority takes its name from the built-up township of some 30,000 persons, all non-Europeans, situated approximately six miles from the Isthmus. The area governed includes the Township and the remainder of the Colony in which is found the small fishing villages whose inhabitants in 1954 numbered approximately 2,500. The two years under review have seen the commencement and completion of the new oil refinery at Little Aden within the Township area, but, since the urban problems of that project were quite a different nature from those at Sheikh Othman, the Township Authority considered it wise to delegate their powers to the Development Commissioner appointed by the Government to have general oversight of all development in the Little Aden area. The Commissioner reports regularly to the Township Authority to keep the members informed of the progress being made and assure them that the Township functions were being properly carried out. In Sheikh Othman itself there has been a certain amount of development sufficient to warrant an increase in the number of members, all nominated, to comprise the Authority. They now number seven persons and include four officials and three unofficial Arab members of whom two are business men, the third being a doctor.

The Authority met at regular intervals to superintend various duties of a municipal character, such as control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and control of building operations.

#### PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (N. 3 of 1951). The Board is

resent composed of a stipendiary Chairman, one Government and two  
vice representatives, and eight members chosen from shipping and  
commercial interests in Aden. The Trustees, with the exception of the  
Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.  
vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour  
master, two assistant Harbour Masters and 19 pilots. Advice on ship-  
ping matters is given by the Port Officer, who is also Superintendent  
Lighthouses.

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there  
has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using  
the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling  
for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business  
done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the  
falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number  
of local and Indian measures is in use, particularly the Frasila, which  
is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

## Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

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Protectorate*. Aden, 1949.

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- MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *Hadhramaut—some of its mysteries unveiled*. Leyden, 1932.
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## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Obtainable, if in print, from H.M. Stationery Office, London)

- Aden. Draft Instructions under the Royal Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Aden*. Cmd. 521. 1936. Out of print.
- A Report on the Social, Economic and Political Condition of the Hadhramaut*, by W. H. INGRAMS. Colonial No. 123, 1937. Out of print.
- A Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Disturbances in Aden, December, 1947*. Colonial No. 233, 1948. Price 9d. (by post 10½d.)
- Report on the Abyan Scheme, 1951*. Colonial No. 283, 1952. Price 8s. 6d. (by post 8s. 11½d.)
- Blindness in British African and Middle East Territories, 1948*. Price 2s. 0d. (by post 2s. 3½d.)

(Obtainable, if in print, from the Crown Agents for Oversea Government and Administrations, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.)

- Official Gazette* (weekly). Subscription 30s. per year (includes legal supplements).
- Aden Protectorate Gazette* (quarterly). Subscription 7s. 6d. per year.
- General Map of the Colony of Aden* (Scale 1 inch=4,116 feet) 7s. 6d.
- Report on Social Conditions and Welfare Services*, by M. H. KHALIFA.
- Annual Departmental Reports*: Agriculture (Aden Protectorate); Audit; Education; Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Financial; Medical and Sanitary; Police; Prison; Trade and Navigation; Veterinary; Aden Port Trust (published by the Aden Port Trust).

## *ADEN PROTECTORATE*

### PART IV

#### Chapter 1: General Review

##### WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

During the years 1953 and 1954 efforts have been made to strengthen and develop the administrations of the States in advisory treaty relations with the British Government, to stimulate economic development where possible, to pacify the unadministered tribes inhabiting the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and its environs and to establish a federation of the Western Aden Protectorate.

Disturbances, directly or indirectly instigated by the Yemen, broke out during the last months of 1953 and continued throughout 1954 successively in the Audhali and Upper Aulaqi Sultanates, the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, the Dathina Confederation and the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate. Consequently, because of the claims to their attention for security and political problems, the Advisory Staff and the Rulers and Officials of most State Administrations have been unable to devote themselves adequately to administrative and economic matters. Progress has therefore been somewhat disappointing, though as much has been achieved as might reasonably have been expected in the special circumstances.

With few exceptions the finances of the States show improvement, their budgeting systems have been revised, and their budgets are related to approved policies; local town councils have been set up in the Lahej, Fadhli, and Lower Yafai Sultanates, and in the majority of States strict administrative organisations have been established.

The area under cotton cultivation in the Abyan area has been extended from 20,000 to 27,000 acres since 1952-53 and the reserve funds of the Abyan Board were given as £600,000 as at 1st October, 1954. Satellite cotton production schemes have been initiated at Yeramis and Amudhia (Fadhli), Lodar (Audhali), and Dathina and Ahwar (Lower Aulaqi), and a part of the proceeds on the sales of cotton have in each case been credited to State Development Funds which were estimated to dispose of reserves amounting to £56,105 on 1st April, 1954. A further cotton production scheme has been initiated in Lahej. As in the case of the other satellite schemes it has been initially financed by a loan from the Abyan Board.

The pacification of the tribes in Aulaqi Sultanate and adjacent regions is not yet been completed. Government and Tribal Guard posts have been established at the principal centres but some tribal sections continue, with material assistance from the Yemen, to resist efforts to bring them under the control of their rulers.

Draft plans for the establishment of a federation of those states in advisory treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government were proposed in 1953 and explained to the Rulers by the Governor, in January, 1954. The proposals are still under consideration.

In April, 1954, the Rulers and notables of the Western Aden Protectorate had the opportunity of seeing Her Majesty The Queen and Her Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh during their visit to Aden. The Rulers had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty.

#### EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Quaiti and Kathiri States the assistance and improvement of town and village councils has continued, and the pump scheme has been expanded. The storage of reserve grain and improvement of grain stores has also been carried out.

During 1954 the Beduin engaged in carriage of goods to the interior complained that motor transport was running in unfair competition with their carriage trade, and there were several minor incidents. After a very careful study of the matter the Quaiti Government set up a special section of the administration to deal with this problem and a balance has now been struck where the parties concerned receive their share of the carriage trade.

In the Wahidi Sultanate the area of Nuqb and Hijr has been surveyed for preparing irrigation work and the cotton crop has increased.

A vehicle has been purchased to help improve the water supply at Balhaf port.

Owing to disturbances in the Lower Aulaqi area of the Western Aden Protectorate the general flow of trade through Al Mautar has increased, as motor transport has been free to use the coastal route.

An Assistant Advisor has been appointed to the Mahra State and the Sultan of Mahra and Socotra signed an advisory treaty in March, 1954.

The Assistant Advisor visited Qishn and Socotra several times during the year.

Sanau post on the Northern Mahra frontier was occupied by Hahrami Beduin Legion in August, 1954.

## PART V

### Chapter 1: Population

THE population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates, since they have all emigrated to Israel.

### Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

By far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages vary greatly, generally from *Shs.* 1.50 to *Shs.* 3 per day. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

### Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54.

#### WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

	<i>(Approved Estimates)</i>	
	1952-53	1953-54
	£	£
Medical and Health* . . . .	6,914	18,578
Staff and Miscellaneous . . . .	67,194	63,446
Government Guards . . . .	98,260	93,540
Subsidies to Local Forces . . . .	5,778	5,901
Education . . . .	8,753	9,628
Aden Protectorate College . . . .	676	—
Agriculture . . . .	19,030	19,919

The Health Services are common to both Protectorates.

**ADEN PROTECTORATE**  
**EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE**

		<i>(Approved Estimates)</i>	
		1952-53	1953-54
		£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	.	42,658	44,657
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	.	44,984	50,182
Subsides to local forces	.	12,796	12,522
Education	.	5,488	4,701
Agriculture	.	50	—
Miscellaneous services and subsidies	.	880	—
Famine relief measures	.	292	—
Contributions and subsidies	.	—	14,694

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

*Western Aden Protectorate*

State	1952-53 (actual)		1953-54 (approved estimates)	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
Fadhli	1,215,968	841,325	1,000,818	1,086,700
Audhali	350,100	154,489	378,550	297,900
Dathina	137,187	149,759	227,350	217,900
Lower Aulaqi	96,364	52,094	102,327	87,400
Beihaan	424,160	373,768	410,328	401,500
Amiri	144,727	165,234	176,326	212,500
Shaib	52,605	45,809	61,970	69,700
Lahej	*718,092	*800,946	1,374,348	1,359,700
Lower Yafa	424,075	258,861	390,550	417,800
Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom	72,719	79,994	102,980	100,600

\*April—October, 1953.

*State Development Funds*

Fadhli	453,621	101,147	450,250	387,000
Lower Aulaqi	—	—	163,206	104,700

*Eastern Protectorate*

Quaiti	5,352,485	4,624,315	6,053,046	5,067,900
Kathiri	605,350	647,751	904,096	753,300
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bir Ali)	204,379	202,451	491,758	395,800

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate, East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency.

There are no banks.

## Chapter 5: Commerce

The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, sheep, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla. The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1954 was *Shs.* 169,100 and the value of exports *Shs.* 3,145,370; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows:

### EXPORTS

			Quantity		Value	
			1953	1954	1953	1954
					<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Shs.</i>
Tobacco, native	cwt.		13,146	15,468	1,051,680	2,165,340
Opium in comb	lbs.		16,859	28,252	118,013	190,260
Opium	"		2,347	4,138	11,735	20,690
Spices, local produce	cwt.		281	242	11,240	5,950
Sheep	"		28,805	20,143	288,055	189,600
Goats, sheep and goats	score		172	274	12,110	20,530
Wool, dried	cwt.		676	765	54,080	75,740
Oil (sifa)	"		152	4,668	760	17,500
Oil, dried (safif)	"		6,109	3,308	733,089	197,500
Miscellaneous			—	—	67,762	262,260
					2,348,515	3,145,370

### IMPORTS

			Quantity		Value	
			1953	1954	1953	1954
					<i>Shs.</i>	<i>Shs.</i>
Wheat—Bags	cwt.		2,811	1,937	168,645	115,970
Wheat, Yemani attals	"		41	1,042	1,296	25,000
Wheat, other sorts	"		135,352	118,650	4,331,256	3,298,380
Barley	"		1,654	1,619	46,046	48,490
Wheat, wheat	"		20,041	21,653	1,202,460	998,340
Wheat, all sorts	"		73,157	133,628	6,437,772	6,871,000
Other grains	"		2,261	3,483	143,434	257,900
Wheat, Busrah	"		45,165	33,479	903,300	669,570
Wheat, other sorts	"		1,861	590	74,440	15,420
Sugar, refined	"		30,520	37,593	2,441,600	2,105,150
Sugar, other sorts	"		367	800	36,650	64,010
Syrup, Molasses	"		288	1,764	14,200	89,130
Wheat, Sim, all sorts	"		8,888	5,873	711,000	587,300
Wheat	lbs.		164,272	193,804	821,360	969,020
Coffee and coffee husk	cwt.		5,727	4,832	547,600	537,600
Sheep and goats	"		—	—	343,100	621,300
Ghee, clarified butter	cwt.		3,511	4,946	963,060	1,259,900



		Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
				Shs.	Shs.
Oil, edible, all sorts . . . . .	cwt.	4,429	6,842	661,400	1,364,600
Kerosene . . . . .	gals.	—	—	447,696	601,800
Petrol . . . . .	"	—	—	623,007	735,870
Spices . . . . .		—	—	615,549	541,100
Cotton piece-goods, grey sheeting . . . . .	yards	452,304	414,135	452,304	414,135
Cotton piece-goods, other sorts . . . . .		—	—	618,691	1,558,570
Cotton twist, all sorts . . . . .	cwt.	620	458	208,320	239,600
Cigarettes and Tobacco . . . . .		—	—	191,192	264,100
Wood and timber . . . . .		—	—	284,028	353,100
Motor vehicles and accessories . . . . .		—	—	582,910	779,500
Engine oil . . . . .		—	—	65,870	112,100
Miscellaneous . . . . .		—	—	11,045,316	4,671,000
				34,983,502	30,169,100

## Chapter 6: Production

### LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

#### *Utilisation of agricultural land*

Only about one per cent of the area of the Aden Protectorate is cultivable. Land for crop production is prepared for irrigation farming either by gravity flow from the mountain streams which flow intermittently or by lift from the numerous wells which are found in the principal wadis. Dry farming is practised in areas where there is a low rainfall with some run-off water and where the land has been suitably terraced. A good deal of the mountainous terrain affords range conditions of extremely light carrying capacity, particularly suited to camels, sheep and goats. There are no permanent pastures as such. Land surveys which have been undertaken in some of the principal cultivated areas are being extended to potential development areas.

#### *Land and water conservation and utilisation*

All farming practices in the Aden Protectorate depend on a highly developed system of land and water conservation. This is well understood by the local population who are the descendants of a long line of traditional irrigators whose knowledge has been handed down over the centuries. In the highlands an ancient system of terracing is maintained which collects the run-off water to augment the water provided by actual precipitation while in the mid-altitude areas the run-off waters are directed to small bunded fields near the perimeter of the plains, and in narrow wadis where gully formation does not take place the same method of water conservation is applied. Below, where the river systems reach wider valley areas and plains, larger diversion works and miles of canal may be used to carry flood water to bunded lands.

Ample supplies of underground water are found in several of the larger wadi systems and also on the littoral plains. Lift irrigation, both animal and mechanical-powered, is practised over a wide area, but of greater importance is the pump scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut in the more arid part in the north-east of the Protectorate. Water is drawn from both deep bore-hole wells and from shallower hand-dug wells.

Utilisation of both land and water is governed by varying systems of tribal and customary law. Where development schemes are now in progress, the Local States are advised to modify such laws, where necessary, to meet the changing conditions and give more security of tenure to the man who works the soil.

### *Land Ownership*

The policy, laws and regulations of each State vary but in general it may be said that the policy of the State is to reserve land ownership to the tribe and generally to tend to favour individual ownership as against State ownership. Land ownership is subject to tribal law and Mohammedan law.

Except for a small area in one district, land in the Protectorate is held by the indigenous inhabitants. The local State Governments are, in some cases, important owners of land.

Land is held in absolute ownership (*Mulk*), in trusts (*Waqf*), as dedicatory gifts (*Nadr*) and in a form of usufructuary tenure (*Manh*), with regard to freehold rights granted in one or two areas to those who have rendered outstanding service to the State.

Payment of a fixed rent in money is only found in a very few specialised systems. Fixed payments in kind, found usually in areas where a high value is placed on land and water, are not general. The principal system involves some form of share-tenancy in which the partners divide the crop after harvesting, threshing and winnowing charges, and tithes and taxes have been paid in kind. In more fertile areas half of the crop is demanded of the tenant of flood-irrigated land, while in the mountain terrace-farming areas a share of one-third is normally levied. In the arid eastern districts shares of one-tenth only may be asked. On lift irrigation systems share-tenancy arrangements vary greatly. In the east, the owner of the land and the well may take a one-tenth share. In the west the owner of the land and the well may take up to one-half of the crop, though often a share of the seed used and a share in the labour working on the lift irrigation is provided by the landowner. The Quaiti and Kathiri States have secured legal powers by an agricultural administrative order to further the consolidation of plots round irrigation points, but so far it has been unnecessary to apply such orders.

The Department of Agriculture has initiated important programmes for the development of land and water resources. Of particular note is the Abyan Scheme in the Western Protectorate and the pump scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut in the Eastern Protectorate. At the same time encouragement and organisation in the better use of the excellent indigenous systems of irrigation farming have been the main preoccupation in many districts.

Some progress has been made in land settlement in the Abyan area. In the Eastern Protectorate, the States, advised by the Residency, are actively encouraging groups of farmers to combine their holdings, formerly watered by animal lift, in order to make the co-operative use of the mechanical pump lifts an economic proposition.

#### AGRICULTURE

Whilst it is difficult to generalise with regard to climate, rainfall and other natural phenomena, it can be said nevertheless that the crop year 1953-54 was agriculturally a propitious one for the whole territory. Precipitation over the Western Protectorate was more frequent and general than over the Eastern Protectorate and in consequence floods were both steady and prolonged. The Abyan delta received the largest amount of water on record (approximately 300,000,000 cubic metres) for that area and made good use of it.

Such production figures as are available indicate an increase in the acreage and yield of most crops as the following table shows:

1954					
Western Aden Protectorate			Eastern Aden Protectorate		
	Acres		Acres		
Sorghum . . . . .	60,500	15,100 tons			
(lift irrigated) . . . . .			2,310	3,042 tons	
(rain/flood irrigated) } . . . . .			20,000	5,000 "	
Bulrucs millet . . . . .	20,000	3,500 "	5,000	1,250 "	
Wheat . . . . .	3,500	2,400 "	2,530	1,780 "	
Barley . . . . .	7,000	4,700 "			
Sesame . . . . .	5,100	1,000 "			
Cotton (long staple) . . . . .	22,000	23,514 bales*			
Dates . . . . .			12,000	8,000 tons	

\*1 bale=380 lbs. ginned cotton.

The above figures are derived from estimates checked by sampling, except in the case of the long-staple cotton for which actual figures are available.

The cotton acreage was more than double the figure of the previous year. As the result of increased production there were no reports of grain shortages from the Protectorate and prices of most of the local foods dropped considerably. Fodder crops and rough grazing were also plentiful.

#### Cereals

A very considerable increase in grain production has been reported in the Wadi Hadhramaut, an area which has caused some anxiety in the past due to the ever-present threat of famine. Wheat yields in this area have been good and sorghum grown under flood irrigation gave one of the heaviest crops on record. Sorghum crops on the highlands in the Yafai and Audhali States were reported to be much more extensive and gave heavier yields than in the past.

### *Oil-Seeds*

Over 6,000 tons of cotton-seed were exported during the year, leaving 700 tons for seed supplies and expression of oil locally. Sesame is grown in small areas throughout the Protectorate where it provides the most popular form of edible oil in use. This oil is expressed by a primitive form of mechanical pestle and mortar and the resulting residuum or cake, which still contains a lot of oil, is fed to livestock.

### *Cotton*

The Abyan cotton crop for season 1953-54 was the largest on record, and both yield and quality were highly satisfactory. The policy of keeping to a long-staple type of cotton for all the commercial growing areas was continued. A notable increase in the rain-grown cotton in areas outside of the Abyan irrigation scheme was primarily due to better rainfall and more experience in methods of cultivation gained by growers in previous years. The area under this crop during the 1953-54 season was estimated at 22,495 acres and produced 24,288,123 lbs. of seed cotton. The gross return from this crop was approximately £1,410,000, which is a considerable contribution to the wealth of thousands of farmers in the Western Aden Protectorate.

### *Citrus and Deciduous Fruit*

From a very modest beginning some 12 years ago, fruit growing in the Western Aden Protectorate is beginning to show signs of considerable promise. A good crop of oranges was picked from about 300 trees planted out five years ago which produced fruit of excellent size and shape as well as flavour and colour. Washington Navel is the most popular variety followed by Mediterranean Sweet and Jaffa oranges. At present about 8,000 seedlings are being raised at a nursery in the mid-altitude zone at Zara. Several hundred of these will be planted out during the coming spring and additional seed will be sown in nursery beds. Of the deciduous fruit-trees, plum, peach and apricot are gaining popularity and there is a keen demand for the 600 budded stocks now at the Mukeiras nursery ready for planting out in the spring. This will leave just over 1,000 budded stocks, too small to plant out this season, for the spring of 1956. Fifty kilos of wild almond seeds have been secured in order to raise more seedlings for the future.

### *Dates*

Dates are grown in widely separated areas throughout both Protectorates, but this crop assumes more importance in the Wadi Hadhramaut and Wadi Hajr than elsewhere. It is estimated that there are nearly one million bearing trees in the Wadi Hadhramaut and about half a million in Hajr. These consist of a number of different varieties, Socotra being one of the most popular in Hajr and Hamra and Medeni in the Wadi Hadhramaut. Only a moderate crop was harvested in the Wadi Hadhramaut in 1953-54 owing, it is believed, to the high winds and rains just before the harvest, which caused shedding of the nearly ripe fruit. The planting of new offshoots to replace old stocks and rehabilitate old plantations has been undertaken in all the date growing areas.

New introductions and fresh plantings have also been extended in the Abyan area.

### *Vegetables*

Aden is fortunate in that the Protectorate can produce vegetable in considerable variety almost throughout the year. During the hot summer months of June to September, the soil and climate at Mukeiras has been found ideal for a great variety of vegetables, and but for the poor road communications with the area a much greater quantity would be produced. Between November and March, the more common varieties are successfully grown on the coastal areas at Lahej and Abyan, while during the months of October and November and March to June considerable quantities are produced on the mid-altitude plain around Lodar.

The demand for vegetables, which had risen very considerably during the previous year as the result of the Aden Refinery Project, continued steady throughout the year. Planting of some types on a larger scale at Mukeiras resulted in a temporary fall in prices by comparison with the previous year, but on the whole the market was reasonably good. Growers again received some financial assistance from the Aden Colony the sum of *Shs.* 80,000 was advanced and repaid by the end of the year. Although there has been a marked improvement in the actual production of vegetables, the packing and marketing remains anything but satisfactory.

### *Other crops*

Fodder supplies have been good. Large quantities of sorghum fodder have been imported into the Colony from Lahej and although complaints of high prices have been received there is no evidence to suggest any reduction in actual supplies, which are sufficient to feed over 2,000 head of cattle and twice as many goats. Range grazing has been well above average on account of the steady and prolonged rains. Cowpeas and gram sown as an under-crop with sorghum have also yielded heavily. Pigeon peas (*Cajanus indicus*) have proved to be a good crop but have not been taken up by the farmers because there is no demand locally for the seed. Both water melons and sweet melons were grown in considerable quantity on the coastal plain and were marketed mainly during Ramadan and the succeeding hot months. Coffee, which is grown on terraced land, mainly in Upper Yafai, was reported to have produced a good crop. The tobacco crop was good and met an improved market in the Middle East, where it is normally sold.

### *Crop Processing*

During the past two years all cotton has been ginned at a central ginnery operated by the Abyan Board. In order to cope with the increased crop this ginnery has been extended to accommodate 64 ginning machines and two high-density baling presses. With the extension of cotton growing in Lahej a new ginnery has been planned for that area and at the close of the year construction of this factory which will accommodate 20 machines was well in hand.

Both ginneries have up-to-date machinery operated by individual electric motors. The current is at present supplied by diesel electric generators but will shortly be supplied by power line from the Colony electric supply. An oil mill has also been installed by the Abyan Board which will be operated shortly and will supply edible oil and cattle feed for local use.

#### *crop pests and diseases*

Crop pests and diseases common to the cotton crop have not been serious although a wide variety have been found in almost every area. The pink bollworm (*Platyedra gossypiella*), which was present at Abyan last season, has been kept under control to the extent that no specimens of this pest could be found during the year. The most serious damage caused to the current cotton crop is attributed to widespread attacks of wilt (*Rhizoctonia spp.* and *Fusarium Vasinfectum*). This disease has spread rapidly on land which has had several crops of cotton in succession. Towards the end of the year it was evident that considerable damage to the cotton at Lahej, Abyan and Meifah Hajr had been caused by bollworm attack. Most of this damage is attributed to American bollworm (*Heliothis Armigera*) and Egyptian bollworm (*Earias spp.*); the pink bollworm (*Earias Diparopsis Perditor*) was also present. These pests appeared early in the season and were the cause of considerable loss of yield. Locusts, which are ever-present in the territory, caused very little damage during the year and minor invasions were dealt with effectively by the Desert Locust Control.

#### *marketing*

Crops for domestic consumption are sold direct by the producer to the consumer, or through merchants, or at markets which are often weekly events in the villages and towns of the Protectorate.

Tobacco is exported from the Protectorate by merchants who trade with the Colony of Aden and Middle East markets.

Substantial quantities of fresh produce, vegetables and fruit are exported from the Protectorate to the Colony to be sold in the Colony markets.

No marketing boards for export crops exist, but the Abyan Board is at the moment in sole control of the grading, ginning and export of long-staple cotton grown in the Protectorate.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The establishment of a Research Section within the Department of Agriculture has now received formal approval. The scheme provides for a soil chemist whose most urgent task will be the studying of local soil salinity problems, an agronomist who will carry on the cotton breeding and selection work already begun and an entomologist who will be more concerned, in the early stages, with the control of cotton pests.

During the past five months the Department has had the services of a soil surveyor who has been seconded from the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This officer has made a preliminary survey of the areas in Abyan where the spread of soil salinity threatens to put the land out of cultivation.

### *Work in Progress*

The plant breeder who started on a part-time basis with the Abyan Board four years ago, and who has now become the Head of the Research Section of the Department, has already initiated some extremely useful work and developed a small organisation with which to carry this out. Full details of this work have been reported in the Annual Report of the Abyan Board and extracts are reprinted by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The main problem under study has been cotton breeding and propagation. Selections have been made from the commercial strain X 1730A and have been grown in progeny rows for observation and bulking. From a modest start four years ago sufficient selected seed has been produced to sow 10,000 acres during the current season. Second and third selections are being bulked and by 1955-56 all cotton areas should be supplied with pure seed, which will be renewed each subsequent year by fresh waves of specially selected material. In addition to the above, substantial quantities of self-bred seed have been propagated from eight other varieties which will be kept against the possibility of future demands and for future testing both for yield and quality. Work is also being carried out on cross Wilds Early X 1730A with a view to the production of a wilt-resistant variety. Wilds Early has shown some resistance to wilt under Abyan conditions.

A number of other crops have been under study. Sorghum variety trials have been laid down and have produced interesting information in regard to suitability of variety and yield under different conditions. Many economic field and vegetable crops have been introduced and grown in inspection plots under irrigation.

### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Such agricultural extension work as it has been possible to undertake has been mainly confined to the Wadi Hadhramaut, where the Agricultural Officer has had the benefit of a useful demonstration farm. This farm is financed by the local State with contributions from His Majesty's Government. It is used to demonstrate the use of farm and artificial manure; water requirements and optimal times of application of water to crops; the introduction and growing of new crops; the layout of irrigation plots on more efficient lines and various methods of economising in labour. Variety trials using the local cereals have been put down. A tractor and implements are also available for demonstration purposes. Parties of farmers are encouraged to visit the farm in order to see what is being done there and to provoke discussions about the methods employed.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

### *Board*

Full details of this scheme are given in Appendix I.

### *Irrigation Section*

The need for information with regard to land, soil and particularly water resources, as a preliminary to agricultural development, has been serious for a long time. Accordingly, it has been decided to establish an Irrigation Section within the Department of Agriculture. The scheme envisages an expenditure of £94,125 by 31st March, 1956. Of this sum, £88,000 has been granted from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the balance, £6,155, will be contributed by the Local Authorities according to their financial capacity. At present engineering surveys are proceeding in potential development areas and a deep well-drilling programme is in operation.

### *Developments in Farm Mechanisation*

During the past two years over 400 items of farm equipment have been imported, chiefly for use in the Abyan delta. This includes some 100 light farm tractors which are already giving good service. Many of these machines have been purchased on easy terms through the Board by farmers and are managed and used by them. Facilities for repairs and servicing have been made available in districts where such equipment is used.

### *Hadhramaut Pump Scheme*

The pump scheme in the Wadsi Hadhramaut, which was initiated in 1948, has now grown to approximately 400 pump units. A large proportion are now owned by farmers. Over 40 per cent of the lift irrigation practised in this area is now carried out by pump units which are maintained in operation by the Central Service Station and field mechanics on tour.

### *Credit Facilities*

In the Western Protectorate advances are made through Farmers' Societies, through the Abyan Board and through local States to assist farmers with their cultivation and to purchase agricultural machinery and requisites which are normally beyond their financial means. In the Eastern Protectorate, particularly the Hadhramaut, large sums of money have been advanced since 1944 to enable farmers, groups of farmers, to maintain local irrigation systems and to help farmers to buy pumping machinery by hire purchase.

### *Agricultural Department*

The staff of the Agricultural Department comprises the Director of Agriculture, six Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Agricultural Officer and 12 Agricultural Instructors.

The Irrigation Section of the Department of Agriculture provides a Chief Engineer, an Assistant Irrigation Engineer, four Land Surveyors and supernumerary staff.



The Research Section of the Department of Agriculture provides for one Plant Breeder (Head of the Section), one Agronomist, one Entomologist, one Soil Chemist, one Chief Laboratory Assistant, four Assistants and three Field Assistants.

During the year 1954-55 the budget of the Department amounted to £29,000.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Such information as is available in regard to the number of the different classes of livestock the Protectorate must be regarded as very approximate. The information has been obtained by a fairly close check in certain areas only and by sampling methods in other areas.

##### *Livestock Estimate 1954, Aden Protectorate*

Camels . . . . .	60,000
Cattle . . . . .	62,200
Goats . . . . .	800,000
Sheep . . . . .	185,000
Donkeys . . . . .	5,500

Most of the animals are kept by peasant farmers who depend on animal products for an important part of their food. Away from the less settled areas pastoral, nomadic, and semi-nomadic tribes own large numbers of livestock and depend on stock products for consumption and for sale or barter to obtain food grains, dates, and other requirements.

##### *General Condition*

It may be fairly stated that livestock owners have had two good years' rainfall which has produced ample range grazing in addition to a good supply of cultivated fodder. Although records of livestock breeding and movements are very inadequate, there is evidence that there has been a steady supply of meat in the more densely populated areas such as Giar and Lahej and in addition a considerable number of animals has been brought to the Aden market.

##### *Improvement Schemes*

At Abyan a pedigree Jersey bull has been used to produce a cross with local zebu type animal for milk production. Several crossbred calves have been dropped, but unfortunately a large proportion of these were bull calves. Heifers are being reared at Gair but it is hoped to move these further south to El Kod where the research farm is being established. The Ongole herd originally imported from India is growing in size and now has some excellent specimens of draft animal.

##### *Animal Health*

Horse sickness was reported on the Beihan border but no losses took place from this disease within the Protectorate. Most of the horses throughout the country were immunised during the year.

No rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease has been confirmed during the year and it is thought that the country is free from these diseases. Several cattle however, died in an area near Dhala, but from the description given by local people it is thought that this was the result of poisoning by a ratoon crop of sorghum fodder.

#### *Colony Livestock*

A large number of livestock, chiefly milking cows, is kept in the Colony. As these animals are fed on fodder produced in the Protectorate and more often than not are purchased directly from there, they can scarcely be considered as separate from the Protectorate. The Department has therefore taken some interest in these animals and has suggested to the Colony Government the need for a livestock improvement scheme with a view to making a better milk supply available. This scheme is now under consideration and will, it is hoped, be put in operation during the coming year. The success of this scheme, or in fact any other, is dependent on the provision of technical staff who can give the subject the time and attention that it deserves.

#### FORESTRY

No true forest exists in the Protectorate. Trees and shrubs common to arid regions in this latitude are found, while a dense growth of *Amarisk* and *Salvadora* is found as "corridor forest" on the sides of the larger flood courses. *Acacia* is the most important species at all altitudes; a semi-cultivated species of great value for timber and for honey-gathering bees is the *Elb* (*Ziziphus spina christi*).

A general dearth of forest products for timber, building materials and for browse for livestock is apparent. In many parts of the Protectorate and particularly in areas close to Aden, the coastal towns of the eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut towns, destruction of vegetation for charcoal production and for fuel has devastated large areas. So far no satisfactory measures have been taken to regenerate such areas. Large amounts of capital and firm action by local Government are needed for this.

#### CO-OPERATION

No fully formed co-operative societies exist but a number of producers' associations have been in existence for several years which operate on co-operative lines. The activities of these associations during the past have chiefly been connected with the growing of cotton. Cash advances have been given to growers to enable them to finance cultivation and picking, and recovered when the cotton is delivered at the market.

#### *Alhwar Farmers' Association*

The 1953-54 cotton crop produced 735,000 lbs. of seed cotton from approximately 600 acres. This is the largest crop so far produced in this area. There was also an extremely good sorghum crop and both

grain and fodder have been plentiful throughout the year in spite of the fact that a certain amount of damage was caused by flying locusts. The late spring sorghum was badly damaged by stem-borer.

A tractor was introduced into the area by the Association and is now available to farmers on hire.

#### *Beihan Farmers' Association*

This Association has continued to operate with little or no assistance from the Department and has again provided an extremely valuable loan service to its members. The floods in the Beihan area were the largest on record for many years, with the result that a lot of land in the lower reaches was irrigated and has produced good crops of sorghum and sesame. The farmers in this area took advantage of the seed and grain loans available to them through their association, without which it is doubtful whether the land irrigated would have been planted.

#### *Dhala*

Progress in this area is held up for want of an organised market. Some hard vegetables, such as carrots and onions, were produced but the returns which growers received on the Aden market gave them no encouragement to continue.

#### *Khaur El-Audhali Farmers' Association*

Although a considerable quantity of vegetables was produced by farmers in the Lodar area the association itself was inactive throughout most of the year. This was probably due to the local political situation which has been somewhat disturbed, and also to the fact that the produce was purchased by a contractor to the oil refinery so that only a limited quantity had to be marketed by the producers themselves.

#### *Lahej*

Consultations with the Sultan and State officials during the early part of the year culminated in an agreement with farmers over the growing of long-staple cotton. The local-type cottons were uprooted and destroyed in the spring and seed of the Abyan type was issued for sowing. The present crop which covers an area of about 5,000 acres is looking extremely well and promises a good yield. A ginner is now under construction and will be in operation by late spring. At the close of the year discussions were in progress regarding the establishment of a cotton producers' association, which will eventually deal with cotton production in the Lahej area and such other functions as are considered desirable.

#### *Fadhli Development Fund*

Considerable development has taken place during the year by means of the Fadhli Development Fund, which has been created by a levy on cotton production in several areas throughout the State. The organisation now has its own staff, which includes an Agricultural Assistant seconded from the Abyan Board. The chief function of the organisation is the promotion of cotton growing in areas outside the Abyan

lta which now extend to over three thousand acres. Advances are  
ued to growers and cotton markets are organised on the same lines  
in Abyan.

## FISHERIES

### *Principal fishing areas and methods*

From a fishing standpoint the Eastern and Western Aden Protec-  
rates may be regarded as one since the fisheries are chiefly inshore,  
r fast moving pelagic fish of the *Scomberomerus*, *Euthynnus Thunnus*  
d *Carangid* species. There is a larger sardine and anchovy fishery in  
e Eastern Protectorate than the Western but this is in some part due  
the greater number of fishing communities. Shark fishing is carried  
a on all parts of the Protectorate coast and in certain areas, parti-  
cularly at Balhaf and Bir Ali, there are productive rockfish grounds.

Methods are chiefly hook and line and cast net, but in certain places  
each seines and set nets are used at specific times of year. The use of  
circling and normal gill nets is strongly prohibited by most fishing  
mmunities as it is believed by the fishermen that these methods would  
haust the fisheries.

### *Organisation*

Fishing is financed, as in the Colony, by merchants. Fish surplus to  
ormal requirements is salted and dried for export to India, Africa and  
eylon, but there is considerable local consumption inland. Dried  
rdines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser and human con-  
mption. A canning factory at Mukalla, which had to close down in  
52, is now in operation again. Its products are tunny, sardine and  
uid; other experimental packs are being tested.

### *Marketing*

As there is a large surplus of fish being salted and dried for export,  
ices in coastal villages are lower than in the Colony for all types of  
sh fish. In most fishing centres fish exporters have godowns and,  
en ready, cured fish is sent to Aden for export. No cold storage or  
making plants exist in the Protectorates.

### *Production*

Sardine production has been better in the last two years than in the  
ee previous years as shoals have been more concentrated and steady.  
upward trend in the landing of large fish has also accompanied the  
dine revival but it has not been possible to ascertain the reason for  
fluctuations in the sardine fishery.

### *Improvements in Fishing Methods*

Experimental fishing has continued in both Protectorates. The areas  
r Shuqra and Khor Omeira have become more important, since  
Colony fishermen are spending more time there catching supplies  
Aden fresh markets.

In the Eastern Protectorate modern shark lining methods were in-  
duced at Shihr in 1953, and in 1954 enthusiastic fishermen at Shihr

decided to adopt gill netting methods after successful demonstrations had been carried out by the Fisheries Department. A small *sambuk* with a 4 h.p. outboard engine has been operating successfully at Shihr bdt is still regarded with suspicion by local fishermen.

In 1954 the Quaiti State decided to send a State servant to Aden for training as a Fisheries Assistant under the Fisheries Officer. This Assistant is now impressing on fishermen the value of better methods and gear and helping them to increase their production. A scheme of loans to fishermen is operated by Quaiti State in order that they may obtain good gear at reasonable prices on credit.

### *Landings of Fish*

1953

	Sardine ( <i>Sardinella</i> <i>Longiceps</i> )	<i>Thunnus</i> and <i>Euthynnus spp</i>	Kingfish ( <i>Scomber- omorus</i> ) <i>Commerson</i>
	<i>Long tons dry weight</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
Reidat Abdul-Wadood	683.1	9,078	1,392
Hami . . .	516.25	3,538	6,759
Shihr . . .	5,144.54	83,200	70,156
Burum . . .	0.5	2,874	617
	6,344.39	98,690	78,924

1954

	Sardine	<i>Thunnus</i> and <i>Euthynnus spp.</i>	Kingfish
	<i>Long tons dry weight</i>	<i>Numbers</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
*Reidat Abdul-Wadood	508.7	7,501	7,693
*Hami . . .	668.76	922	47,081
Shihr . . .	3,384.8	369,657	91,524
*Burum . . .	7.71	1,252	1,137
Total .	4,569.97	379,332	147,435

*Note.*—Average wet weight of tunny 5 lbs. per fish.

Average wet weight of kingfish 10 lbs. per fish.

\* Reidat Abdul-Wadood, Hami and Burum figures for 11 months only.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

The Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, Eastern and Western, with a British Agent for each at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions. The Eastern Colony Department of Education gives advice and assistance and co-ordinates, as far as possible, educational development throughout the whole territory. A full-time European Education Officer is responsible for this, working under the Director of Education and in consultation with the British Agents. His activities have for some years been devoted mainly to the more backward Western Protectorate. The general policy is to build up self-supporting State departments of education, which may control a system of full primary schools of equal standard to those in the Colony. Post-primary education is more directly a concern of government and the aim is to establish intermediate schools at suitable points in the Protectorate. It is intended that these schools should in most cases serve more than one State and that the States should contribute to their upkeep. Full secondary education is at present envisaged for the Protectorate, but the intermediate schools will prepare boys for entry to Aden College and the Technical College in the Colony.

The Government co-ordinates the courses and syllabus of these schools, although this has been effected for most of the primary schools, a certain amount of diversity still exists in the intermediate schools. The ages for entry and leaving are in theory the same as for Colony schools but there is no registration of births and ages are known only approximately.

#### *Expenditure*

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards education in the Protectorate; all expenditure over and above what the States can afford is borne by Her Majesty's Government.

Expenditure on education for the year 1953-54 was in the region of £5,000, divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorate as follows:

	<i>Western Aden Protectorate</i>	<i>Eastern Aden Protectorate</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Expenditure by States	25,410	22,750	48,160
Expenditure by Her Majesty's Government	9,628	7,452	17,080
	<hr/> 35,038	<hr/> 30,202	<hr/> 65,240

*Number of Schools*

There are under Government control or supervision 99 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools, five intermediate boys' schools and one junior secondary school.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1954, was as follows:

Primary Boys' Schools	6,308 pupils with 270 teachers
Primary Girls' schools	754 pupils with 11 teachers.
Intermediate and Junior Secondary Boys' Schools	524 pupils with 29 teachers.

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus and usually have a religious bias.

*Studies Abroad*

There were 31 students studying abroad during 1954, distributed as follows:

Egypt	14
Sudan	7
Iraq	5
Syria	4
United Kingdom	1

*Teachers and Teacher-Training*

There was one centre at Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate for training teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no state in the West can yet afford to offer pensionable service. Conditions of employment for a qualified teacher are therefore inferior to those obtainable in the Colony.

*Principal Events*

An intermediate boarding school at Zinjibar in the Western Protectorate was completed in December, 1954. The new intermediate school forms a vital link between the primary schools and the Aden Technical College.

## HEALTH

The Aden Protectorate Health Service is composed of an organising and training component, provided by Her Majesty's Government, and a States component, provided by 18 States in both Eastern and Western Protectorate, ranging in structure from those whose administration includes health departments more or less self-sufficient, but receiving

odest financial help from Her Majesty's Government, down to those with as yet no highly organized administrative structure of their own. Examples of state health services in the first category are the Lahej Health Service and Fadhli-Lower Yafai Health Service (to which the Abyan Agricultural Development Board makes a large contribution in addition to having built the local hospital) in the west, and the Quaiti and Kathiri Health Services in the east. States with services in the second category are the Amiri, Sha'ibi, Muflihi, Alawi, Baushabi, Adhali, Dathina, Beihaan, Aulaqi, Wahidi and Habri. To these Her Majesty's Government supply help with staff, buildings, equipment, supplies and finance and, in fact, provide what work is possible.

Her Majesty's Government employ a health Adviser, based on Mukalla, who directs the Government component and advises the States administrations. In sub-charge of these activities there are Protectorate Medical Officers, one in each Protectorate. Doctors are employed by the Lahej, Quaiti and Kathiri States Health Services and the Fadhli-Lower Yafai Health Service.

There are five hospitals and 54 health units, these latter being in charge of health assistants trained both in therapeutic and preventive skills. At Makhzan Hospital in the Abyan area in the west and at Mukalla Hospital in the Quaiti State in the east there are Health Services Training Centres for sub-professional staff, generally equipped during the year with training material by the Nuffield Foundation. In each is based a mobile sanitation unit, visiting localities seriously affected by endemic disease. The total number of beds in the Protectorate is no more than 40, but expansion is in progress.

During 1954 more States provided money for health purposes on a standardised budget pattern than previously, and those previously producing such money on the whole provided more. Standardisation in general procedure, budgeting, staffing, training, buildings equipment, supplies, documentation, health legislation (a modest beginning only) and field activities in the form of touring by doctors, health assistants and mobile sanitation units, was consolidated and developed. Liaison with the medical side of the Church of Scotland Mission and the Danish Mission in the Western Protectorate was maintained and their work increased in volume.

#### *Technical Work*

Though the total volume of clinical work increased during the year, the proportion of controllable endemic infection decreased. Malaria much less heard of than in previous years, and control of the adult malaria carrying mosquitoes (mostly *Anopheles gambiae*) by residual spraying of houses with benzene hexachloride appears to be both effective and popular and is now routine. Pulmonary tuberculosis is emerging into prominence now that malaria no longer dominates the health situation. Eye diseases and intestinal infections are the other prominent Protectorate diseases. Leprosy is not a matter of great importance from the viewpoint of public health.



It is of interest that, apart from statistical evidence, which in any case cannot be regarded as yet being reliable, crippling ulcers and crude eye infections are no longer as apparent in public places as they were four years ago. A survey of blood for the protection test against yellow fever is now in progress along the coast. Infective hepatitis is becoming apparent as a common complaint, and cases of blackwater fever have been diagnosed in the Wadi Hadhramaut; round worms remain a major affliction in this last area. Nutritionally, scurvy is of some interest in the winter and kwashiorkor is being looked for. Infant mortality is in many localities, believed to be of the order of 500 per 1,000 births, but infant feeding manuals in Arabic are selling well and the subject is given perennial attention in training courses.

The denying of fly access to privies in Mukalla has been taken a big step forward by the reform of privy-structure, and its spread is expected to continue and prove a major factor in the lessening of eye and intestinal infections. During the year, health education was conveyed to teachers, administrators and the public through the media of lectures, broadcasting and the Arabic press.

#### *Influence of certain factors*

Rather more rain than usual has only served to demonstrate the effectiveness of malaria control by spraying of houses with benzene hexachloride. Disturbed security in the Western Protectorate proves a rather serious handicap to much field work and to the building of certain of the new health units.

### ADEN PROTECTORATE HEALTH SERVICE

#### *Staff in 1954*

	<i>Her Majesty's Government*</i>	<i>Lahej</i>	<i>Fadhli Lower Yafai Service</i>	<i>Quaiti State</i>	<i>Kathiri State</i>	<i>Non-Government</i>	<i>Total</i>
Doctors . . . . .	3	1	1	4	1	2	12
Nursing Sisters and Midwives . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Technical Assistants†	44	2	12	34	6	—	98
Health Inspectors and Overseers . . . . .	—	2	3	9	2	—	16
Head Sick Attendants . . . . .	—	1	2	5	1	—	9
Sick Attendants . . . . .	—	2	4	13	3	2	24
Ancillary Staff‡	19	1	10	8	3	—	41

\* Includes Headquarters staff and those for certain Western and Eastern States.

† Hospital, health (in charge of rural health units), laboratory, pharmacy, and theatre and radiographical.

‡ Clerks, drivers, storekeepers, messengers etc. Sanitation labour is excluded.

*Expenditure*

	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
His Majesty's Government	4,250	11,573	5,340	15,114	8,760*	16,318*	5,931*	20,897
Aden State	—	—	300	1,185	—	2,642	250	2,033
Yafa'li-Lower Yafa'li	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Service	3,600	9,311	1,100	14,403	2,150	11,022	2,250	12,813
Shahabi Sultanate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Siri State	—	60	—	150	—	185	100	185
S'ibi State	—	140	300	—	—	16	—	56
Dhali State	—	—	250	50	—	403	250	210
Thina State	—	—	50	200	—	305	—	305
Han State	—	—	—	300	—	285	—	285
Ger Aulahi State	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	65
Wer Aulahi State	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	118
Laqi Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—
Yund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adi State	262	11,405	1,987	14,261	1,415	17,434	1,380	17,985
Thiri State	—	2,424	300	2,582	50	2,501	—	2,865
Wahidi State (Wahidi)	—	14	360	280	—	230	—	333
Ali State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siri State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government†	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,776	—
TOTAL	8,112	34,927	9,987	48,530	12,375	51,366	12,437	58,200

\*Includes Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

†Nuffield Foundation Aden Protectorate Health Grant, at the sum shown plus expenditure by Church of Scotland and Danish Missions—figures not available and certain disbursements from States Charitable Funds—figures not available.

## HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate.

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house in the plains is built of mud-brick, and in the hill districts of rough stones bound with mud, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women who keep purdah, and for sleeping in the summer.

The farmhouse of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate

and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall noble mud-brick buildings. Nearly every home in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high; and the wealthy Seiuids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

In some parts of the Protectorate modern houses of Western design have been built. At Ja'ar, for example, the centre of the Abyan Scheme in the western Aden Protectorate, the Abyan Board have constructed a large number of modern stone houses, each with two rooms kitchen and courtyard.

## Chapter 8: Justice, Prisons and Security Forces

### JUSTICE

The Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds (a) Sharia Courts which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law and (b) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

### PRISONS

There is no recognised prison service in the Western Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

In the Eastern Protectorate, prison services are maintained by the Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi States.

### SECURITY FORCES

#### *Western Aden Protectorate*

#### *Government Guards*

The Government Guards are the main security force. They are maintained by Her Majesty's Government and their establishment in 1953-1954 was as follows:

<i>British Officers</i>	<i>Arab Officers</i>	<i>Other Ranks</i>	<i>Specialists</i>	<i>Total</i>
1953				
5	16	437	59	517
1954				
9	25	788	103	925

Throughout 1953 the turn-over of men was considerable owing to the demand for labour by the Aden Petroleum Refinery, and other projects, and consequently the force was rarely kept up to full strength.

As this demand decreased, more men offered themselves for enlistment and no difficulty was experienced in recruitment to meet the increased establishment, although owing to other factors it had not been possible to bring the force up to full strength by the end of 1954.

### *Protectorate Outposts*

Detachments were maintained throughout the period under review in the Beihan Amirate, the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and Sheikhdom, the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, and the Dhala Amirate. During the latter part of 1953 new posts were opened in the Audhali Sultanate.

Forts to accommodate Government Guards were built departmentally in the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate during the period 1953-54.

At the end of July a detachment of Government Guards was posted in the Dathina district to combat the terrorist activities in that area.

### *Casualties*

In December, 1953, six Government Guards were killed at Martaa' (Audhali Plateau) when the fort in which they were posted was partially destroyed by an explosion.

Throughout 1954 Government Guards posts in the Audhali Sultanate, Dathina District, Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, and Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and Sheikhdom were subjected to frequent attacks by hostile tribesmen. As the result of these attacks and those made on convoys, four men were killed and 15 wounded.

### *Training*

Normal training was carried out during the period. Instruction was given in the use of rifle and Bren light machine gun.

In 1954, a limited number of 2-inch mortars were obtained and issued to outposts; in addition, a 3-inch Mortar was sent to Martaa' on the Audhali Plateau to combat the frequent attacks across the border by hostile tribesmen.

### *Local Guards*

In addition to the Government Guards, many of the Protectorates have their own tribal guards. These are in some cases entirely maintained by the State concerned; in other States they are either wholly or partially dependent on grants from Her Majesty's Government.

### *Eastern Protectorate*

Two security forces are maintained:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Function</i>
Dhrami Beduin Legion (paid by Her Majesty's Government)	15 officers 466 other ranks	Maintenance of security throughout Protectorate, manning of frontier posts, political liaison with Beduin.
Kalla Regular Army (paid by Qu'aiti State)	21 officers 345 other ranks	Security in the Qu'aiti State.

## ADEN PROTECTORATE

In addition there are the following police forces:

<i>State</i>	<i>Force</i>	<i>Strength (All Ranks)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Qu'aiti	Civil Police	97	Mukalla duties only.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary	452	Rural district duties.
Kathiri	Civil Police	21	For towns of Sai'un, Tarim and Hautat Ahmed Bin Zein.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary	60	Rural district duties.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards	228	Para-military force for garrison and police duties in rural areas.

Normal police duties are performed by the Civil Police Forces of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States. Police Stations are manned in the major towns and beat systems employed. Policing of tribal areas is conducted by the Armed Constabularies.

A Military and Administrative Training School was opened in July 1954. Candidates are selected from the State forces including the Police and Armed Constabulary as well as from the Administrative services. The syllabus includes instruction in police duties as well as military and administration subjects. The course is designed to provide officers for the States' Administrations and officers and N.C.Os for the forces.

## Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

Tube wells have been dug at Bir Ahmed and Bir Naser in the Sultanate of Lahej. Drilling for water began in Ahwar towards the end of the year 1954 under a scheme mainly financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

There are small power plants operated by the Lahej Sultanate for a small number of domestic consumers in Lahej, and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic and workshop requirements. The Colonial Government has agreed to supply electric power for the cotton ginners at Al Kod (Abyan) and for a new ginnery which is to be constructed near Lahej.

### EASTERN PROTECTORATE

#### *Power: Eastern Aden Protectorate*

There are no privately owned power plants in the Eastern Aden Protectorate for distribution to domestic consumers.

Mukalla is the only town supplied with electricity. The plant consists of three generators developing 39 kilowatts, 80 kilowatts and 140 kilowatts.

atts respectively. The capital equipment was purchased by the Qu'aiti Government and is maintained by a Superintendent of Electricity who is a Government employee. Consumer charges are credited to Government revenue.

The annual output is approximately 200,000 units, of which 20,000 units are consumed by industrial undertakings and the remainder by domestic consumers.

The three generators are run in rotation. The peak load, which ranges between 107 kilowatts and 117 kilowatts, is carried by the largest machine. An additional plant, capable of developing 370 kilowatts, will shortly be installed. The increased output thereby obtained will be mainly used to supply a village half-a-mile distant from Mukalla, which is at present without electricity.

In 1952 power supply was limited to 500 consumers. This figure has now risen to 840, and it is expected that by the end of 1955 there will be 900 domestic and industrial consumers.

*Water*

A piped water supply is provided in Mukalla, Shihr and Gheil Ba 'azir, in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla. The water is run into storage tanks and from there piped to centrally placed hydrants in the towns. Hired water carriers are used to deliver the water to domestic consumers. The cost of delivery for eight gallons, the daily ration for a married person without children, is 20 cents. No charges are made for the water itself. The cost of capital equipment has been borne by the State Government, and installations are maintained by a Superintendent of Public works who is a State employee.

Public utilities have not yet been introduced in the Kathiri and Mahidi States.

## Chapter 10: Communications

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

Increasing use is being made of motor vehicles. These are for the most part driven along sandy beaches, up dry river beds or across open desert. In some places tracks have been improved by the local State administrations and in a few cases new roads have been cut. Nearly all roads are extremely rough and maintenance work is elementary. A new road has been opened linking the Abyan area through Yeramis with the Dathina plateau. In the Abyan area work has begun on the first major road project in the Western Aden Protectorate. The Abyan Board has provided £150,000 for the construction of a metalled road linking the principal centres with the coastal beach track to Aden.

A petrol firm has obtained concessions to open petrol pumps in several of the Western Aden Protectorate States.

The following routes are open for motor traffic:

	<i>Miles</i>
Sheikh Othman to Lahej . . . . .	16
"    "    to Tor al Baha . . . . .	64
"    "    to Museimir . . . . .	61
"    "    to Dhala . . . . .	88
Aden to Zinjibar . . . . .	40
Zinjibar to Ja'ar . . . . .	16
"    to Al Husn . . . . .	16
"    to Sheikh Abdulla . . . . .	6
"    to Dirjaj . . . . .	17
"    to Shuqra . . . . .	30
Shuqra to Am Surra . . . . .	30
"    to Lodar . . . . .	50
"    to Mudia . . . . .	68
"    to Am Quleita . . . . .	78
"    to Mahfid . . . . .	148
"    to Habban (Eastern Aden Protectorate) . . . . .	195
"    to Said . . . . .	196
"    to Nisab . . . . .	253
"    to Beihan al Qasab . . . . .	373
"    to Ahwar . . . . .	76
"    to Iqra (Eastern Aden Protectorate) . . . . .	124
Dirjaj to Al Qayhaf . . . . .	6
"    to Al Mu'ar . . . . .	12
"    to Al Jol . . . . .	14
"    to As Samen . . . . .	17
"    to As Sawad . . . . .	23
"    to Wasd Reban . . . . .	29
"    to Am Surra . . . . .	48
Zinjibar to Am Surra (via Shaqra) . . . . .	55
"    "    "    "    (via Yeramis) . . . . .	58
Am Surra to Am Wadhia . . . . .	13½
Am Wadhia to Mudia . . . . .	16

Regular air services are maintained by Aden Airways between Aden and Mukeiras and between Aden and Ataq. Occasionally special charted aircraft visit Beihan. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala, Beihan, Goban (Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom) and Nisab (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate).

Areas inaccessible to motor traffic are served by camel caravans and in the more mountainous districts, by donkeys.

#### EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

There are roads from Mukalla to Sai'un (East Road 180 miles, West Road 200 miles), Maifa'ah (165 miles) and Museina'ah (105 miles). Fewer than 200 vehicles, private and commercial, are registered.

There are airfields at Riyan and Qatn (Qu'aiti), Ghuraf (Kathiri) and Lomsoon (near Maifa'ah, Wahidi State). The latter airfield has only recently come into service following extensive levelling and clearing operations. Emergency air-strips are situated at Leijun, Asakir, Al Abr, Zamakh and Thamud. Only Riyan, which is run by the Royal Air Force, is provided with fuelling and servicing facilities. The serviceability of air-strips depends upon the season and the availability of local labour to prepare them for the occasional aircraft.

A twice weekly feeder service is operated by Aden Airways to Riyan on Wednesdays and Fridays, being extended to Ghuraf and Qatn on Fridays. Statistics of freight and passengers carried are not available.



## PART VI

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

THE Aden Protectorate, which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934 by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty) and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Western Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt, which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime range, about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains, over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau, which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt and the intramontane plains and the plateau is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected by several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sa'ūn, the capital of the Kathiri State.

#### *Climate*

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool—sometimes cold—at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol" extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat in contrast to that of the coast, is dry but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

## Chapter 2: History

For a time in the eighteenth century, the Western Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen. Several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors, until his power declined and they declared their independence.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Audhali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate Chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. In 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser and signed an advisory treaty.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate chiefs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1937 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Advisor in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Balhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949.

The island of Socotra was occupied by the East India Company in 1843, and came under British protection together with the neighbouring Abd Alkuri and Brothers Islands when the treaty with the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra was concluded in 1866. The Sultan of Mahra and Socotra signed an Advisory Treaty in 1954.

## Chapter 3: Administration

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un) the Mahra Sultanate of the Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Balhaf and Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, is the premier chief in the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. A British Agent is stationed at Mukalla and advises the Rulers of the Eastern Protectorate on matters of administration.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after similarly by a small cadre of British Advisers and Arab Assistant Advisers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The advisory staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local Rulers on the administration of their areas, since Her Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (mainly paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the Chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland at fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.

The Protectorate consists of the following States:

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

'ABDALI	: His Highness Sultan Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim K.B.E., the Premier chief of the Western Protectorate. Capital: Lahej.
'AMIRI	: Amir Shafa'al bin Ali. Capital: Dhala.
FADHLI	: Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. Capital: Shuqra.
LOWER YAFa'I	: Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. Capital: Al Qara.
HAUSHABI	: Sultan Muhammad bin Sarur. Capital: Museimir.
UPPER YAFa'I	: Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. Capital: Mahjaba.
MAUSATTA	: Sheikh Ahmad Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Hussein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. Capital: Al Qudma.
DHUBI	: Sheikh 'Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age) Regent. Sheikh Salih Salim. Capital: Dhi Sura.
MAFLAHI	: Sheikh Qasim 'Abdulrahman. Capital: Al Juba.

ADRAMI	: Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. Capital: Al Shibr.
IAIB	: Sheikh Yehia bin Muhammad. Capital: Awabil.
UTEIBI	: Sheikh Seif Hasan Ali. Capital: Al Thumeir.
LAWI	: Sheikh Salih Sayid. Capital: Al Qash'a.
QIRABI	: Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdulla. Capital: Bir Ahmad.
UDHALI	: Sultan Salih bin Hussein, C.B.E. Capital: Lodar.
PER 'AULAQI	: Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdulla. Capital: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital: Al Said.
NWER 'AULAQI	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. Capital: Ahwar.
BEHAN	: Amir Salih bin Hussein. Capital: Beihan Qasb.

## EASTERN PROTECTORATE

QATTI	: His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib Al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G. Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla. Capital: Mukalla.
KATHIRI	: Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansur Al Kathiri. Capital: Sai'un.
QISHN (Qishn Socotra)	: Sultan 'Isa bin Ali bin 'Afrur. Capital: Hadibu (Socotra).
HAFF	: Sultan Nasir bin 'Abdullah Al Wahidi. Capital: Azzan.
'ALI	: Sultan 'Alawi bin Muhsin Al Wahidi. Capital: Bir 'Ali.

## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Weights and measures in use vary considerably from place to place; the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weight most used are the pound, the frasila (28 lbs.) and the khandi (frasilas). The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. Qadah (200 lb.) and the gasa ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) are in use. Linear measure is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, and the dra ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet approximately). Areas are generally quoted in dhund or fadan, equivalent to the ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre, or 4,840 square yards.

# APPENDIX I

## THE ABYAN SCHEME

ABYAN is generally considered to constitute an area, roughly an equilateral triangle with sides about 20 miles in length, situated on the coastal plain of the Indian Ocean some 30 to 50 miles north-east of the Colony of Aden. Before development the area consisted of a severely eroded alluvial plain, sloping rather steeply towards the sea, with two flood rivers, the Bana and the Hassan, entering the northern apex. The waters of the Bana meander down the western side and those of the Hassan along the eastern side of the triangle. The area is divided into two separate Administrations controlled by the Yafi and Fadhl States.

The Abyan Scheme is administered by a Board appointed by the Governor and formally accepted by the two States concerned. It is modelled on a triple partnership basis with the Local States and land lords, who provide the land, and the tenant cultivators who farm the land.

The Members of the Board are:

The British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate	Chairman
The Director of Agriculture	Managing Director
The Senior Political Officer, Southern Area	Director
Two Representatives (Yafi State)	Members
Two Representatives (Fadhli State)	Members
Agricultural Officer, Abyan	Manager and Secretary

The functions of each partner are as follows:

The Board erects and maintains capital works and main and field canals; prepares uncultivated land for irrigation, and arranges the distribution of water. It also prescribes the rotation to be followed, arranges collecting points and weighing facilities for crop produce, makes advances of cash and supplies seeds to tenants when necessary, arranges the transport, ginning and marketing of the cotton crop, and distributes the sale proceeds.

The tenant maintains irrigation banks and the field channels on his holding; plants such crops as may be prescribed by the Board, and arranges the picking and delivery of his cotton to a local marketing centre. Other crops are disposed of at his own discretion.

The landlord is responsible for the cultivation of his own land either directly or through tenants. He is also responsible for debts owed by his tenants to the Board or States, provided such debts were incurred with his knowledge and consent. The States, being the largest landowners, also provide land in addition to other services normal to an administrative authority.

The gross returns from the Scheme are in the first instance subject to certain joint appropriations, namely, General Development Reserve

and, a Price Stabilizing Fund and Loan Charges. The balance is divided as follows:

Party	LIVE LAND (Land developed and cultivated for 5 years or more)	DEAD LAND (Land cultivated for less than 5 years)
	per cent	per cent
State (Taxation)	5	10
Landlord	20	15
Tenant	50	50
Board	25	25

The objects of the Board have been defined as follows:

- To utilise all surface flow and suitable underground supplies of water in order to develop and maintain irrigation farming in the Abyan district.
- To organize and develop the production of food crops and cash crops, and to assist in their marketing.
- To increase the wealth and prosperity of the peoples and of the Governments of the Local States and of the Aden Protectorates.

#### *background*

The Abyan district is one of ancient development for irrigation farming. Centuries of insecurity made the area derelict, until the settlement of a feud and the intervention of Government to maintain law and order and to assist in the development of the area.

From 1941 to 1943 efforts were made to restore, by traditional methods, irrigation of the southern part of the district. In 1943 Government entered the derelict areas of the southern and central sections, and a four-year development plan was started for the restoration of irrigation systems and their maintenance on traditional lines. Control was the hands of the Department of Agriculture; funds were provided by the Colony of Aden as part of the increased food production campaign. The gross area embodied in the scheme amounts to about 100,000 acres; of this it is estimated that 80,000 acres are cultivable provided the water supplies are adequate. The hydrological data collected so far indicate that in good flood seasons there may be sufficient water to irrigate 80,000 acres; but in a bad year the irrigated area may very well drop to 25,000 acres.

The Board employs a salaried staff of technicians and administrators numbering approximately 150. These are drawn from various parts of the world; they are indeed a very cosmopolitan society. There were in 1954, 15 British, one German, six Italians, six Greeks, 114 Arabs, six Egyptians and two Sudanese. The staff is divided broadly into three sections: Administration, Accounts and Clerical; Engineering and Surveys; and an Agricultural Inspectorate. In addition to the above a small Research Unit is being established in the area.

The Board has made provision for scholarships to be awarded to local candidates for training in agriculture, engineering and veterinary

science. A large number of apprentices to artisans are employed as part of the regular labour force, which during the peak of development exceeds 2,000 daily.

### *Progress to Date*

The Abyan Board was formed during April, 1947. The first 18 months were spent in surveying, planning and conducting various crop trials; the development of irrigation commenced in earnest in January, 1949.

The Board does not own or control any land except building sites and experimental areas loaned from the Local States and, in one case, rented from a landowner.

Land ownership is vested in the States, private individuals, and charities (Waqfs), and is either formed direct by the owner or let to tenant farmers who pay rent on a crop-share basis.

### *Method of Preparation*

Before its development the Abyan Plain was severely eroded by both wind and water. *Salvadora spp.* and *Calotropis* were the dominant plants to be found, around which large hummocks of wind-blown soil had collected over the years. During the first stages of development basins were formed by connecting the gullies between these dunes of sand and silt, and then turning the wadi out over the land and passing it from basin to basin by breaking them at suitable points in order to reduce the velocity of the water and encourage the silt to deposit. In this way a good deal of levelling was done by the agency of the flowing water. This was carried a step further by the settlers, who, by using oxen and small scraper boards very soon formed an irregular pattern of comparatively level fields. In this way clearing and levelling was carried out economically during the first two or three seasons at a cost of between £2 and £3 per acre.

### *Irrigation Layout*

Irrigation is carried out by a system of canals and diversion banks. The fields are served in due course by field channels, which derive from a system of major and minor canals taking off directly from the main wadi, usually near the top of the plain. Three main canals running generally north to south down the slopes, with adequate masonry falls have so far been constructed. These are served by off-take channels which run sufficiently near the line of contour to ensure a steady flow of water to field channels.

In the lower reaches of the plain, canalisation has not yet been completed. Here the traditional method of diverting the whole wadi over the countryside to be directed by guide banks into a prearranged system of basins is still employed. It is estimated that between 30 inches and 40 inches of water are required for the average crop. Erosion is not a serious problem, since the waters are so heavily silt-laden that provided they can be kept under control and not allowed to push down the steeper slopes, silting takes place rapidly and fills many of the gullies previously formed.

### *The Farming System*

Farming is carried on by skilled cultivators of many South Arabian tribes, who form the body of settlers who have come to the area since the start of the scheme. The bunding of land, construction of field channels, ploughing and sowing, are operations carried out by draught animals, mainly oxen, though camels are brought in to help occasionally. No fertilizers are used at present. The flood brings with it a heavy burden of silt which reaches the land and maintains its fertile state.

Two basic problems concern the farming system. One is largely an irrigation problem caused by a rapid rise in the water-tables which has taken place since irrigation was resumed in parts of the district. The other problem is weed control.

To deal with the first problem, a research team has recently been established whose priority task is to study and make recommendations for the most satisfactory methods of managing the land. A number of tube-wells have been established to study the effects of pumping on the rising water-table and the growing of permanent crops such as lucerne, bananas and dates.

Weed control has been greatly facilitated by the use of tractor implements and other improved methods of cultivation.

From an economic standpoint, cotton is the most important crop grown and is at present planted on some two-thirds of the irrigated area, which totals some 45,000 acres. A long-staple variety of improved K1730A type is grown. This was originally introduced into the Protectorate in 1946, and was developed in Abyan from 1948 when 82 acres were planted, to the present acreage of approximately 30,000. The crop next in importance is sorghum, essential both as a grain producer and for the supply of fodder for livestock. Other crop introductions include, the legumes pigeon-pea (*Cajanus indicus*), lubia (*Dolichos Lablab*), green and black seeded varieties of mung (*Phaseolus Mungo*), pary beans and velvet beans. Several varieties of castor oil are being grown in observation plots. Sesame, which is a local crop, is also grown for its oil, used locally for culinary purposes.

No strict system of rotation is employed, but endeavours are made to follow a system that ensures that no crop is grown two years in succession on the same land. The object, however, is to get a system established which will provide a sorghum-legume-cotton rotation.

Other crops grown in ever-increasing quantities include lucerne, vegetables, bananas, melons, sugar-cane and forest trees.

Livestock, which have increased in number more than twenty-fold, now form an important part of the local economy. Several thousand head of sheep and goats are consumed locally every year, and milk in some quantity, however small, is an item of diet in almost every household. A herd of pedigree Ongole cattle, imported from India, are kept by the Board, which it is intended will eventually improve the local draught animals. A pedigree Jersey bull is also used on the local Zebu cows to obtain an improved milk supply.



### *Central Services*

A number of central services are provided by the Board. By far the most important is a loans system which enables a farmer to draw cash advances on a growing crop and repay them at harvest. Over 5,000 farmers are registered with the Board, with whom they run credit accounts. Another important service rendered by the Board is the organisation and financing of a cotton marketing system. Weekly markets are held at selected centres throughout the area, to which growers bring their cotton to be weighed and sold for a cash payment. Transport of the cotton from the place of purchase to the ginnery is arranged by the Board, as also is the grading and final disposal of the cotton. It was apparent, even in the early days of development, that some form of tractor ploughing was essential to clear land of troublesome weeds such as *Desmoetachia dipinnata*, a very deep-rooted coarse grass. In the first place crawler tractors and trailed implements were used, but difficulties were encountered in servicing these machines and their working life was short. More recently, a lighter tractor of the wheeled type has proved much more satisfactory both to maintain and to operate. These tractors are now very much in demand both on hire from the Board and for purchase on easy terms. Altogether the Board has now introduced over one hundred machines complete with suitable implements and trailers. Servicing facilities are provided by the Board, who have set up a servicing and repair dépôt staffed with trained personnel and with adequate spare parts.

From the inception of the scheme until recently, no properly aligned roads had been constructed. Tracks, which deteriorated rapidly, were made with bulldozers and graders in order to facilitate internal communications. During the past year, work has commenced on a main trunk road which runs from the beach at the southern end of the scheme, up through the centre, to join another road which continued north-east into the Protectorate. This road is being constructed on an embankment throughout the irrigated area and will be gravel-surfaced in the first instance.

Assistance towards the provision of domestic water has been given where required, particularly in areas which are distant from the wadis and where water is difficult to procure.

### *Mechanical Cultivation*

No detailed costings of tractor cultivation have been maintained showing the breakdown into various items. Hire charges have however been worked out for each type of equipment on an hourly basis. This varies from *Shs.* 16 per hour for a light tractor to *Shs.* 60 per hour for a crawler and a four-furrow plough. These charges include an element for depreciation and supervision.

### *Technical Experience with Machinery*

The Board now operates a large fleet of agricultural and earthmoving tractors and equipment. The biggest difficulty throughout has been the problem of maintenance and repair. This has to some extent been over-

come by the provision of local workshops and trained fitters and there is every evidence that the inefficiencies of the early stages are fast disappearing. The Board now has many competent Asian operators and mechanics, who have been trained locally and who are efficient in their work. The choice of a petrol-driven tractor for sale to farmers has been found advantageous as they are more easily understood and operated by local drivers.

### *Economic Aspects*

The economy of the Abyan Scheme is unquestionably linked with the cotton crop, which, being the principal cash crop, accounts for at least four-fifths of the value of the total production. The rapid expansion of this crop, together with its approximate value, is shown in the table below:

*Abyan Cotton Production*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Yield in Bales of 380 lbs.</i>	<i>Approximate Value</i>
			£
1949-50	1,097	1,587	115,000
1950-51	7,000	9,954	856,000
1951-52	9,830	7,206	722,000
1952-53†	11,300	11,066	880,000
1953-54†	22,000	23,514	1,410,840
1954-55†*	46,000	40,000	2,400,000

† Includes other areas financed by Abyan Board.

\* Acres and yields estimated only.

In spite of the emphasis on cotton, production of food grains takes an important place in the cropping policy and it should be noted that although there has been a greatly increased population in the Abyan area it is still self-supporting in the basic foods—meat and grain. Vegetables and fruit are also produced in increasing quantities. When the scheme was originally planned, it was estimated that capital development would cost approximately £20 per acre. So far, between 40,000 and 50,000 acres have been partially developed at a total capital cost of approximately £550,000. When development is completed the cost per acre will, it is considered, be near the original estimate. If therefore an area of 80,000 acres is brought under command the final capital cost will be about £1,600,000.

Capital expenditure is divided into three main sub-heads.

- (a) Irrigation works, on which approximately £350,000 had been spent up to 30th September, 1954.
- (b) Houses and buildings, with an expenditure of approximately £120,000 for the same period.
- (c) Installations, which include oil-mill, ginneries and water and electric supply, which have cost about £80,000.

*Future Programme*

The Abyan Scheme was started in an area which was almost a desert where housing, or even the bare necessities of life, were virtually non-existent, and where communication between one place and another was impossible, except by animal transport or on foot. It is not surprising therefore, that a good deal of effort and capital went into the construction of houses, buildings, and installations in the early life of the Scheme. This phase of development is now nearing its end and more time and money will be directed to irrigation works. There is still room for improvement to the existing system and some 30,000 additional acres should be brought under command of the irrigation system. There is undoubtedly also room for improvement in the standard of cultivation and of agricultural practices in general, but this will no doubt come with the improved prosperity of the cultivators and settled title to land and water.

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Issues for the period 1st April, 1946 to 31st March, 1951</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31st March 1952</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31st March, 1953</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31st March, 1954</i>	<i>Total Issues</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
D.792 and A	Colony	Working class dwellings	17,500	5,000	5,000	—	27,500
D.916	"	Civil air port, Aden	20,300	11,150	24,500	50	56,000
D.622 and A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation engineer	2,850	770	200	—	3,820
D.689 and A	"	Appointment of an irrigation surveyor	4,500	1,850	—	195	6,545
D.806	"	Education grant	150	300	—	3,000	3,450
D.853 and A	"	Irrigation improvements	264,875	4,675	—	—	269,550
D.876	"	Hospital equipment	1,600	430	—	—	2,030
D.958	"	Anti-malaria survey	4,100	—	—	200	4,300
D.972 and A	"	Education (Eastern Protectorate)	4,450	4,700	4,800	4,735	18,685
D.982	"	Scholarships for training of teachers	2,380	—	—	—	2,380
D.987	"	Education (Western Protectorate)	5,150	600	5,800	—	11,550
D.1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern Protectorate)	14,650	700	—	—	15,350
D.1064	"	Road surveyor (Western Protectorate)	—	300	1,000	200	1,500
D.1078	"	Geological survey	4,000	5,500	—	400	9,900

## ADEN PROTECTORATE

## APPENDIX II—continued

Scheme No.	Administering Authority	Description	Issues for the period 1st April, 1946 to 31st March, 1951	Issues for year ending 31st March, 1952	Issues for year ending 31st March, 1953	Issues for year ending 31st March, 1954	Total Issues
D.1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan	—	650	—	—	650
D.1373	"	Construction of roads	3,050	8,650	1,800	—	13,500
D.1408	"	Nuqra dam repairs	19,000	5,700	240	60	25,000
D.1613	"	Survey and land Settlements, Abyan	—	3,900	4,250	2,500	10,650
D.1866	"	Purchase of echo sounder	—	—	—	650	650
D.1879	"	Irrigation project, Aden Protectorate	—	—	—	10,750	10,750
D.1903	"	Improvement of health Services, Western Aden Protectorate	—	—	—	3,000	3,000
		TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES	368,555	54,875	47,590	25,740	496,760
R.67 B & C	Protectorate	Mrs. Ingrams's survey	480	—	—	36	516
R.214A, B and C	Colony	Fisheries survey	20,000	400	150	—	20,550
		TOTAL FOR RESEARCH SCHEMES	£20,480	400	150	36	21,066
		GRAND TOTAL	£389,035	55,275	47,740	25,776	517,826

CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE, 1954

## CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE, 1954

	Pending at 31.12.53	Total reported in 1954	Pending Investigation at 31.12.54	Not taken to Court				Taken to Court				
				Total	Civil: No Case in Law: or Found false	Evidence insufficient or Undetected etc.	Accused Dead or Insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting Trial at 31.12.54
<b>Offences</b>												
<b>AGAINST THE PENAL CODE</b>												
1. <i>Against lawful authority</i>												
(a) Against public order (Cap. VIII)	1	92	—	2	—	2	—	91	76	14	—	1
(b) Perjury (Sec. 193)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
(c) Escape and rescue (Sec. 224 and 225)	—	9	—	2	—	2	—	7	5	2	—	—
2. <i>Against public morality</i>												
(a) Rape and indecent assault (Sec. 376 and 354)	2	10	1	3	—	3	—	8	7	1	—	—
(b) Unnatural offences (Sec. 377)	2	14	1	3	—	3	—	12	8	1	—	3
(c) Other (Sec. 292, 293, 294, 366A, 366B, 372 and 373)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
3. <i>Against the person</i>												
(a) Murder and manslaughter (Sec. 302 and 304)	1	9	1	3	—	3	—	6	4	2	—	—



## APPENDIX III—continued

Offences	Pending at 31.12.53	Total reported in 1954	Pending Investigation at 31.12.54	Not taken to Court						Taken to Court			
				Total	Civil: No Case in Law: or Found false	Evidence insuffi- cient Trial or Undetected etc.	Accused Dead or Insane	Total	Convicted	Dismissed	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting Trial at 31.12.54	
(b) Attempted Murder and suicide (Sec. 307 and 309)	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	
(c) Grievous harm, wounding, etc. (Sec. 325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331 and 333)	6	70	—	6	—	6	—	70	63	5	2	—	
(d) Assaults (Sec. 352)	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	
(e) Other	15	140	—	12	—	12	—	143	119	20	1	3	
4. Against property													
(a) Thefts and other stealings (Sec. 379, 380, 381, 382, 416 and 462)	37	845	7	604	1	603	—	271	224	31	1	15	
(b) Robbery, extortion (Sec. 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, and 389)	—	9	—	5	—	5	—	4	2	2	—	—	
(c) Burglary, house and store Breaking (Sec. 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460)	9	141	5	89	—	88	1	56	41	5	—	10	

	3	36	1	8	—	8	—	30	22	3	1	4
417, 418, 419 and 420) . . . .												
(e) Receiving stolen property (Sec. 411, 412, 413 and 414) . . . .	7	109	—	2	—	2	—	114	86	25	1	2
(f) Arson (Sec. 435, 436 and 438) . . . .	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
(g) Trespass (Sec. 447 and 448) . . . .	3	23	—	2	—	2	—	24	20	3	—	1
(h) Mischief (Sec. 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434 and 437) . . . .	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
(i) Other . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
5. <i>Offences Relating to Documents, Coins and Government Stamps</i>												
(a) Forgery and Coinage (Sec. 465 and 231)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
AGAINST LOCAL LAWS												
(a) Against Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 93, Laws of Aden and Traffic Rules, 1945) . . . . .	164	4,756	—	73	—	73	—	4,847	3,570	991	4	282
(b) Against Township Ordinance: Municipal Ordinance 1953 . . . . .	12	255	—	—	—	—	—	267	222	40	—	5
(c) Against Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 50, Laws of Aden) . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
(d) Gambling (Cap. 55, Laws of Aden) . . . . .	15	69	—	—	—	—	—	84	76	8	—	—
(e) Other (Cap. 107, Laws of Aden) . . . . .	63	2,932	—	16	—	16	—	2,979	2,488	464	10	17
TOTAL . . . . .	341	9,547	17	831	1	829	1	9,040	7,051	1,624	21	344



# APPENDIX IV

## PERSONS DEALT WITH BY THE COURTS, 1954

Offences	Total Arrested or Summoned to Court	Acquitted	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting Trial at 31.12.54	CONVICTED												
					Total	Death		Imprisonment			Whipping		Fine			First Offenders Act of Warning	
						M	F	M	F	M	J	M	J	M	F	J	
AGAINST THE PENAL CODE																	
1. Against Lawful Authority																	
(a) Against Public Order (Cap. VIII)	219	33	13	3	170	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	34	2	—	116
(b) Perjury (Sec. 193)	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Escape and Rescue (Sec. 224 and 225)	7	2	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Against Public Morality																	
(a) Rape and indecent assaults (Sec. 376 and 354)	12	2	—	1	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
(b) Unnatural offences (Sec. 377)	14	2	3	1	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other (Sec. 292, 293, 294, 366A, 366B, 372 and 373)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Against the Person																	
(a) Murder and manslaughter (Sec. 302 and 304)	7	2	—	—	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

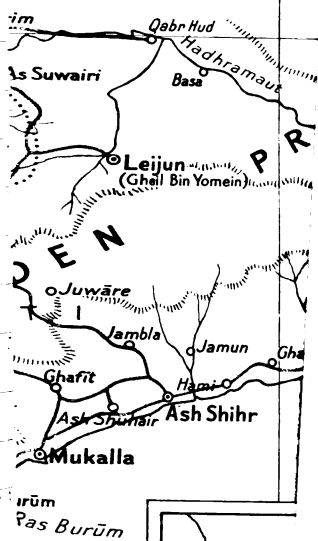
325, 326, 327, 329, 330, 331 and 333)	69	4	6	1	58	—	—	25	—	—	—	16	3	—	14
(d) Assault (Sec. 352)	5	—	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Other . . . . .	157	20	12	—	125	—	—	37	2	—	1	49	6	2	28
4. Against Property															
(a) Theft and other stealings (Sec. 379, 380, 381, 382, 461 and 462)	415	43	63	11	298	—	—	203	30	9	1	—	16	3	2
(b) Robbery and Extortion (Sec. 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 385, 384, 386, 387, 388 and 389)	6	2	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Burglary, house and store Breaking (Sec. 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460)	55	6	11	2	36	—	—	30	—	—	—	1	3	—	2
(d) False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc. (Sec. 403, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 417, 418, 419 and 420)	20	3	2	1	14	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Receiving stolen property (Sec. 411, 412, 413 and 414)	131	33	1	1	96	—	—	59	1	2	—	1	23	—	10
(f) Arson (Sec. 435, 436 and 438)	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(g) Trespass (Sec. 447 and 448)	33	5	—	1	27	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	4	—	10
(h) Mischief (Sec. 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434 and 437)	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(i) Other . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

## APPENDIX IV—continued

Offences	Total Arrested or Summoned to Court	Acquitted	Nolle Prosequi	Awaiting Trial at 31.12.54	CONVICTED												First Offenders Act of Warning
					Total	Death		Imprisonment		Whipping		Fine					
						M	F	M	F	J	M	J	M	F	J		
5. Offences relating to Documents, Coins and Government Stamps (a) Forgery and Coinage (Sec. 465 and 231)	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AGAINST LOCAL LAWS (a) Against Traffic Ordinance (Cap. Laws of Aden and Traffic Rules, 1945)	5,083	995	60	266	3,762	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3,195	5	—	561	
(b) Against Township Ordinance (Municipal Ordinance, 1953)	355	39	—	21	295	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	94	
(c) Against Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 50, Laws of Aden)	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) Gambling (Cap. 55, Laws of Aden).	83	9	—	—	74	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	49	—	—	19	
(e) Other (Cap. 107, Laws of Aden)	4,279	513	38	50	3,678	—	—	401	24	9	—	9	2,088	26	8	1,113	
TOTALS	10,978	1,728	212	361	8,677	1	1	833	62	20	1	13	5,680	45	12	2,009	

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## COLONIAL REPORTS

### ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	GOLD COAST	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	HONG KONG	NYASALAND
PROTECTORATE	JAMAICA	SARAWAK
BRITISH GUIANA	KENYA	SIERRA LEONE
BR. HONDURAS	FED. OF MALAYA	SINGAPORE
BRUNEI	MAURITIUS	SWAZILAND
CYPRUS	NIGERIA	TRINIDAD
FIJI	NORTH BORNEO	UGANDA

### BIENNIAL REPORTS

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# Aden

## 1955 and 1956

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# ADEN

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## PART I

### General Review of 1955 and 1956

#### COLONY AFFAIRS

**DURING** the period under review the three most notable events affecting Aden Colony were the inauguration of a new Legislative Council which included for the first time four elected members; a prolonged period of industrial strife and unrest during the first half of 1956, which resulted in the loss of more than 210,000 working days and involved 28 per cent of the estimated working population; and the closure of the Suez Canal at the end of that year which had a serious effect on Aden's economy, which is dependent on shipping.

Industrial unrest persisted for nearly eight months, encompassing 10 disputes of varying severity and affecting approximately 18,000 workers. Great harm was done to the economic life of the Colony as a result.

The introduction of an elected element into the Aden Legislative Council was received with general approval, and the preparations for the first elections at the end of 1955 aroused much public interest. Following the elections, there was considerable speculation as to the possibility of further constitutional developments and the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Lloyd, who visited Aden in May, 1956, made a statement on this subject to the Legislative Council. The most significant part of it was as follows:

“Last January there was a most important political development when Elected Members of this Council took their seats for the first time. Her Majesty's Government sincerely welcome this advance, but it needs to be fully tested before a further advance can be considered. Certainly there would be no question of any further radical change in the Constitution during the life of the present Council. The degree of constitutional development and the pace at which it can be realised must depend on the sense of responsibility which is displayed by the people of the Colony and their leaders. There is no reason why you cannot expect to achieve further constitutional development in due course. Many of you have a perfectly legitimate desire to take a greater part in the affairs of the Government, and there is no reason why this desire should not be realised, but I should like you to understand that for the foreseeable future it would not be reasonable or sensible, or indeed in the interest of the Colony's inhabitants, for them to aspire to any aim beyond that of a considerable degree of internal self government.

“Therefore, whilst I have indicated the type of constitutional advance to which the people of this Colony may legitimately aspire, Her Majesty’s Government wish to make it clear that the importance of Aden both strategically and economically within the Commonwealth is such that they cannot foresee the possibility of any fundamental relaxation of their responsibilities for the Colony. I feel confident that this assurance will be welcome to you and to the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Colony”.

Sir Tom Hickinbotham left the Colony on retirement in July, 1955 and was succeeded as Governor by Sir William Luce who arrived in August of that year. In August, 1955, the appointment of Air Vice-Marshal L. F. Sinclair in succession to Air Vice-Marshal S. O. Bufton was announced, and in 1956 the title of the Command was changed from British Forces, Aden, to British Forces, Arabian Peninsula.

In 1955, a census of Aden’s population was held—the first since 1946. The total population of the Colony was found to be 138,440, a 72 per cent increase over the 1946 figures.

### *Development Work*

Much development work was completed during the period under review. The Colony’s new water scheme came into operation, the supply from Sheikh Othman being supplemented by 3 million gallons a day from 14 new bore holes at Bir Nassir in the Lahej Sultanate. The Little Aden road and causeway across the northern end of the harbour was completed and opened to traffic in 1955, and the new dual carriageway between Steamer Point and Maalla was well on the way to completion by the end of 1956. In Crater, the Municipality opened a public swimming pool at Holkat Bay, and at Maalla a £1 million “C” class housing scheme, providing accommodation for more than 1,500 families, was completed. The new Girls’ College was opened at Khormaksar, and the first community centre in the Colony was started by the Labour and Welfare Department at Sheikh Othman, where an Old Folks’ Home, built by public subscription, was also opened. At Steamer Point a new luxury hotel was built and the construction of another began. Work on two new primary schools commenced and another opened at Little Aden. An automatic telephone exchange, a Township Office and other municipal services were also completed at the Refinery Township during the period under review.

### *Visitors*

Among important visitors to Aden during 1955 were Mr. Henry Hopkinson, then Minister of State for Colonial Affairs; President Tito of Yugoslavia; Mr. E. W. Barltrop, late Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; His Royal Highness Saif Al Islam Al Hassan, the then Yemeni Prime Minister; General Sir George Erskine; and the English novelist Mr. Alec Waugh. During 1956, the Governor-General of French Somaliland paid an official visit to the

Colony and among other important visitors were Lady Churchill; Lord Lloyd; Miss Gwilliam, Woman Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Miss Asta Aasness, a World Health Organisation nurse who carried out a B.C.G. campaign against tuberculosis in the Colony.

#### PROTECTORATE AFFAIRS \*

In the Aden Protectorate, development projects were pursued energetically, and cotton crops from both the Abyan and Lahej districts were good. A new cotton ginnery was opened at Lahej, and in the Hadramaut the installation of diesel pumps for irrigation purposes continued, more than 600 pumps having been installed in the area by the end of the period under review. New Health Units were opened in the Fadhli and Qu'aiti Sultanates, and Information Centres at Lahej and Zingibar. In September, 1955, severe floods did considerable damage to the town of Zingibar in the Abyan district of the Western Aden Protectorate, and in March, 1956, more than 10,000 worth of crops were damaged by a freak frost in Beihan. In October, 1955, famine struck the Island of Socotra, and a Royal Naval frigate was diverted to rush relief grain to the Island. In April, 1956, there was a drought in the northern desert area of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and famine relief measures were organised by the Government.

Development projects were delayed in some of the border areas, due to insecurity. During 1955, subversion of Protectorate tribesmen through gifts of arms and money was the cause of a number of ugly incidents. In January and February of that year, two European civilians were murdered in the Western Protectorate, and during the same year military convoys were ambushed on a number of occasions, the worst incident taking place in June in the Wadi Hatib, when six Arab soldiers and two British officers were killed. In the latter part of 1955, a British battalion was drafted to Aden to assist local forces in maintaining security, and during 1956 the security situation greatly improved.

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See also pages 86-87.



## ADEN COLONY

### PART II

#### Chapter 1: Population

THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1955\*. The total population was 138,441 as compared with 80,516 at the previous census in 1946. A large number of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorate and Yemen in search of work and the increase in population is mainly caused by a large proportion of them remaining in Aden.

##### *Distribution of population in Aden Colony*

	No.
Tawahi . . . . .	20,363
Maalla . . . . .	20,868
Crater . . . . .	54,995
Khormaksar . . . . .	3,059
Sheikh Othman . . . . .	29,879
Little Aden . . . . .	9,277
Total . . . . .	138,441

The approximate distribution of population by race was as follows:

Arabs 106,400, Indians 15,800, Somalis 10,600, Europeans 4,400, Jews 800.

Vital statistics are given on p. 48.

#### Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

##### EMPLOYMENT

THE occupations of many of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 10 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, dhow building and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

The cleaning, sorting and packing for re-export of hides, skins, coffee, incense, gum and oyster shell are established occupations.

\* The Census Report for 1955, which gives full details of population statistics can be purchased from the Government Press, Aden.

Several big merchants as well as small exporters are engaged in these trades. A comparatively small number of women are employed on the cleaning of coffee, incense, gum and oyster shell and this is virtually the only work for which women are employed in Aden, apart from some limited employment in domestic service and the Government health service.

Large numbers are engaged in retail trade, the distributive, catering and transport industries, and in small eating houses, coffee shops, and in hawking food, tea, coffee and even iced water. This is explained by the large number of immigrant male workers and by the custom of sending out for cooked meals. There are also many domestic servants, particularly small boys, employed in homes where purdah prevents the women from marketing.

The Refinery was completed in October, 1954, and provided regular employment for 2,330 men of whom 1,489 are nationals. The comprehensive training programme, now well established, will ensure that the percentage of nationals employed will increase steadily.

Conditions continued to favour the construction and building trades until the closure of the Suez Canal towards the end of 1956, when they began to decline. The larger proportion of artisans in these trades are Aden born or have settled in the Colony for many years and are consequently less able to adapt themselves to such a situation than the migrant workers. For the first time on record they are experiencing the hardship of unemployment, but fortunately there are indications that this may not remain severe for very long.

It is difficult to assess the reduction in the overall size of the Colony's labour force, but it would not be surprising if it were found to be between 8,000 and 10,000 less in December, than in June, 1956.

Statistics relating to employment in the more stable occupations are given in Appendix I and II and show a reduction from 1954 levels of approximately 10 per cent in 1955 and 6½ per cent in 1956.

Recruitment figures for 1955 and 1956 show that 1,140 workers left the Colony for employment in other parts of Southern Arabia and Madagascar. In all cases properly attested contracts are required before travel facilities are afforded by the immigration authorities.

The growing aspirations of local workers and the incidence of unemployment have necessitated stricter immigration control. No person is now allowed to enter the Colony for the purpose of work unless the particular occupation is approved by the Labour Commissioner. Applications for this class of entry permit are first submitted to the Principal Immigration Officer who then forwards them to the Labour Commissioner for approval. In case of approval, entry permits are issued by the Principal Immigration Officer.

The supply of unskilled and semi-skilled labour is unlimited and the standard of artisan available is steadily improving. Craftsmen are in short supply and there are no qualified engineers or other professionals of this class. Urgent efforts are being made to raise the standard of clerical workers available, but there is a marked shortage of stenographers, accountants and executive grade officers.

## WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The scales of legal minima under the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance were revised as from 1st December, 1953, but on this occasion reference to semi-skilled tradesmen and skilled tradesmen was omitted as the demand for these categories was such that protection was considered to be no longer necessary. Free housing in barrack buildings is provided by a number of employers of labourers employed on coal bunkering and cargo handling.

*Rates of pay in December, 1956*

	Minimum daily wage Sh.
Young persons under 18 years . . . . .	3.50
Unskilled labourers . . . . .	5.00
Skilled labourers . . . . .	5.75

Unions negotiated an increase of one shilling in the basic wage early in 1956, raising it to six shillings, and it is not uncommon to find skilled labourers in the building and construction trades, in particular, earning as much as seven shillings and fifty cents a day. Rates paid to artisans and craftsmen were also increased by a flat shilling. Similar increases were granted to the various categories of workers in the Port and to the lower grades in Government service. The sample rates of pay given below reflect a general increase, but in addition there was a tendency for the bulk of the lower paid to move towards the maximum for their category on a reward-for-merit basis.

*Sample Daily Rates*

	Minimum Sh.	Maximum Sh.
Male Young Persons . . . . .	4.50	5.50
Labourers . . . . .	6.00	7.00
Sweepers . . . . .	6.00	6.00
Watchmen . . . . .	6.50	7.50
All Assistants to Craftsmen and Artisans . . . . .	7.00	12.00
All Drivers (incl. Crane Drivers) . . . . .	10.00	15.00
Greasers . . . . .	6.50	7.50
Riveters . . . . .	6.50	7.00
Muccadams . . . . .	8.00	12.00
Sub-Muccadams . . . . .	6.50	8.00
Plumbers . . . . .	10.00	15.00
Wiremen . . . . .	10.00	14.00
Electricians . . . . .	14.00	20.00
Fitters . . . . .	12.00	16.00
Moulders . . . . .	10.00	18.00
Turners . . . . .	15.00	25.00
Welders . . . . .	12.00	20.00
Blacksmiths . . . . .	10.00	18.00
Coppersmiths . . . . .	9.00	15.00
Sail-makers . . . . .	6.50	9.50

	Minimum Sh.	Maximum Sh.
Boiler-makers . . . . .	15·00	20·00
Carpenters . . . . .	13·00	18·00
Masons . . . . .	14·00	22·00
Carpenter Foremen . . . . .	18·00	28·00
Mason Foremen . . . . .	20·00	30·00
Tile Fixers . . . . .	10·00	15·00
Plasterers . . . . .	7·50	14·00
Stone Dressers . . . . .	10·00	14·50

In Aden, skills are ungraded. It is customary to employ an artisan or craftsman at the basic rate for his trade and to assess his skill during the first wage period. A mason, for instance, who is weekly paid, may be taken on at *Sh.* 14·00, but a week from that date may be graded by his employer at *Sh.* 18·00 a day or more.

The basic wage for skilled labourers in stable employment has now settled in the region of *Sh.* 6·50 a day.

In 1956, an amendment to the Minimum Wages and Wage Regulation Ordinance had the effect of establishing the standard working week for all manual workers as one of 48 hours. It provides for the payment of overtime at the rate of one and one-quarter times for the first two hours over eight in the same day, and one and one-half times hereafter or where time is computed by the week, one and one-quarter times for the forty-ninth to the sixtieth hour inclusive and one and one-half times thereafter.

The hours worked by dock labour are irregular and depend on the movement of shipping in the Port. There is little night work except what necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not general in Aden, but are granted to an increasing number of urban workers.

#### COST OF LIVING

A cost of living index is produced jointly by the Aden Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Municipality.

The cost of living figures are assessed on three income group grades based on monthly earnings, as follows:

Grade I . . . up to	<i>Sh.</i> 225·00 per month
Grade II . . . up to	<i>Sh.</i> 450·00 per month
Grade III . . . over	<i>Sh.</i> 451·00 per month

A comparison of the figures for the first quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956 shows the following increases (1st April 1951 = 100):

Grade I . . . 23·65	(116·43 up to 140·08)
Grade II . . . 25·28	(119·43 up to 144·71)
Grade III . . . 22·87	(117·91 up to 140·69)

The following table shows the prices of certain selected commodities at 31st December, 1956:

	Unit	Price
Sugar, white . . . . .	lb.	50cts.
Flour, Australian . . . . .	lb.	40cts.
Butter . . . . .	lb. tin	Sh. 5·00
Cheese, Kraft . . . . .	12 oz.	Sh. 3·00
Cheese, Cheddar . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 6·00
Petrol . . . . .	gallon	Sh. 2·50
Soap (laundry) . . . . .	cube of 250 grammes	45-50cts.
Scotch whisky . . . . .	quart	Sh. 22·00
Kerosene (naked) . . . . .	4 gallons	Sh. 7·05
Rice, Siam . . . . .	lb.	70cts.
Coffee, roast and ground . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 6·00-9·00
Coffee husk . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 1·00
Dry ginger . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 1·50-2·25
Tamarind . . . . .	lb.	80cts- Sh. 1·00
Dry chillies . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 1·50-2·00
Cumin seeds . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 1·00-1·50
Cassia . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 1·00-1·50
Eggs . . . . .	each	20cts.
Tea . . . . .	lb.	Sh. 2·50-9·00
Milk, fresh . . . . .	1½ lb. bottle	Sh. 1·50
Milk, whole powder . . . . .	5 lb.	Sh. 10·00
Bread (sold by baker) . . . . .	lb.	50cts.
Firewood . . . . .	traditional bundle	10cts.
Matches . . . . .	box	5cts.
Charcoal . . . . .	lb.	30cts.
Cigarettes . . . . .	50	Sh. 2·25-4·00
Loongies, various makes . . . . .	each	Sh. 2·25-12·50
Makramas (Sheikh Othman headkerchieves) . . . . .	each	Sh. 1·50
White shirtings, various makes . . . . .	yard	Sh. 1·50-2·25
White drill, various makes . . . . .	yard	Sh. 1·50-2·75
Khaki drill, various makes . . . . .	yard	Sh. 2·50-2·90

#### LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Efforts were made to prevent the exploitation of children. Inspection was carried out to control the employment of women and young persons.

A Labour Commissioner was appointed in 1953 and arrived in the Colony in September of that year. A second labour inspector was appointed in 1953, and a further two in 1954, bringing the inspectorate strength up to four officers. The Labour Commissioner, the Labour Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector; there are four labour inspectors. Although there were no employment exchange facilities as understood in the United Kingdom, a labour registration office was recently opened to deal with unemployment arising out of the Canal crisis. The Department also operated a Domestic Servants Bureau to introduce those seeking employment to prospective employers.

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Although 1955 was quiet industrially and only 338 working days were lost by disputes, it produced the first warnings of what repercussions might arise from conditions prevailing in the Middle East generally. Early in 1956 the trade union movement expanded and expended a great deal of its youthful vigour in a series of 70 strikes which resulted in a loss of 210,000 working days and approximately 100,000 in wages.

In 1955 the number of registered unions increased from three to eight and by December, 1956, totalled 27, two of them being organisations of employers. Their membership was as follows:

*Registered Trade Unions, December, 1956*

<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Membership</i>
1. The Aden Harbour Pilots Association . . . . .	18
2. Air Ministry Civilian Employees' Association . . . . .	750
3. Aden Airways Employees' Union . . . . .	115
4. Technical Workers' Union . . . . .	4,300
5. The Non-Government Clerical Staff Union . . . . .	200
6. The Qat Sellers' Union . . . . .	N.A.
7. The National Union of Bus Owners . . . . .	57
8. Cory's Employees' Union . . . . .	500
9. The Qat Importers' Union . . . . .	N.A.
10. Teachers' Trade Union . . . . .	80
11. Besse Local Employees' Union . . . . .	1,300
12. Luke Thomas Employees' Union . . . . .	500
13. The Aden Port Trust Employees' Union . . . . .	900
14. The Union of Savon & Ries Local Employees . . . . .	150
15. The B.P. (Aden) Employees' Union . . . . .	753
16. The Press Workers' Trade Union . . . . .	48
17. Cowasjee's Staff Association . . . . .	78
18. Posts & Telephones Union . . . . .	N.A.
19. P. & O. S.N. Employees' Union . . . . .	88
20. Caltex Employees' Union . . . . .	N.A.
21. Cowasjee's Employees' Union . . . . .	N.A.
22. Ries Local Employees' Union . . . . .	121
23. The Union of Savon & Ries Labourers . . . . .	130
*24. Aden Port Employers' Federation . . . . .	7
*25. Civil Contractors Union . . . . .	8
26. Aden Petroleum Refinery Ltd., Employees' Union . . . . .	1,300
27. Salt Industry Employees' Union . . . . .	N.A.

\* Employers' Organisation.

The first trade union representative was nominated to membership of the Labour Advisory Board in 1956. The Board met four times during the period 1955-56. The year 1956 ended on a quieter note and it is encouraging to note that both sides of industry have a growing appreciation of the value of collective bargaining.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION

The *Labour (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1955)* redefined the meaning of "servant", "domestic servant" and "manual labour". In effect this amendment brings within the meaning of the Ordinance all

classes of workers with exception of domestic servants. At the same time section 2 was amended to permit authorised officers to enter places of work which are active and to call for returns and statistics periodically or otherwise.

The *Apprentice Training Ordinance (No. 7 of 1956)* provides for indentured apprenticeship and the protection of apprentices.

The *Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Worker) (Amendment) Ordinance No. 10 of 1956*, provides that the capitation fee payable at the time of attesting a contract shall not in any way be recoverable from the wages of the worker concerned.

The *Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1956)* increased the maximum amounts payable in respect of fatal accidents and those causing total permanent incapacity; raised incapacity percentages for the scheduled injuries and provided that employers shall pay certain expenses in respect of medical attention, artificial limbs and surgical apparatus.

#### SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The safety, health and welfare of workers in the Colony are protected by the provisions of Chapters 47, 53, 75, and 143 of the Laws of Aden. Both the standard of safety and of welfare are improving. The wider knowledge on the part of the worker of the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and an increase in the amounts now payable under its provisions have increased the interest in safety matters shown by employers. The Ordinance covers all manual workers and also others in clerical or any other employment whose earnings do not exceed £90 a month. The maximum amount payable in case of fatal injury is £840 and in case of permanent total incapacity, £1,350, except where the constant help of another person is necessary in which case this sum is increased by 25 per cent. Compensation is payable after the third day of total incapacity at the rate of half normal earnings. A schedule of the Ordinance fixes the percentage of incapacity for certain injuries which result in permanent partial incapacity, and employers are required to defray the reasonable expenses incurred by a workman up to a maximum of £100 in respect of medical attention and £50 in respect of the supply, maintenance, repair and renewal of artificial limbs and apparatus.

The number of employers who provide "surgery" facilities is increasing and any charges for treatment at the Civil Hospital are paid by employers if the workman is sent there by them. B.P. Refinery (Aden) Ltd. provide the facilities of an 80-bed hospital with out-patient, clinic and first-aid ancillaries. The Aden Port Trust has an excellent voluntary contribution scheme for the families of its employees, which it supports with the services of a full-time lady doctor. First-aid facilities at work places are virtually general. There is room for considerable improvement on the recreational side, however, where the provision of canteens would ensure that good meals at reasonable prices would be available during the hours of work and make for greater cohesion amongst employees.

Particulars of industrial accidents are shown in the following tables.

*Industrial Accidents, 1955-1956*

<i>Fatal Accidents</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Amount of Compensation Sh.</i>	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
Injured and settled in court .	9	5	58,362	37,692
ending . . . . .	21	9		
liability not admitted . . .	Nil	Nil		
<i>Permanent Disability Cases</i>				
Injured and settled in court .	138	224	180,688·07	266,308·71
ending . . . . .	463	71		
liability not admitted . . .	1	4		

*Classification of Industrial Accidents by Trade, 1955-1956*

	<i>No.</i>
Building construction and Public Works .	464
Shipping, Engineering and Docks . . .	289
Other industries . . . . .	192

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

### REVENUE

<i>Head of Revenue</i>	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1954-55</i>	<i>1953-54</i>
	£	£	£
I. Direct Taxes . . . . .	931,473	959,550	855,847
II. Customs and Excise . . . . .	587,892	616,211	520,864
III. Stamps, Licences . . . . .	101,186	89,701	73,437
IV. Receipts for Government Services .	92,785	73,876	58,920
V. Contribution and Local Re-imburse- ments . . . . .	96,936	104,192	49,303
VI. Re-imbursements by H.M.G. . . .	48,092	35,567	37,393
VII. Posts and Telephones . . . . .	262,684	280,348	240,773
VIII. Miscellaneous . . . . .	237,264	217,956	276,572
IX. Repayment of Loans . . . . .	2,874	4,201	—
X. Water Supply . . . . .	256,338	112,715	90,634
XI. Electricity Supply . . . . .	373,043	294,535	235,936
XII. Land Sales . . . . .	58,881	24,972	21,603
Total . . . . .	£3,049,448	2,813,824	2,461,302



## EXPENDITURE

	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
	£	£	£
1. Governor . . . . .	13,224	11,931	13,726
2. Administration . . . . .	4,353	3,573	3,091
3. Antiquities . . . . .	271	200	260
4. Audit . . . . .	14,088	14,134	12,670
5. Civil Aviation . . . . .	8,704	6,078	6,290
6. Co-operative and Marketing . . . . .	4,369	622	—
7. Education . . . . .	181,707	143,608	120,900
8. Electricity . . . . .	373,043	294,535	163,670
9. Income Tax . . . . .	16,900	12,927	70,848
10. Judicial and Registration . . . . .	18,441	15,538	14,340
11. Labour and Social Welfare . . . . .	9,147	6,494	4,831
12. Legal . . . . .	17,698	7,605	4,974
13. Legislative Council . . . . .	4,110	3,537	917
14. Loans from Colony Funds . . . . .	2,304	24,832	6,841
15. Medical and Public Health . . . . .	219,718	194,063	224,671
16. Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	168,744	171,002	125,348
17. Municipal Authority . . . . .	121,529	121,649	36,724
18. Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	71,492	64,314	41,702
19. Perim . . . . .	10,194	7,909	6,948
20. Police . . . . .	192,876	149,696	131,435
21. Posts and Telephones . . . . .	193,088	192,254	133,369
22. Printing . . . . .	28,081	29,379	25,016
23. Prison . . . . .	15,783	14,831	16,102
24. Public Debt . . . . .	31,221	29,629	—
25. Public Relations and Information Office . . . . .	16,748	12,016	1,747
26. Public Works:			
(a) Public Works . . . . .	85,049	65,749	72,044
(b) Water Supply . . . . .	236,441	132,613	84,703
27. Public Works, Recurrent . . . . .	150,823	83,848	57,097
28. Public Works, Non-Recurrent . . . . .	99,311	90,373	62,102
29. Secretariat . . . . .	43,557	33,628	30,223
30. Subventions . . . . .	6,169	5,326	3,351
31. Township Authority, Sheikh Othman . . . . .	37,927	29,261	17,118
32. Trade and Customs . . . . .	24,855	22,135	3,036
33. Treasury . . . . .	28,956	27,108	20,042
34. Veterinary . . . . .	1,617	1,681	1,389
35. Contribution to Development Fund . . . . .	200,000	865,000	1,590,212
36. Contribution to Defence . . . . .	40,000	40,000	40,000
Customs and Excise . . . . .	—	—	26,255
Economic Control . . . . .	—	—	7,979
Total . . . . .	£2,692,538	2,929,079	3,182,087

Assets and liabilities are shown in the following table.

1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08	1906-07	1905-06	1904-05	1903-04	1902-03	1901-02	1900-01	1899-00	1898-99	1897-98	1896-97	1895-96	1894-95	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-75	1873-74	1872-73	1871-72	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1856-57	1855-56	1854-55	1853-54	1852-53	1851-52	1850-51	1849-50	1848-49	1847-48	1846-47	1845-46	1844-45	1843-44	1842-43	1841-42	1840-41	1839-40	1838-39	1837-38	1836-37	1835-36	1834-35	1833-34	1832-33	1831-32	1830-31	1829-30	1828-29	1827-28	1826-27	1825-26	1824-25	1823-24	1822-23	1821-22	1820-21	1819-20	1818-19	1817-18	1816-17	1815-16	1814-15	1813-14	1812-13	1811-12	1810-11	1809-10	1808-09	1807-08	1806-07	1805-06	1804-05	1803-04	1802-03	1801-02	1800-01	1799-00	1798-99	1797-98	1796-97	1795-96	1794-95	1793-94	1792-93	1791-92	1790-91	1789-90	1788-89	1787-88	1786-87	1785-86	1784-85	1783-84	1782-83	1781-82	1780-81	1779-80	1778-79	1777-78	1776-77	1775-76	1774-75	1773-74	1772-73	1771-72	1770-71	1769-70	1768-69	1767-68	1766-67	1765-66	1764-65	1763-64	1762-63	1761-62	1760-61	1759-60	1758-59	1757-58	1756-57	1755-56	1754-55	1753-54	1752-53	1751-52	1750-51	1749-50	1748-49	1747-48	1746-47	1745-46	1744-45	1743-44	1742-43	1741-42	1740-41	1739-40	1738-39	1737-38	1736-37	1735-36	1734-35	1733-34	1732-33	1731-32	1730-31	1729-30	1728-29	1727-28	1726-27	1725-26	1724-25	1723-24	1722-23	1721-22	1720-21	1719-20	1718-19	1717-18	1716-17	1715-16	1714-15	1713-14	1712-13	1711-12	1710-11	1709-10	1708-09	1707-08	1706-07	1705-06	1704-05	1703-04	1702-03	1701-02	1700-01	1699-00	1698-99	1697-98	1696-97	1695-96	1694-95	1693-94	1692-93	1691-92	1690-91	1689-90	1688-89	1687-88	1686-87	1685-86	1684-85	1683-84	1682-83	1681-82	1680-81	1679-80	1678-79	1677-78	1676-77	1675-76	1674-75	1673-74	1672-73	1671-72	1670-71	1669-70	1668-69	1667-68	1666-67	1665-66	1664-65	1663-64	1662-63	1661-62	1660-61	1659-60	1658-59	1657-58	1656-57	1655-56	1654-55	1653-54	1652-53	1651-52	1650-51	1649-50	1648-49	1647-48	1646-47	1645-46	1644-45	1643-44	1642-43	1641-42	1640-41	1639-40	1638-39	1637-38	1636-37	1635-36	1634-35	1633-34	1632-33	1631-32	1630-31	1629-30	1628-29	1627-28	1626-27	1625-26	1624-25	1623-24	1622-23	1621-22	1620-21	1619-20	1618-19	1617-18	1616-17	1615-16	1614-15	1613-14	1612-13	1611-12	1610-11	1609-10	1608-09	1607-08	1606-07	1605-06	1604-05	1603-04	1602-03	1601-02	1600-01	1599-00	1598-99	1597-98	1596-97	1595-96	1594-95	1593-94	1592-93	1591-92	1590-91	1589-90	1588-89	1587-88	1586-87	1585-86	1584-85	1583-84	1582-83	1581-82	1580-81	1579-80	1578-79	1577-78	1576-77	1575-76	1574-75	1573-74	1572-73	1571-72	1570-71	1569-70	1568-69	1567-68	1566-67	1565-66	1564-65	1563-64	1562-63	1561-62	1560-61	1559-60	1558-59	1557-58	1556-57	1555-56	1554-55	1553-54	1552-53	1551-52	1550-51	1549-50	1548-49	1547-48	1546-47	1545-46	1544-45	1543-44	1542-43	1541-42	1540-41	1539-40	1538-39	1537-38	1536-37	1535-36	1534-35	1533-34	1532-33	1531-32	1530-31	1529-30	1528-29	1527-28	1526-27	1525-26	1524-25	1523-24	1522-23	1521-22	1520-21	1519-20	1518-19	1517-18	1516-17	1515-16	1514-15	1513-14	1512-13	1511-12	1510-11	1509-10	1508-09	1507-08	1506-07	1505-06	1504-05	1503-04	1502-03	1501-02	1500-01	1499-00	1498-99	1497-98	1496-97	1495-96	1494-95	1493-94	1492-93	1491-92	1490-91	1489-90	1488-89	1487-88	1486-87	1485-86	1484-85	1483-84	1482-83	1481-82	1480-81	1479-80	1478-79	1477-78	1476-77	1475-76	1474-75	1473-74	1472-73	1471-72	1470-71	1469-70	1468-69	1467-68	1466-67	1465-66	1464-65	1463-64	1462-63	1461-62	1460-61	1459-60	1458-59	1457-58	1456-57	1455-56	1454-55	1453-54	1452-53	1451-52	1450-51	1449-50	1448-49	1447-48	1446-47	1445-46	1444-45	1443-44	1442-43	1441-42	1440-41	1439-40	1438-39	1437-38	1436-37	1435-36	1434-35	1433-34	1432-33	1431-32	1430-31	1429-30	1428-29	1427-28	1426-27	1425-26	1424-25	1423-24	1422-23	1421-22	1420-21	1419-20	1418-19	1417-18	1416-17	1415-16	1414-15	1413-14	1412-13	1411-12	1410-11	1409-10	1408-09	1407-08	1406-07	1405-06	1404-05	1403-04	1402-03	1401-02	1400-01	1399-00	1398-99	1397-98	1396-97	1395-96	1394-95	1393-94	1392-93	1391-92	1390-91	1389-90	1388-89	1387-88	1386-87	1385-86	1384-85	1383-84	1382-83	1381-82	1380-81	1379-80	1378-79	1377-78	1376-77	1375-76	1374-75	1373-74	1372-73	1371-72	1370-71	1369-70	1368-69	1367-68	1366-67	1365-66	1364-65	1363-64	1362-63	1361-62	1360-61	1359-60	1358-59	1357-58	1356-57	1355-56	1354-55	1353-54	1352-53	1351-52	1350-51	1349-50	1348-49	1347-48	1346-47	1345-46	1344-45	1343-44	1342-43	1341-42	1340-41	1339-40	1338-39	1337-38	1336-37	1335-36	1334-35	1333-34	1332-33	1331-32	1330-31	1329-30	1328-29	1327-28	1326-27	1325-26	1324-25	1323-24	1322-23	1321-22	1320-21	1319-20	1318-19	1317-18	1316-17	1315-16	1314-15	1313-14	1312-13	1311-12	1310-11	1309-10	1308-09	1307-08	1306-07	1305-06	1304-05	1303-04	1302-03	1301-02	1300-01	1299-00	1298-99	1297-98	1296-97	1295-96	1294-95	1293-94	1292-93	1291-92	1290-91	1289-90	1288-89	1287-88	1286-87	1285-86	1284-85	1283-84	1282-83	1281-82	1280-81	1279-80	1278-79	1277-78	1276-77	1275-76	1274-75	1273-74	1272-73	1271-72	1270-71	1269-70	1268-69	1267-68	1266-67	1265-66	1264-65	1263-64	1262-63	1261-62	1260-61	1259-60	1258-59	1257-58	1256-57	1255-56	1254-55	1253-54	1252-53	1251-52	1250-51	1249-50	1248-49	1247-48	1246-47	1245-46	1244-45	1243-44	1242-43	1241-42	1240-41	1239-40	1238-39	1237-38	1236-37	1235-36	1234-35	1233-34	1232-33	1231-32	1230-31	1229-30	1228-29	1227-28	1226-27	1225-26	1224-25	1223-24	1222-23	1221-22	1220-21	1219-20	1218-19	1217-18	1216-17	1215-16	1214-15	1213-14	1212-13	1211-12	1210-11	1209-10	1208-09	1207-08	1206-07	1205-06	1204-05	1203-04	1202-03	1201-02	1200-01	1199-00	1198-99	1197-98	1196-97	1195-96	1194-95	1193-94	1192-93	1191-92	1190-91	1189-90	1188-89	1187-88	1186-87	1185-86	1184-85	1183-84	1182-83	1181-82	1180-81	1179-80	1178-79	1177-78	1176-77	1175-76	1174-75	1173-74	1172-73	1171-72	1170-71	1169-70	1168-69	1167-68	1166-67	1165-66	1164-65	1163-64	1162-63	1161-62	1160-61	1159-60	1158-59	1157-58	1156-57	1155-56	1154-55	1153-54	1152-53	1151-52	1150-51	1149-50	1148-49	1147-48	1146-47	1145-46	1144-45	1143-44	1142-43	1141-42	1140-41	1139-40	1138-39	1137-38	1136-37	1135-36	1134-35	1133-34	1132-33	1131-32	1130-31	1129-30	1128-29	1127-28	1126-27	1125-26	1124-25	1123-24	1122-23	1121-22	1120-21	1119-20	1118-19	1117-18	1116-17	1115-16	1114-15	1113-14	1112-13	1111-12	1110-11	1109-10	1108-09	1107-08	1106-07	1105-06	1104-05	1103-04	1102-03	1101-02	1100-01	1099-00	1098-99	1097-98	1096-97	1095-96	1094-95	1093-94	1092-93	1091-92	1090-91	1089-90	1088-89	1087-88	1086-87	1085-86	1084-85	1083-84	1082-83	1081-82	1080-81	1079-80	1078-79	1077-78	1076-77	1075-76	1074-75	1073-74	1072-73	1071-72	1070-71	1069-70	1068-69	1067-68	1066-67	1065-66	1064-65	1063-64	1062-63	1061-62	1060-61	1059-60	1058-59	1057-58	1056-57	1055-56	1054-55	1053-54	1052-53	1051-52	1050-51	1049-50	1048-49	1047-48	1046-47	1045-46	1044-45	1043-44	1042-43	1041-42	1040-41	1039-40	1038-39	1037-38	1036-37	1035-36	1034-35	1033-34	1032-33	1031-32	1030-31	1029-30	1028-29	1027-28	1026-27	1025-26	1024-25	1023-24	1022-23	1021-22	1020-21	1019-20	1018-19	1017-18	1016-17	1015-16	1014-15	1013-14	1012-13	1011-12	1010-11	1009-10	1008-09	1007-08	1006-07	1005-06	1004-05	1003-04	1002-03	1001-02	1000-01	999-00	998-99	997-98	996-97	995-96	994-95	993-94	992-93	991-92	990-91	989-90	988-89	987-88	986-87	985-86	984-85	983-84	982-83	981-82	980-81	979-80	978-79	977-78	976-77	975-76	974-75	973-74	972-73	971-72	970-71	969-70	968-69	967-68	966-67	965-66	964-65	963-64	962-63	961-62	960-61	959-60	958-59	957-58	956-57	955-56	954-55	953-54	952-53	951-52	950-51	949-50	948-49	947-48	946-47	945-46	944-45	943-44	942-43	941-42	940-41	939-40	938-39	937-38	936-37	935-36	934-35	933-34	932-33	931-32	930-31	929-30	928-29	927-28	926-27	925-26	924-25	923-24	922-23	921-22	920-21	919-20	918-19	917-
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## PUBLIC DEBT

Aden 4½ per cent 1972-74 Loan . . . . .	£1,330,000
H.M.G. 4½ per cent Loan (Aden Refinery) (Issues to 31st March, 1956, £3,680,000) . . . . .	£4,000,000

## TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and yield from each were:

	Yield in 1955-56 £	Yield in 1954-55 £
(a) Taxes on Income . . . . .	930,413	936,889
(b) Excise Duties and Tobacco Tax (excise duties on spirits, beer, wine and tobacco) . . . . .	365,274	386,513
(c) Sanitation Tax (tax ranging from 4½ per cent to 2½ per cent of annual rateable value of house property in the Colony) . . . . .	353	1,642
(d) House Property Tax (tax ranging from 8 per cent to 4½ per cent of annual rateable value of house property in the Colony) . . . . .	706	21,019
(e) Motor Spirit Tax (tax at the rate of 72 cents per gallon of motor spirit imported) . . . . .	145,004	151,147
*(f) Qat Tax (tax at 5s. per 20 lb. on Qat entering the Colony) . . . . .	47,691	49,335
(g) Salt Tax (75 cents per ton on salt exported) . . . . .	9,923	9,216

*Income Tax and Similar Taxes*

Income tax is levied "upon the income" of any person accruing in or derived from or received in the Colony from trade, profession and employment, net annual value of lands and buildings, interest, dividends, royalties, pensions, etc., subject to various specific exemptions.

Companies are charged at the rate of 32½ per cent of their total income.

Individuals are allowed the following deductions from total income to arrive at chargeable income:

	£
Personal allowance . . . . .	350
Wife's allowance . . . . .	150
First Child allowance . . . . .	75
Each subsequent child (maximum 3) . . . . .	60

Additional deduction is allowed where a child is receiving education outside the Colony.

	£
Dependent relative . . . . .	45
If resident outside the Colony . . . . .	90

Allowance is also made for Life Assurance premiums up to a maximum of one-sixth of total income.

\* As from 1st April, 1957, the importation of qat into Aden Colony has been prohibited.

Chargeable income is charged to tax on a graduated scale commencing with 4 per cent on the first £300 and rising to 75 per cent on income exceeding £15,000.

Until the end of the financial year 1955-56 the allowances and the rates of tax remained unchanged but from 1st April, 1956, the basic allowance for an individual was increased from £300 to £350 and the rate of tax payable by companies was reduced from 37·5 per cent of profits to 32·5 per cent.

The yield of Income Tax in 1954-55 was £936,889 and in 1955-56 £930,413.

### *Income Tax payable from 1st April, 1956, by Individuals*

<i>Income per annum</i>	<i>£350</i>	<i>£500</i>	<i>£600</i>	<i>£750</i>	<i>£1,000</i>	<i>£1,500</i>	<i>£2,000</i>	<i>£2,500</i>	<i>£3,000</i>
<i>Income tax payable</i>	<i>£ Nil</i>	<i>£ 6</i>	<i>£ 10</i>	<i>£ 20</i>	<i>£ 42</i>	<i>£ 117</i>	<i>£ 220</i>	<i>£ 349</i>	<i>£ 502</i>
<i>Unmarried (without children)</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>449</i>
<i>Unmarried (with 1 child)</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>423</i>
<i>Unmarried (with 2 children)</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>406</i>
<i>Unmarried (with 3 children)</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>389</i>
<i>Unmarried (with 4 children)</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>372</i>

*Note:* There are in addition increased allowances for children wholly maintained and educated outside Aden and for premiums paid on Life Assurance policies.

### *Customs Tariff and Excise Duties*

There is no general customs tariff in Aden, but taxes are levied on alcoholic liquor, tobacco and motor spirit. The principal rates of duty were as follows:

<i>Beer and other fermented liquor</i>	<i>Sh. 3·72 per gallon.</i>
<i>Spirits, potable</i>	<i>Sh. 74·80 per gallon of the strength of London proof.</i>
<i>Wines</i>	<i>Sh. 8·44 per gallon.</i>
<i>Sparkling wines</i>	<i>Sh. 14·81 per gallon.</i>
<i>Ethylated spirits</i>	<i>9 per cent ad valorem.</i>
<i>Refined spirits</i>	<i>Sh. 24 per gallon.</i>
<i>Cigarettes and biris</i>	<i>from Sh. 5 per 1,000 to Sh. 17·50 per 1,000 according to selling price.</i>
<i>Cigars and cheroots</i>	<i>75 per cent ad valorem.</i>
<i>Manufactured tobacco</i>	<i>from 75 cents per lb. to Sh. 6 per lb. according to selling price.</i>
<i>Unmanufactured tobacco</i>	<i>18 cents per lb. or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is the greater.</i>
<i>Motor spirit</i>	<i>72 cents per gallon.</i>
<i>Gas</i>	<i>30 cents per lb.</i>

*Estate Duty*

There is no estate duty in Aden. Probate and Letters of Administration was regulated by the Court Fees Ordinance, Cap. 33.

*Municipal and Township Authority Taxes*

Aden Municipality is the principal local authority and information regarding its revenue and expenditure is given in Part III, Chapter 3.

Rates are charged in the municipal area at 17½ per cent and a House and Property Tax is levied in the township areas. A general trades licence fee is charged only in the township areas, but in the municipal area some trades are licensed by the municipality. There is also a Sanitation Tax and a Vehicles Tax levied by the municipality and the township authorities.

*Qat Tax*

Qat is a narcotic leaf which was imported into the Colony daily by air from Ethiopia and by roads from the Yemen. The tax was assessed at 30 cents a lb. The revenue earned from this narcotic during the past four years was:

	£
1953 . . . .	35,950
1954 . . . .	48,611
1955 . . . .	48,177
1956 . . . .	56,721

The import of qat into Aden Colony was banned on the 1st April 1957.

*Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

East African Shillings are legal currency in the Colony and Protectorate.

The amount in circulation was:

Coins, £218,816; Notes, £4,365,920

The banks operating in the territory were:

- (1) The National Bank of India, Ltd.
- (2) The Eastern Bank, Ltd.
- (3) The British Bank of Middle East.
- (4) The Bank of India, Ltd.
- (5) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
- (6) M/S Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros.
- (7) Post Office Savings Bank, operated by the Aden General Post Office.

The latest Bank rates were:

	BUYING		SELLING	
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>T.T.</i>
Sterling . . .	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$
U.S. Dollars . .	Sh. 7.15 = \$1	Sh. 7.15 = \$1	Sh. 7.05 = \$1	Sh. 7.12 = \$1
Canadian Dollars .	Sh. 7.50 = \$1	Sh. 7.50 = \$1	Sh. 7.40 = \$1	Sh. 7.40 = \$1
Indian Rupees . .	Rs. 133 = Sh. 200	Rs. 133 = Sh. 200	Rs. 133.12.6 = Sh. 200	Rs. 133.12.6 = Sh. 200
Pakistan Rupees .	Rs. 92 = Sh. 200	Rs. 92 = Sh. 200	Rs. 92.1.3 = Sh. 200	Rs. 92.1.3 = Sh. 200
Swiss Francs . .	Fcs. 12.15 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 12.15 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 12.20 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 12.20 = Sh. 20
French Francs . .	Fcs. 977 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 977 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 980 = Sh. 20	Fcs. 980 = Sh. 20
Australian Pounds	£100 = Sh. 1,609	£100 = Sh. 1,609	£100 = Sh. 1,600	£100 = Sh. 1,600
Egyptian Pounds .	£E100 = Sh. 2,060	£E100 = Sh. 2,060	£E100 = Sh. 2,052	£E100 = Sh. 2,052

## Chapter 5: Commerce

THE trade of Aden is mainly transshipment and entrepôt, the port serving as a centre of distribution to and from neighbouring territories and, because of its favourable geographical position, as an important oil-bunkering port. Traditional trade is mainly in cotton, textile goods, gums, grains, coffee, hides and skins, and cheap consumer goods. There has been a decline in entrepôt and transshipment trade, mainly as the result of more normal and competitive world trading conditions and of the improved commercial facilities in countries such as Ethiopia for negotiating direct imports. The pattern of external trade underwent a change in the two years under review. The gap between imports and exports was narrowed mainly because of increased exports of refined petroleum products. All trade was adversely affected during the closing months of 1956 because of the closing of the Suez Canal.

There is a government Trade Department under a Commissioner for Trade whose functions include a responsibility to act as Government's liaison officer with the mercantile community in all matters of mutual interest. The Commissioner is also responsible for the Colony's Excise Department and the collection of trade statistics.

There is a Trade Advisory Board consisting of five members of local commerce and industry and one Government member, who advise the Government on important trade and economic matters.

There is an Aden Chamber of Commerce which maintains close liaison with Government and is also represented on the Trade Advisory Board. There is also an Aden Merchants Association.

The following tables show the value of Aden's external trade during the period 1953-56 inclusive (re-exports and exports are shown together as the only significant export is salt).

## External Trade, 1953 to 1956

Countries	Imports				Re-Exports and Exports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
<i>Sterling Area</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aden Protectorate . . .	1,952,495	3,316,791	2,230,541	2,141,645	1,197,541	1,538,578	3,496,626	4,530,409
Australia . . .	829,180	734,972	1,171,397	2,180,451	108,661	295,935	1,614,488	549,812
Bahrain . . .	1,853,475	2,913,281	2,393,455	1,685,400	331,173	232,888	162,614	129,639
Basutoland . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borneo, North . . .	109,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	127
Burma . . .	470,455	5,965	18,826	329,438	68,133	22,769	274,273	126,488
Ceylon . . .	201,035	302,156	486,972	385,875	852,324	410,468	594,183	236,869
Cyprus . . .	59,038	39,943	23,754	7,614	4,054	3,776	44,486	373,368
Eire . . .	—	—	600	468	134	—	110	347
Falkland Islands . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700
Gold Coast . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
Gibraltar . . .	—	—	8	161	28,993	15,351	16,557	167,937
Hong Kong . . .	819,898	908,936	892,236	724,730	7,905	15,050	14,064	99,272
India . . .	6,655,834	5,798,848	5,416,118	4,705,132	251,881	140,472	1,555,926	871,815
Iraq . . .	300,743	168,085	385,732	4,047,976	200,269	155,910	102,774	95,227
Jamaica . . .	2,869	—	—	555	—	—	—	—
Kamaran . . .	1,896	1,954	2,982	7,122	29,198	26,656	22,720	32,677
Kenya . . .	224,232	482,307	265,567	607,796	293,866	584,351	1,473,980	1,063,044
Kuwait, Muscat and Oman . . .	18,871	7,731,767	23,293,412	21,320,246	294,522	317,340	—	262,907
Kuwait . . .	—	—	—	—	1,013	—	23,029	2,792
Libya . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2,479	23,089	107,724
Malaya . . .	53,510	30,197	900,639	1,116,618	13,571	3,060	12,814	8,536
Malta . . .	978	3,469	29	—	19,150	14,381	17,727	166,260
Mauritius . . .	20,903	—	—	—	—	18,552	118,926	—

New Zealand	16,909	6,595	—	535	4,927	5,046	1,152,002	1,455,271
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	—	2,177	389	750
Nyasaland	—	—	—	4,804	140	15,122	568	—
Oman	—	—	2,021	875	—	—	13,055	200
Pakistan	57,491	75,252	710,422	547,110	3,390	4,100	960,358	397,160
Perim	3,758	3,810	3,290	4,005	9,711	15,831	14,896	16,191
Rhodesia	770	5,166	3,257	1,165	763	735	—	20
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—
Sarawak	—	252,570	335,579	275	—	—	—	—
Seychelles	3	—	—	—	7,283	7,920	10,854	5,885
Sierra Leone	—	—	3,340	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	2,324,382	3,126,341	3,078,732	1,387,948	34,813	30,483	365,402	400,400
Somaland Protectorate	1,104,671	1,055,593	1,089,683	1,239,221	943,794	930,155	1,133,612	1,315,900
Tasmania	—	—	—	1,687	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika	39,430	78,384	49,396	150,326	26,144	46,602	480,959	144,973
Transjordan	215	—	—	—	52,955	14,544	28,406	44,185
Trinidad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda	11,340	7,056	27,369	14,572	2,571	40,076	4,512	2,920
South Africa	235,090	282,846	475,767	179,745	27,620	20,942	723,813	2,039,807
United Kingdom	18,217,599	13,044,988	6,485,931	6,616,765	698,802	2,678,561	4,474,595	7,365,521
West Africa	41,472	31,229	57,204	4,473	856	500	110	35,039
Zanzibar	117,919	112,131	68,823	40,622	27,760	46,126	53,036	12,995
Total Sterling Area	£ 35,745,463	40,520,632	49,882,126	50,488,995	5,543,917	7,656,936	19,074,424	22,166,168
Dollar Area								
Canada	19,241	3,820	8,065	4,034	1,800	21,312	14,689	32,169
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	1,207	240	756	1,124
Panama	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	—	—	—	225	5,300	—	8,826	235,507
U.S.A.	2,731,380	2,692,227	430,403	523,759	457,718	471,812	782,292	948,529
Venezuela	—	406,005	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Dollar Area	£ 2,750,821	3,102,052	438,468	528,018	466,025	493,364	806,563	1,217,329



## External Trade, 1953 to 1956—cont.

Countries	Imports				Re-Exports and Exports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
<i>Non-Dollar, Non-Sterling Countries</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Algeria . . . . .	—	—	—	—	942	—	378,323	214,369
Argentina . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484,569
Austria . . . . .	21,965	33,649	83,801	61,928	13,379	250	—	227,358
Belgium . . . . .	159,861	401,278	158,013	198,469	121,575	129,955	162,968	148,140
Belgian Congo . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	292,169
Brazil . . . . .	—	—	17,316	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria . . . . .	—	30	2,509	9,455	—	—	—	—
Canary Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349,550
Chile . . . . .	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	—
China . . . . .	15,015	23,042	225,365	213,189	—	590	2,580	8,378
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	30,303	113,176	226,587	250,168	2	35	—	—
Denmark . . . . .	58,747	81,085	103,261	133,869	211,981	145,576	101,654	307,582
Egypt . . . . .	73,612	140,160	199,720	211,063	185,212	128,591	1,547,265	1,179,442
Eritrea and Somalia . . . . .	329,545	347,070	—	—	848,130	446,727	—	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	4,297,898	2,714,330	—	—	3,588,925	2,057,217	—	—
Ethiopia/Eritrea . . . . .	—	—	3,409,668	3,465,651	—	—	1,489,497	1,367,699
Finland . . . . .	455,878	231	620	—	—	14,850	34,150	37,558
Formosa . . . . .	170,661	242,648	510,039	656,548	—	—	—	—
France . . . . .	5,609,654	2,757,674	1,309,346	582,587	441,087	542,733	492,188	532,743
French Indo China . . . . .	3,350	—	—	—	—	400	15	—
French possessions in India . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Somaliland . . . . .	179,503	98,582	89,873	105,077	352,632	751,805	1,685,717	1,714,154
French West Africa . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,527	149,897
Germany . . . . .	578,394	1,190,739	—	—	234,294	256,119	—	—

Germany (Western)	—	—	976,464	977,931	—	37,630	—	183,984	612,544
Germany (Western)	—	321	12,906	1,452	—	67,020	—	156,911	1,682,612
Greece	—	14,976	3,930	27,084	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	5,290	9,680	3,638	—	12,901	—	—	—
Indonesia	—	—	1,773	1,600	—	390	—	463	475
Israel	—	—	867	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	3,561,680	2,859,059	661,475	1,036,459	1,349,150	1,657,675	1,814,925	—
Japan	—	1,131,334	3,573,666	3,073,455	443,477	416,268	482,076	466,699	—
Korea	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	747	1,124	—	—	—	—	35
Madagascar	—	—	—	73,024	—	—	—	—	38,349
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	130	435	450	6,978	8,340	92,372	158,932	—
Netherlands West Indies	—	814,483	756,573	973,552	60,002	112,615	105,486	145,516	—
Netherlands	—	531,911	—	32,760	—	—	—	—	—
North Africa	—	—	12,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	19,600	—	7,952	10,009	185,374	350,718	351,361	—
Palestine	—	—	—	—	6,127	3,640	—	—	—
Persia	—	14,166	2,451,198	4,208,502	5,641	2,373	47,769	20,557	—
Poland	—	1,052	162,094	451,311	—	—	2,000	—	—
Poland	—	5,483	6,160	2,802	—	—	589	—	160
Portugal	—	10,121	19,285	1,813	45	—	1,900,976	1,549,220	—
Portuguese East Africa	—	—	—	—	60	1,591	—	31,511	—
Portuguese West Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese possessions in India	—	407	—	672	19,389	63,451	458,246	251,396	—
Rumania	—	130	604	1,463	—	—	—	3,300	—
Saudi Arabia	—	1,046,131	781,616	945,063	1,079,005	1,484,616	1,303,223	966,476	—
Sicily	—	—	—	—	—	564	1,369	—	—
Somalia	—	—	233,131	258,771	—	—	270,934	364,901	—
Spain	—	1,430	2,064	4,009	—	1,187	415	22	—
Sudan	—	202,047	69,587	88,956	97,108	131,725	821,813	565,562	—
Sumatra	—	—	187	—	—	8	—	—	—
Sweden	—	54,676	70,265	42,683	222,331	190,409	300,185	722,424	—
Switzerland	—	120,818	79,032	133,056	2,741	42,807	146,836	71,945	—

## External Trade, 1953 to 1956—contd.

Countries	Imports				Re-Exports and Exports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
<i>Non-Dollar, Non-Sterling Countries—Cont.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Syria and Lebanon .	129,246	250,493	440,332	299,821	90,491	91,524	151,611	352,855
Siam .	158,109	314,343	124,246	67,677	1,440	2,024	558	880
Trieste .	263,695	305,914	8,967	10,331	145,925	189,276	169,353	100,842
Tunis .	—	—	—	—	15,678	21,727	4,616	2,515
Turkey .	6,447	370	340	—	—	4,805	941,673	743,841
U.S.S.R. .	19,773	3,195	8,216	50,046	—	—	6,000	—
Uruguay .	—	—	—	—	—	3,006	107,769	32,512
Yemen .	1,594,451	2,718,041	2,491,412	1,842,320	1,642,629	3,172,338	4,205,231	3,440,576
Yugoslavia .	11,969	—	18,186	51,356	—	106	175	—
<b>Total Non-Dollar, Non-Sterling Countries</b>	<b>£ 22,669,047</b>	<b>21,261,051</b>	<b>20,131,002</b>	<b>20,210,890</b>	<b>10,096,090</b>	<b>12,034,083</b>	<b>19,900,910</b>	<b>21,506,551</b>

*Summary of External Trade, 1953-56*

*Commerce*

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<i>Countries</i>	<i>Imports</i>					<i>Re-Exports and Exports</i>			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1953	1954	1955	1956
Scheduled Territories (Sterling area) . . . . .	£ 35,745,463	£ 40,520,632	£ 49,882,126	£ 50,488,995		£ 5,543,917	£ 7,656,936	£ 19,074,424	£ 22,166,168
American Account Countries and Canada (Dollar area) .	2,750,821	3,102,052	438,468	528,018		466,025	493,364	806,563	1,217,329
Non-Dollar, Non-Sterling Countries . . . . .	22,669,047	21,261,051	20,131,002	20,210,890		10,960,090	12,034,083	19,900,910	21,506,551
Ships' Stores and Bunkers .	—	—	—	—		24,284,492	24,163,252	22,908,599	19,565,875
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	£ 61,165,331	£ 64,883,735	£ 70,451,596	£ 71,227,903		41,254,524	44,347,635	62,690,496	64,455,923

Annual imports from the Aden Protectorate were over £2 million; the imports of raw cotton and cotton seed were approximately £400,000 higher in 1956 than in 1955. The value of re-exports to the United Kingdom increased from £4·47 million in 1955 to £7·36 million in 1956, this being mainly accounted for by increased shipments from the Oil Refinery at Little Aden.

Imports from India declined from £5·4 million in 1955 to £4·4 million in 1956 (£9·4 million in 1951); imports of textiles fell 10 million yards but over 45 per cent in value of the Colony's imports of textiles came from India.

Exports to India fell from £1·5 million in 1955 to £900,000 in 1956 but both these figures were higher than those for the previous two years because of re-exports of raw cotton from the Aden Protectorate.

Trade with Ethiopia continued to decline; re-exports were worth £1·4 million in 1956, compared with £2·1 million in 1954 and £5·3 million in 1951. Annual imports from Ethiopia were worth approximately £3·4 million in both 1955 and 1956.

Trade with the Yemen and Saudi Arabia has also declined but re-exports to the U.S.A. improved from £782,000 to £950,000, mainly because of increased trade in coffee.

### *Foreign Payments*

There were very few restrictions on foreign trade and imports were permitted freely from O.E.E.C. countries and Japan. There was strict control over imports from Soviet bloc countries. Purchases from the dollar area were, in general, confined to a few essential items unobtainable from elsewhere.

### *Textiles*

Import prices tended to decrease, there was little speculation in buying and orders were closely related to current market requirements.

Imports from India, mainly grey sheeting were, in value, approximately 47 per cent of the total.

Local demand developed in favour of Japanese rayons and good quality white shirtings.

Re-exports to surrounding countries continued at a reduced level but the Yemen continued to be a good customer.

The following table shows imports and exports from 1953 to 1956.

# Import and Export of Textiles

Values in £'000 sterling		Quantities in '000 Yards						
Year	Cotton Piece Goods						Rayon Piece Goods	
	Grey		White		Printed and Dyed		Imports	Exports
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports		
	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity	Value Quantity
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953	2,893 58,794	2,640 48,837	783 12,527	471 7,619	1,672 18,992	1,480 21,328	885 8,845	160 2,289
1954	2,462 51,038	1,529 30,835	907 16,112	467 8,075	2,121 25,117	1,534 24,446	1,537 17,198	407 6,375
1955	1,434 31,726	1,034 21,739	828 14,557	605 11,572	1,648 20,641	1,848 32,885	1,929 23,349	443 6,998
1956	1,459 30,583	876 17,189	636 11,306	275 4,888	1,392 17,166	1,343 23,932	1,835 19,727	232 3,359

*Hides and Skins*

The trade in hides and skins was affected by a sharp fall in the price for goatskins in April, 1955, caused mainly by abstention from buying by Aden's best customer, the U.S.A. The prices for sheepskins have remained steady and were largely sustained by regular buying by Italy and the United Kingdom.

*Coffee*

The annual value of coffee re-exports was maintained at over £3 million. This commodity is one of Aden's most valuable re-exports and is an important earner of foreign currency. The main buyers are the U.S.A., Italy and Japan.

*Cotton*

The following table shows the values of cotton lint and cotton seed exported during the periods October–September in the years 1953–1956 inclusive:

Year		Cotton lint	Cotton seed
		£	£
1952–53	.	735,250	28,845
1953–54	.	1,123,722	85,949
1954–55	.	1,302,077	316,112
1955–56	.	1,738,217	275,350

## . PERIM

The following items were exported from Perim Island:

	1955		1956	
	Amount	Value Sh.	Amount	Value Sh.
Dried fish . . .	17 tons	20,295	7·1 tons	6,816
Dried sharkmeat . . .	14 tons	13,425	44·7 tons	35,736
Dried sharkfins . . .	4 tons	9,600	3·1 tons	4,920
Dried anchovies . . .	390 bags	11,700	250 bags	3,250
Lime . . . . .	1,618 bags	12,944	1,700 bags	13,600
Charcoal . . . . .	20 bags	120	20 bags	120
Firewood . . . . .	25 Kindies	725	—	—
Goats . . . . .	81 Head	3,645	150 Head	6,000
Fish oil . . . . .	—	—	72 tins	792

IMPORTS

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal imports into Aden during 1955 and 1956.

Article	Units	1955		1956	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Goats and goats	No.	251,005	621,560	315,858	751,605
Meat, salted, dried or smoked	cwt.	109,245	163,573	51,806	107,534
Peas, lentils and other pulses	cwt.	639,915	1,202,694	444,631	944,538
Wheat flour	cwt.	348,012	729,105	185,344	404,588
Oil, refined	cwt.	460,148	729,684	554,779	910,553
Tea, not roasted	cwt.	837,560	1,611,555	746,390	1,559,279
Beer	cwt.	229,176	3,583,703	158,187	2,973,802
Wine	gal.	273,905	122,891	399,940	142,897
Distilled alcoholic beverages	gal.	23,394	41,743	18,012	36,688
	lb.	3,211,796	1,605,898	3,781,399	1,890,701
Cocoa					
Manufactured	lb.	7,540,000	311,435	8,286,124	307,027
Unmanufactured	lb.	2,426,694	448,007	2,531,596	506,393
Leather, raw	No.	703,500	437,454	99,264	31,631
Leather, raw	No.	3,422,860	684,572	2,068,040	439,011
Leather, raw	No.	4,043,060	707,735	2,012,220	344,419
Wool seed	cwt.	146,651	196,347	128,711	278,225
Seeds, n.e.s.	cwt.	57,930	232,377	92,590	345,054
Cotton	cwt.	79,932	1,283,037	108,667	1,611,592
	ton	95	1,890	40	1,160
Resins and gums	cwt.	36,095	164,670	40,013	219,200
Oil	ton	28,290	246,824	25,133	260,027
Petroleum products:					
Motor spirit	ton	78	1,317	27,163	442,865
Kerosene	ton	2,059	51,060	—	—
Crude oil	ton	4,265,197	23,545,576	4,585,746	26,632,683
Fuel oil	ton	1,148,441	9,082,133	753,662	6,069,147
Wool yarn thread	lb.	2,276,974	350,472	1,324,448	265,092
Cotton piecegoods:					
Cotton fabrics (grey) unbleached	yd.	31,725,804	1,433,928	30,583,228	1,458,621
Cotton fabrics, white	yd.	14,557,004	828,469	11,306,444	636,265
Cotton fabrics, printed and dyed	yd.	20,641,390	1,647,716	17,165,913	1,391,621
Cotton piecegoods	yd.	23,349,430	1,928,621	19,727,144	1,835,497
Wool	cwt.	1,031,712	456,612	895,344	367,462
Aluminium and steel	cwt.	119,966	340,677	194,551	704,731
Structural and industrial machinery and appliances (other than electrical)	cwt.	30,394	554,254	33,077	625,171
Motor vehicles:					
Passenger road motor vehicles (other than buses or motor cycles)	No.	1,107	556,319	1,091	534,336
Trucks, lorries and motor cycles	No.	257	256,883	306	269,146



## RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS

The following table shows the principal re-exports and exports from Aden during 1955 and 1956:

Article	Unit	1955		1956	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£		£
Sheep and goats . . . . .	No.	69,679	233,195	45,470	133,522
Fish: salted, dried or smoked . .	cwt.	185,769	428,188	151,281	393,148
Rice . . . . .	cwt.	501,972	970,225	505,297	931,336
Beans, peas, lentils and other pulses	cwt.	175,592	230,732	75,693	149,602
Wheat flour . . . . .	cwt.	204,009	409,287	279,994	540,125
Sugar, refined . . . . .	cwt.	575,225	1,207,115	629,205	1,383,870
Coffee, not roasted . . . . .	cwt.	164,578	3,183,074	147,313	3,120,436
Beer . . . . .	gal.	5,647	3,868	26,961	28,763
Distilled alcoholic beverages . .	gal.	729	7,635	1,311	1,896
Oat . . . . .	lb.	—	—	258,441	70,134
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured . . . . .	lb.	4,266,640	292,995	4,481,120	220,797
Manufactured . . . . .	lb.	406,586	118,887	828,874	290,632
Hides, raw . . . . .	No.	45,770	17,328	33,440	16,346
Sheepskins, raw . . . . .	No.	2,486,300	613,208	2,414,040	563,505
Goatskins and kidskins, raw . .	No.	2,855,400	540,719	2,290,300	452,056
Cotton seed . . . . .	cwt.	146,651	316,112	171,705	275,719
Oil seeds, n.e.s. . . . .	cwt.	10,771	37,297	57,577	174,710
Raw cotton . . . . .	cwt.	79,932	1,302,077	112,634	1,738,210
Salt . . . . .	ton	243,766	247,728	217,008	186,263
Natural gums and resins . . . .	cwt.	40,464	206,733	39,129	293,916
Coal . . . . .	ton	523	4,190	85	862
Petroleum products:					
Motor spirit . . . . .	ton	984,170	8,048,701	684,352	9,839,382
Kerosene . . . . .	ton	427,091	4,300,487	317,181	4,107,930
Fuel oils . . . . .	ton	1,148,727	7,249,447	1,774,357	11,641,570
Textiles yarn and thread . . . .	lb.	1,367,492	223,873	787,177	113,230
Cotton piecegoods:					
Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached).	yd.	21,738,844	1,033,672	17,189,175	876,340
Cotton fabrics, white . . . . .	yd.	11,571,849	604,881	4,888,184	274,600
Cotton fabrics, printed and dyed .	yd.	32,885,187	1,847,862	23,931,806	1,342,810
Rayon piecegoods . . . . .	yd.	6,998,064	442,536	3,358,796	232,120
Cement . . . . .	cwt.	44,535	25,016	104,527	46,210
Iron and steel . . . . .	cwt.	61,444	62,938	13,103	34,500
Constructional and industrial machinery and appliances (other than electrical) . . . . .	cwt.	7,993	113,205	14,108	101,870
Road motor vehicles:					
Passenger road motor vehicles (other than buses or motor cycles) . . . . .	No.	217	107,469	301	157,200
Buses, trucks and lorries . . . .	No.	119	125,040	140	117,800
Ships' bunker fuel oil . . . . .	ton	3,090,063	22,650,770	2,514,938	19,189,100
Ships' bunker coal . . . . .	ton	17,756	136,477	20,341	202,300
Ships' stores . . . . .	ton	—	121,352	—	174,300

## Chapter 6: Production

## SALT

THE main mineral product of Aden is salt, made from sea water by solar evaporation in a series of pans 3,682 acres in extent. The industry is in the hands of four manufacturers, three Indians and one Italian. Until 1950, Aden's main customer for salt was India, but

at country is now producing nearly all the salt it needs, the Aden industry relies mainly on what it can sell to Japan. The present production capacity of the industry is approximately 400,000 tons a year. The following tables show production, exports and destination of exports from 1953 to 1956.

1,000 Long Tons			
Year	Production	Exports	
1953 . .	241·4	165·6	
1954 . .	210·4	193·7	
1955 . .	274·3	243·8	
1956 . .	248·0	217·0	

Destination of Exports (1,000 Long Tons)				
Year	Japan	E. Africa	Others	Total
1953	146·7	15·9	3·0	165·6
1954	173·7	12·3	7·7	193·7
1955	219·9	9·6	14·3	243·8
1956	193·2	19·8	4·0	217·0

## FISHERIES

### Areas and Methods

The fisheries are totally marine and the industry is predominantly confined to the inshore waters. In these waters both pelagic and demersal fish are caught by a variety of methods, most of which have been developed over a number of years by generations of fishermen. In the deeper waters some 10 to 15 miles off the coast there is a seasonal rock fishery which was being investigated by the Fisheries Department with a view to further development.

The most common method of fishing is handlining or trolling from small dugout canoes. Larger canoes are used for small-mesh run-around gill nets in the mackerel (*Rastrellinger canagurta*) fishery and for setting beach seines. The largest fishing boats are the double-ended beach boats (sambuks) using large-mesh run-around gill nets for King fish (*Somberomorus commerson*), Sherwa (*Euthynnus affinis*) and Zeinoob (*Thunnus tonggal*). Lift nets and set gill nets are also used from the larger boats. Trapping, cast netting and tangle netting methods are commonly used in all parts of the Colony.

### Organisation, Finance and Utilisation of Catches

The primitive inshore fishery was undergoing development but the change had yet been effected in its organisation. Canoe fishermen are mostly self-supporting without heavy overheads and they market their own small catches through a buyer. The sambuk fisherman used to be totally in debt to the salt and dry fish merchants who gave them loans for fishing gear and maintenance of crews but demanded all catches in return. In the past two years there was a decrease in borrowing, as sambuk fishermen had better catches through the use

of better quality nets and greater mobility resulting from mechanisation of boats. They were able to supply fresh markets with more fish and thereby obtain better prices than hitherto.

Catches of fish are almost totally absorbed by the fresh markets except in times of gluts when fish is either stored in ice or salted for export to the Far East. There are few cold storage facilities but ice boxes are in good supply at all markets and can hold several days supply of fish. Ice plants are operated by several Indian concerns and total production is over 40 tons per day.

### *Marketing*

There were five fish markets in the Colony and fishermen arrange for their own fish to be transported to these markets where it is auctioned. Buyers are normally stall-holders in the markets and fish is sold by the piece to the consumer. There are no fish shops and the day's catch is normally disposed of by midday.

Prices vary from season to season and market to market but roughly speaking the fishermen receive 10-20 per cent of the price paid by the consumer. The auction fee is 12 per cent of the wholesale price and is paid only by the fisherman.

The salt and dry fish merchants offer fairly steady prices for their fish and are more particularly engaged in the fish trade from the Aden Protectorate and Gulf of Aden area.

### *Events Affecting Production*

The summer fishery for Kingfish was excellent in 1955 and all of the sambuk owners did exceptionally well. The monsoon winds blew hard and shoals were concentrated and thick, particularly in the area of Bir Fukom.

A further productive run of Kingfish lasted all through March 1956, but the summer fishery was poor with less wind and sea swell than that normally encountered. Fortunately good fishing for Zainoob and Sherwi was obtained all through November and December, 1956, when winds were light and the water temperature quite low.

There is now no doubt that the recently mechanised sambuks have proved to be successful. Prior to 1954 all sambuks were laid up on the beaches during the mid-winter months but now, with diesel engines they work all the year round and have made a great contribution to the increased fish supplies.

Land transportation has also improved and the most prosperous sambuk owners have their own vehicles for transport of catches to market.

### *Fisheries Department*

The Department comprised two Fisheries Officers, one skipper for the motor fishery vessel, office staff and crews for the vessels. The established staff totalled 25 persons; 10 were based in Mukalla and the rest in Aden. The Department has in addition statistical collectors

ationed at strategic points along the coast of the Protectorate and the Colony markets. An Assistant Marketing Officer and clerk were seconded to the Department from the Co-operative and Marketing Department.

The Department is charged with the task of developing the fishing industry in all its numerous aspects both in the Colony and Protectorate.

### *Development*

The Department continued to grant short-term loans to Colony fishermen for fishing gear, boats and engines. Fourteen diesel engines were supplied on hire-purchase to fishermen during 1955-56 and £300 was authorised for fishing gear or loans for purchase of boats. The success of these measures to assist fishermen is shown by the increased supplies of fish to the markets and the raising of the standard of living of the fishermen. In addition, the abolition of restrictive fishing rules in 1954 and the introduction of more realistic measures has given greater incentive to fishermen to catch more fish over larger area.

In exploratory and experimental fishing the Department has found some suitable rock fishing grounds in off-shore waters, which yield satisfactory catches for several months of the year. As a result of other exploratory fishing there were indications that the waters around Perim Island could be exploited with much greater effort than present.

With a view to improving fishing yields, several new types of fishing gear have been obtained, the most successful being the various machine-made nylon fishing nets. Experimentally these nets have consistently yielded well over three times as much fish as nets of other materials. As they have a long life and are extremely light in weight they are highly desirable.

Preliminary experiments have been carried out by the Department in smoking and pickling various types of common fish. An "Aden pepper", prepared by smoking the local bagha (Indian mackerel), found favour locally and in nearby Protectorate villages on a trial basis. Experiments were continuing and one fish merchant was instructed in the technique with a view to developing trade.

Assistance and advice were given by the Department to a local merchant who was endeavouring to develop the fish meal trade. A quantity of meal was prepared, analysed and sold at an encouraging price in Europe.

In December, 1956, legislation was introduced providing for the registration and numbering of all fishing craft in the Colony.

Fishery statistics are given at Appendix III.

### OTHER INDUSTRIES

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, aluminium pressed pots and pans (which are sold by weight), cigarettes, dyed and printed cotton cloth, and

mineral waters and soft drinks the output of which has continued to increase in the period under review; these factories supply local demand and provide for export to neighbouring territories. There is also a mill which crushes oil seeds, mainly cotton seed; the oil is sold locally in the Colony and Protectorate and the cake is exported.

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supply Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants, with one camel turning a wheel, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes.

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

#### CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING OF PRODUCE

In 1952 a committee was set up by the Government "to consider and report on the present marketing and supply organisation with reference to the principal articles of diet, especially meat, fish and vegetables; and to make recommendations with a view to ensuring that primary producers receive the greatest return and that consumers are able to obtain supplies at the lowest possible price". Their report, published as the *Report of the Marketing Committee, May, 1952*, and the subsequent visit to the Colony of the Adviser on Co-operation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies resulted in the establishment of a new department of the Government, the Co-operative and Marketing Department. The main tasks of the Department were the improvement of the marketing arrangement for fruit and vegetables and the betterment of the lot of, and the encouragement of increased production by, the fishermen in Colony waters. The first of these tasks was realised to involve a considerable amount of work in the Protectorate.

#### *Co-operative and Marketing Department*

The new department opened a temporary office in Crater in July, 1955, and the slow business of recruiting and training staff was begun. Even without trained staff a certain amount of field-work was undertaken, as will be seen from the activities described in the following paragraphs. Perhaps the most important achievement, however, that can be recorded is that substantial progress was made in winning the confidence of those sections of the community amongst whom the Department has to work.

#### *Fruit and Vegetable Marketing*

Aden draws its supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables from the Protectorate, the Yemen, the Adrican coast and other countries overseas. Quantities are, however, inadequate and prices high. The

Following figures taken from the statistics used for compiling the official Cost of Living Index show the average price per lb. for vegetables:

<i>December Quarter</i>	<i>cents</i>
1952 . .	25
1953 . .	30
1954 . .	30
1955 . .	40
1956 . .	70

To meet this situation, it is the desire of the Government to see a large increase in the production of fresh produce in the Protectorate. After careful investigation of the means and types of organisations in the Protectorate (see pp. 102-103) by which this might be achieved, it became obvious that before useful action could be taken in the Protectorate it was necessary to promote a radical reorganisation of the marketing arrangements in Aden itself. Unfortunately the producer in the Protectorate no longer had confidence in the Aden market and it was clear that until full confidence was restored there was little prospect of ensuring an adequate supply of fruit and vegetables and stabilising prices.

Consequently it was decided to proceed with the construction of a large Central Wholesale Produce Market at Khormaksar, which would be directly administered by the Government. The Co-operative and Marketing Department, which will be responsible for running the new Market, has been concerned to work out the type of building required and the manner of conducting sales in it. The Market, estimated to cost £15,000 was to open during 1957.

### *Co-operative Societies*

No legislation governing the registration and functioning of co-operative societies existed in Aden, but during the period under review a bill was drafted. Largely drawn from the Colonial Office model and the Sudan Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1948, it is nevertheless specially designed to suit the requirements of Aden. The bill, entitled *An Ordinance to Provide for the Formation and to Regulate the Operation of Co-Operative Societies*, awaited the approval of the Legislative Council.

The following co-operative societies have been established with the guidance and help of the Co-operative and Marketing Department:\*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Member- ship</i>	<i>Total Funds</i> £
Aden Fishermen's Credit Co-operative Society, Ltd. . .	43	87
Fishing Gear Supply Co-operative Society, Ltd. . .	*	10

\* In process of formation.

The Fukum Fishermen's Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., lays great emphasis on inculcating the habit of saving small amounts regularly. Each member at Fukum, a small fishing village on the Little Aden promontory, sets aside 2s. a month, although some members save more. Traditionally the fishermen have been in constant and heavy debt and thus at the mercy of fish merchants and money lenders. Even a modest capital sum of his own gives the member the will and eventually the power to escape from indebtedness. Members may take loans from the Society to be used for productive purposes. The Society celebrated its first anniversary towards the close of 1956 and distinguished guests, including the Financial Secretary, the President of the Aden Municipal Council, the General Manager and the Administrative Manager of the B.P. Refinery and many others, attended.

A few days before the end of 1956 the Fishing Gear Supply Co-operative Society, Ltd., was established; the process of formation is by no means complete and at the end of December, 1956, members were still being enrolled. The main object of the Society is to import good quality fishing gear at reasonable prices and to issue it to members, partly, if necessary, on credit. The Society bases its operations on a scheme run with most encouraging results by the Fisheries Officer for the past eight years. The Government provided a loan of £2,000 from its Development Fund to get the new Society off to a good start, but regular and substantial contributions by members to the share-capital of the Society are insisted upon.

It is the duty of the officers of the Department to visit the various communities of the Colony and after careful and detailed investigation to propose the formation of a co-operative society in those places where circumstances indicate a real and clearly felt need for the benefits which co-operation can bring. No society can be established without patient propaganda and discussion and it is not to be supposed that every attempt will succeed. The Department draws up, on request, suitable bye-laws to govern the activities of the new society, and will, if it seems desirable, provide the few initial articles of stationery (account books, receipt books, etc.), which are necessary to launch the society. Thereafter the Department continues to interest itself in the progress of the society and gives such help, supervision and guidance as may be needed. The audit of the society's accounts is also regularly undertaken.

### *Milk Marketing*

The number of milch cattle kept in the municipal area was between 4,000 and 5,000. Both public and private stables were grossly overcrowded, and there were large numbers of cattle in the streets, where they were considered a danger to health. No pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk was undertaken. At the request of the Public Health Committee of the Municipal Council, a memorandum was prepared by the Co-operative and Marketing Department on the

problems likely to arise if and when the proposal to move cattle from the municipal area to the village of Hiswa was implemented. It seemed certain that the move would have to take place eventually and it was considered desirable to have a thorough survey of the factors involved in the processing and marketing of milk from Hiswa.

#### *Statistical and Other Activities*

The Department undertakes a wide variety of other duties, including the collection and collating of market statistics. Consultation with the municipality and the township authorities has covered the construction of new market buildings and the employment of existing ones.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Department and Policy*

The headquarters staff of the Education Department comprised the Director of Education, one Arab and one European Education Officer, one Arab Assistant Education Officer, a European Woman Education Officer, and an Accountant on secondment from the Treasury. Stores were issued from the central store at the Department's headquarters, but the two Government colleges for boys, Aden College and the Technical Institute, maintained their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full a training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession, and to provide, within and beyond the framework of the system, aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is closely followed by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate and four of secondary, leading to the J.C.E. Examination at Ordinary Level, followed by a further two years leading to the G.C.E. Examination at Advanced Level. The Technical Institute offers two-year craft courses and commercial courses and four-year courses leading to the Intermediate Examination of the London City and Guilds. The Technical Institute also runs evening classes in a number of subjects, and courses for apprentices and employees take place at the new branch of the Institute at Little Aden. Entry to the Government Intermediate Schools is on the results



of the final examinations held at the end of the primary school course. At the end of the intermediate school course, competitive examinations are held for entry to the secondary schools. In Government schools, primary and intermediate education is free, as are the two-year courses at the Technical Institute. Day boys at Aden College and those taking the four-year courses at the Technical Institute paid an inclusive fee of £5 per term. Boarders at Aden College paid fees of £60 or £144 15s. 0d. per annum, the higher fees being payable by pupils from outside Aden. Aided and independent schools all charge fees for each of the three sections; these are, in most cases, very much higher than the fees charged in Government schools.

### *Provision for Education*

Schools directly maintained by the Government provide primary and intermediate education through the medium of Arabic (the mother tongue of the large majority) and secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is started in the third year of the four-year primary course. Aided and independent schools provide primary and intermediate schooling through the media of English, Urdu, Hebrew and Gujarati. All grant-aided schools are required to teach Arabic as a major subject. Secondary schooling is through the medium of English. There are also a number of Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

Technical and commercial courses are held at the Technical Institute at Maalla. The technical courses are of two kinds; four-year courses in machine shop engineering, building and motor-vehicle maintenance, leading to the London and City and Guilds Intermediate Examinations; and two-year craft courses for carpenters and joiners, fitters and electricians, designed to produce skilled artisans. The commercial courses, of two years' duration, under the supervision of an Education Officer (Commercial Subjects) have as their aim an increase in the supply of trained and competent clerks, of which there is a chronic shortage. Clerical courses of six months' duration for clerks already employed in Government service are also held. A branch of the Institute has been opened at Little Aden. (See also Further Education, p. 44).

Academic secondary education for boys is given at Aden College. The College is well-designed and equipped; it has two laboratories with theatres, a large assembly hall equipped with a stage and a film projector box, boarding accommodation for 52 boys, a mosque, a library and an exhibition hall. There are also within the College compound four senior and eleven junior staff houses and appropriate servants' quarters. Intermediate and secondary education for girls is now given in the newly-opened Girls' College at Khormaksar, built at a cost of £100,000. The College has full facilities for academic education and for training in domestic science subjects, as well as a large hall which contains gymnastic equipment and can be used for dramatic performances and assemblies. A mess is provided for expatriate women teachers.

Both Aden College and the Technical Institute receive pupils from Government, aided and independent schools; Aden College provided a four-year course leading to the London General Certificate of Education at Ordinary Level; selected pupils who are successful in this examination remain at the College for a further two years at the end of which they sit for the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level. So far, Advanced Level instruction has been limited to mathematics and science subjects, and the first Aden College candidates were due to sit for subjects at this level in the summer of 1957. In the summer of 1956, 38 boys from Aden College sat for the G.C.E. Examination at Ordinary Level; of this number 14 passed in four or more subjects. The four-year courses at the Technical Institute lead to the London City and Guilds Intermediate Examination. Of the 18 pupils who sat for these examinations in 1956, 12 were successful. The Girls' College provided a full intermediate course and the first three years of the secondary course. It was expected that pupils who successfully completed the latter course would sit either for the G.C.E. Examination at Ordinary Level or the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

Pupils in Government schools commence their primary education at the age of six or seven years and complete it at the age of ten or 11. Intermediate education begins at the age of ten or 11 and continues up to the age of 13 or 14, and pupils pass on to the secondary stage at the age of 13 or 14 and complete the four-year secondary courses at 17 or 18 years of age.

#### *Expenditure on Education*

During the financial year 1955-56, £181,707 was spent by the Education Department, of which £172,301 was recurrent expenditure. Grants-in-aid (recurrent) amounted to £23,982, and grants-in-aid (Capital) to £7,020. There is no expenditure by local authorities on education and details of the amounts spent by voluntary agencies are not readily available.

#### *Numbers of Schools, Teachers and Pupils*

The following table shows the number of schools in September, 1956.

<i>Status of School</i>	<i>Boys</i>			<i>Girls</i>			<i>Mixed</i>		
	<i>Pri.</i>	<i>Inter</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Pri.</i>	<i>Inter</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Pri.</i>	<i>Inter</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Government . . . . .	7	3	2	5	1	1	—	—	—
Aided . . . . .	3	3	1	2	1	3	7	3	—
Independent (recognised) . .	5	3	1	5	—	—	1	—	—

In September, 1956, there were 3,348 boys and 1,460 girls (with 167 teachers) attending Government schools, 2,138 boys and 1,104 girls (with 135 teachers) attending aided schools, and 1,684 boys and 230 girls (with 48 teachers) attending recognised independent schools.

### Students Abroad

In September, 1956, there were 51 students from Aden Colony and Protectorate pursuing higher studies abroad at public expense. The following table shows the courses the students were following, the countries in which they were studying, their sex, and the names of the public bodies financing their studies.

Subject and Country	Financed By										Total
	Colony Funds		C. D. & W. Funds		Aden Municipality		Aden Port Trust		Abyan Board		
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
Accountancy (U.K.) .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Agriculture (Sudan) .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Agriculture (Trinidad) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Agriculture (U.K.) .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Art (Sudan) .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arts Degree (Beirut) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arts Degree (U.K.) .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dentistry (U.K.) .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Engineering (U.K.) .	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
Harbour Management (U.K.) .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Journalism (U.K.) .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Law (U.K.) .	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Medicine (U.K. and Eire) .	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Nursing (U.K.) .	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Teacher Trg. (Sudan) .	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Teacher Trg. (U.K.) .	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total .	23	3	17	1	2	—	3	—	2	—	51

In addition there were nine recommended private students, all pursuing courses in the United Kingdom. Details are shown in the following table.

Course	M	W	Total
Architecture . . .	1	—	1
Engineering . . .	4	—	4
General Arts Degree . . .	—	1	1
Law . . .	1	—	1
Pre-Medical . . .	2	—	2
	8	1	9

### *Teacher Training*

There is one Teacher Training Centre for men and a class for women accommodated at the Besse Centre. The men's centre, originally started in 1948 as part of the Government Secondary School, Crater, returned to Crater during the 1955-56 session, after being attached to Aden College, Sheikh Othman, since 1952. The Government Boys' Intermediate School, Crater, was the centre of instruction for 12 trainees—ten of them new entrants to teaching—who in July, 1956, completed their one-year course for service in Government primary and intermediate schools. Pending the completion of a separate teacher training building in 1957, the Education Department then rented the premises of the Teachers' Club, Crater, for day-time use as a men's training centre. The trainees totalled 36—24 from Aden Colony, including 6 untrained serving teachers on part-time release from their schools, and 12 from the Western Aden Protectorate who are boarded and accommodated in Aden.

The staff of the mens' training centre has considerably increased during the period under review. Until 1956 only one Education Officer was employed full-time on this work, assistance being given by members of the staffs of Aden College and the Intermediate School. From April, 1956, however, the Education Officer was appointed Principal, Teacher Training Centre, and an Arab Superintendant, Teacher Training, was appointed. In addition there was a staff of two instructors employed whole-time and three part-time at the Centre. The Centre has now taken over responsibility for the inspection of Government primary and intermediate schools and for the preparation of text-books and syllabuses in conjunction with the Teacher Training and Text Books Committee.

Women's teacher training is under the supervision of a Woman Education Officer and is held at the Besse Centre for Women. There were nine pupils in training, seven from the Colony and two from the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

The number of trained men teachers entering Aden Colony schools of all types over the past seven years was about 15 per year, and of these 61 were trained in Aden by the Education Department. Of the present total of men teachers (104) in all Government primary and intermediate schools for boys, almost exactly 50 per cent (about 52) have undergone regular training courses of at least one year's duration. In girls' schools, 45 of the 63 teachers (about 71·4 per cent) have undergone some form of teacher training.

The maintenance allowance granted to men trainees coming into training from school or from non-government employment was raised in 1956 from *Sh.* 310 to *Sh.* 340 per month for those who had a minimum of five years post-primary education, and to *Sh.* 400 per month for students who had completed the four-year secondary course (seven years post-primary education) at Aden College. This resulted in 11 ex-students of Aden College or of the Technical

Institute electing to come into training during the year. In addition, the basic starting salary of a new locally-engaged trained teacher employed in a Government school is now four increments (*Sh.* 60 per month) higher than that of a newly-engaged Government clerk of equivalent education ; and there is also a bonus of *Sh.* 320 per term for all locally-engaged teachers serving in Government schools. Hitherto no financial or other special inducements have been granted to women teacher trainees to attract them to the teaching profession.

### *Further Education and Adult Education*

At the Maalla branch of the Technical Institute, evening classes in a variety of technical subjects have been held during the winter months since 1952 for adult workers in industry who have not had the opportunity of obtaining organised education. The subjects for which students were enrolled during the current session included: fitting, machine-shop engineering, carpentry and joinery, motor vehicle mechanics, electric fitting and shorthand typing. There are also classes in elementary and intermediate English, elementary Arabic and Mathematics. The number of students enrolled for the above courses was 170. At the Little Aden branch of the Institute, grouped craft courses are held for skilled operators of B.P. Refinery (Aden) Ltd., and English and Arithmetic classes for adult shift workers. Craft apprentices, for whom no day-time release courses were yet available, also attended three nights per week. Certain Government Departments and firms (notably B.P. Refinery (Aden) Ltd. and the Aden Port Trust) run training classes for apprentices and junior employees.

Classes for women are held at the Besse Centre and in schools throughout the Colony, under the direction of the supervisor of the Besse Centre. These embrace a large variety of subjects including dressmaking, embroidery, needlework, flower-making and lamp-shade-making, first-aid, dramatic work, dancing and English. There were over 300 women attending these classes. In addition, classes in Arabic were held for about 70 girls and young women who had never attended school.

*Libraries.* The Lake Library of nearly 12,000 volumes in Arabic, English, Hebrew and Urdu, is administered by the Aden Municipality and had about 550 members. The library of the Teachers' Club contains some 2,000 volumes. A number of social clubs have small libraries. School libraries exist at Aden College and the Technical Institute, and there are smaller collections in the intermediate and primary schools.

### *Events of the Period Under Review*

*Visits.* Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a ten-day visit to Aden Colony and the Western Aden Protectorate in November, 1956. Miss F. H. Gwilliam,

Assistant Educational Adviser (Women and Girls) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited the Colony and the Western Aden Protectorate in February, 1956.

*Five Year Plans.* The period has seen the completion of the first Five-year Plan for Education under which the following schools were constructed at a total cost of £239,640: Aden College, the Technical Institute, and three primary schools, two for girls and one for boys. Half of the cost of the Technical Institute was met from a generous bequest from the late M. Andre Besse. A second five-year plan to be put into effect during the period 1955-60 has been approved. The plan includes the following projects, some of which were carried forward from the first plan:

The Girls' College. Estimated cost: £98,213. Not yet completed, but occupied early in 1956.

Mens' Teacher Training Centre. The original estimated cost of £15,000 had to be reduced to £10,000. Due to be completed in 1957.

Two new girls' primary schools. Estimated cost: £39,000. Due to be completed in 1958.

Extensions to the two existing girls' primary schools. Estimated cost: £15,000. Due to be completed in 1957.

Two new boys' intermediate schools. Estimated cost: £80,000. One completed in 1956, and the other due to be completed in 1957.

Three new boys' primary schools. Estimated cost: £70,000. Due to be completed in 1957.

Extension to one boys' primary school. Estimated cost: £8,000. Due to be completed in 1957.

Extensions to Technical Institute. Estimated cost: £20,000. Due to be completed in 1958.

Boys' Trade School. Estimated cost: £50,000. Due to be completed in 1959.

A supplementary five-year plan for extensions to existing grant-aided schools, at a total cost to the Government of £212,052, of which £95,974 will be capital expenditure, was under consideration.

It was expected that with the completion of the projects contained in the above plans, the aim of providing a full seven-year primary and intermediate course for every child in the Colony who wants it would be realised.

*Secondary Education.* Aden College has considerably expanded during the period and had a total of 301 boys, including over 50 boarders from the Aden Protectorates and the Somaliland Protectorate. The staff was considerably increased in September, 1955, and the fifth and sixth year classes leading to the G.C.E. examination at Advanced Level were begun.

*Intermediate Education (Boys).* It is in this field that the most spectacular development took place during the period. The single boys' intermediate school at Crater had hitherto catered for pupils from all parts of the Colony. In September, 1956, however, two new

schools were opened, one at Steamer Point for boys from Steamer Point and Maalla, and the other at Sheikh Othman to serve Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. Since the new buildings were not completed at the start of the academic year, the three schools continued to occupy the Crater school premises temporarily. The fine modern building at Steamer Point was, however, occupied in October and officially opened by the Governor in November. It was expected that the Sheikh Othman school would be completed in 1957.

*Legislation.* The following notable legislation concerned with matters affecting the Education Department was enacted during the period:

*The Education (Grants-in-Aid) Rules, 1955*, which revise the rules previously in force for governing the administration of grant-in-aid to private schools.

*The School Fees Rules, 1956*, which revise the fees charged for secondary education in Government schools. (Charges for intermediate education were abolished during the period).

*The Apprentice Training Ordinance, 1956*, which lays down regulations for the employment and further training of apprentices.

#### HEALTH

The examination of statistical material does not give a true picture of the state of health of the inhabitants of Aden Colony, owing to its unique geographical position. As an international port and the biggest area of extensive urban settlement, it provides the only comprehensive and organised medical service in Southern Arabia. This is well borne out by admissions to the Civil Hospital, analysed by country of origin, shown below:

#### *Admissions to Civil Hospital, 1955*

<i>Origin of Patients</i>	<i>No. of Admissions</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
Aden . . . . .	1,845	33·15
Aden Protectorate . . . . .	774	13·9
Somali . . . . .	320	5·75
Yemen . . . . .	2,181	39·2
Others . . . . .	445	8·0
Total . . . . .	5,565	100

Statistics of morbidity and mortality do not reflect the general health of the Colony's population because of this situation, and the

figures of maternal and infant mortality are similarly weighted in an unfavourable manner.

Aden Colony is fortunate in that it does not suffer from the group of diseases usually classified as "Tropical". The great majority of conditions treated are similar to those in any European country, with the exception of skin ulcers. A large number of ulcers are seen at out-patients' clinics, but the majority of these are traumatic in origin rather than the acute phagedaenous type usually associated with hot countries. Malaria and its insect vectors are unknown in the Colony, but imported cases of malaria are seen, as are those of bilharzia, schistosomiasis and, occasionally, leprosy. All such cases are variably imported from the Protectorate, the Yemen or other surrounding countries.

The geographical position of Aden also determines its public health difficulties and complicates the administration of health services. Entry to the Colony is gained by sea, air and land. The sea and air frontiers are well protected by the Port Health Service, which is a government responsibility, and which, in addition to its preventive duties, provides a comprehensive medical service for merchant seamen. This, unfortunately, is not true of the land frontier, which is extensive and easily crossed. There is great migration back and forth across this frontier and it is difficult, if not impossible, to control the importation of infectious diseases by this route. In spite of these difficulties, and due to the energetic activities of the Public Health Division within the Colony, Aden does not suffer unduly from the common infectious diseases, and "Convention Diseases" are almost unknown. The main infective diseases seen are those of the respiratory system and of the gastro-intestinal tract. Due to the excellent water supply of Aden, diseases of the enteric group are few in number.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a major problem and is dealt with by a special division of the Medical Department under the guidance of the Tuberculosis Officer. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 45.1 per 100,000 in 1955 and 61.6 per 100,000 in 1956. There is no doubt that the shortage of housing, the over-crowded conditions and poor quality of existing housing are reflected in these figures. The Government tuberculosis service provides in-patient treatment in some 152 hospital beds and also a domiciliary treatment service for those who are awaiting admission to hospital. Intensification of treatment in hospital and extended domiciliary treatment have reduced the waiting time for admission to hospital from about five to about two months. B.C.G. vaccination is now offered freely to all. The public response has been gratifying and in addition to vaccination of the general public it has been possible to protect all school children and all babies born in the Maternity Hospital. Great assistance has been afforded by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which, by monthly payments, maintains the families of poor patients who are undergoing treatment.



*Vital Statistics*

The death rate from all causes, corrected by transfer, was 10·8 per 1,000 in 1955 and 12·88 per 1,000 in 1956. Causes of death were:

Cause	No. of Deaths	
	1955	1956
Tuberculosis . . . . .	68	8
Other infective and parasitic Diseases . . . . .	220	8
New growths . . . . .	28	3
Vascular lesions of central nervous system . . . . .	22	2
Heart Disease . . . . .	80	8
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	341	31
Gastro-intestinal infections . . . . .	322	41
Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . .	55	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	20	2
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium . . . . .	11	1
Diseases of infancy and immaturity . . . . .	122	13
Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes . . . . .	138	18
Motor Accidents . . . . .	20	3
Other Accidents . . . . .	20	4
All other Diseases . . . . .	248	57

Although the infantile mortality rate has declined over the last few years, the figures of 159·1 per 1,000 live births in 1955 and 151 per 1,000 live births in 1956 are distressingly high. The principal causes of death are respiratory and gastro-intestinal infections, malnutrition due to faulty feeding habits, and prematurity.

The maternal mortality rate, 2·65 per 1,000 births in 1955 and 2·99 per 1,000 births in 1956, over the last few years has fluctuated between about four and two per 1,000 births. The reason for this appears to depend on the number of cases in dire obstetrical plight imported into the Colony over long distances and bad roads.

*The Medical Department of Health and Facilities*

The Government Medical Department operates in three divisions: Curative, Public Health and Port Health.

The curative services are centred in the Civil Hospital (360 beds, including tuberculosis), the Maternity Clinic (60 beds and 40 cots) and four general dispensaries (each under the charge of an Assistant Medical Officer). The Civil Hospital, in addition to treating in-patients (5,565 in 1955 and 5,449 in 1956) has six out-patients' departments. There is a large general out-patients' department supported by special facilities for surgery, medicine, ophthalmology, oto-laryngology and dermatology. The total numbers of out-patients treated at the Civil Hospital and the four dispensaries were 290,854 in 1955 and 308,931 in 1956. The Maternity Clinic admitted 2,258 patients, involving 1,206 live births in 1955, and 2,600, involving 1,308 live births, in 1956. In addition, maternity and child welfare out-patients' clinics are held daily.

The Public Health division is divided into three sections: Aden, under the control of the Aden Municipality with Government

financial aid, and directed by a Medical Officer of Health; the townships of Little Aden and Sheikh Othman, under an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, each with a township authority, but directly controlled by the Government.

The Port Health division is under the direction of a Port Health Officer who, in addition to his normal duties in the sea and air ports, is also responsible for the control of entry of quarantinable diseases. It is the internationally recognised authority for inoculation against "Convention Diseases".

Curative services are provided by certain non-Government institutions, and the Armed Forces maintain their own medical service. Of non-Government institutions, the Aden Petroleum Refinery provides a 70-bed hospital for the treatment of its staff and the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman has 80 beds for the treatment of the general public. Additional to these, there are two private charitable dispensaries providing out-patient facilities: the Bai Jerbai Charitable Dispensary and the King Edward VII Charitable Dispensary.

### *Staff and Expenditure*

Medical and nursing staffs, excluding the Armed Forces, working in the Colony at the end of 1956 were:

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Companies (full-time)</i>	<i>Private Practice</i>
Director of Medical Services . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Medical Superintendent, Civil Hospital . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Medical Superintendent, Maternity Clinic . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Surgical Specialist . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Medical Officers . . . . .	10	2	8	6
Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	13	—	—	—
Junior Assistant Medical Officers . . . . .	2	—	—	—
Matron . . . . .	1	—	1	—
Assistant Matron . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Nursing Sisters . . . . .	22	3	12	—
Dental Officer (part-time) . . . . .	1	—	—	—
Medical Auxiliaries . . . . .	240	11	—	—

During the financial year 1955-56, capital expenditure on medical matters by the Central Government was £222,664. Ordinary recurrent medical expenditure was £219,718, which represented 7·22 per cent of the total revenue of the Colony.

Capital expenditure on health by the Aden Municipality for the year 1955-56 was £21,500, deriving from surplus revenue. Ordinary recurrent expenditure was £68,505, which represents 28 per cent of the total municipal revenue.

### *The Queen Elizabeth Hospital*

In 1954, Her Majesty the Queen laid the foundation stone of the new general hospital at Khormaksar and has graciously agreed to her name being used in connection with that institution. It is now named

The Queen Elizabeth Hospital. It was originally intended to build this institution in two or three stages, but it has now been decided to complete it as a single project so that all in-patient beds at the old Civil Hospital may be closed down. When complete, in the autumn of 1957, it will provide 495 beds of which 270 beds together with all ancillary services will be contained in a five storied air-conditioned block. The remaining 225 beds will be for the treatment of tuberculosis and other long-staying patients.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The construction of the Government "C" class housing scheme of 63 blocks, each of 24 houses, was completed and a total of 800 houses occupied; the remainder were to be fully let by March, 1957. The 376 working class quarters at Sheikh Othman were completed in early 1955 and are fully occupied. Considerable progress had been made in providing houses under a self-help scheme at Sheikh Othman, where houses are built by the owners, with technical advice from the Public Works Department: 640 houses have now been constructed and a further layout of 400 was to be allocated in early 1957.

In spite of these measures the housing shortage in the Colony continued almost unabated, and the squatter problem was aggravated by the influx of pilgrims who arrived in the early part of 1956 and did not continue their journey.

The first of the new air survey maps were received and proved to be of immense help in planning by the various Departments. The full set of the maps was expected to be available by the middle of 1957.

Town planning has been undertaken piecemeal within the general zoning plan, but has been hampered by shortage of staff.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the Welfare Section of the Labour and Welfare Department. An Arab Social Welfare Officer, who is a trained social worker, is in direct personal charge of this section, under the general supervision of the Labour Commissioner. His staff was strengthened during 1956 by the appointment of an Assistant Welfare Officer, a Probation Officer and the Warden of an Approved School with remand home facilities which was to be constructed in 1957.

Legislation has been enacted which inaugurates a probation service along United Kingdom lines, provides for the hearing of cases in juvenile courts and for detention in approved places other than the Civil Prison.

The Colony's first community centre was established at Sheikh Othman, where the population has close links with the interior. It is now a popular and established place for social activities. A second centre was completed in the vicinity of the Government "C" class Housing Scheme in Maalla which accommodates 1,500 families, and was to be opened in 1957.

The free distribution of medical comforts, including milk and glucose, to expectant and feeding mothers and young children is carried out by the Medical Department through the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

The Aden Centenary Poor Relief Committee, of which the Social Welfare Officer is Treasurer, continues to care for those in need but now makes its payments through the Labour and Welfare Department.

The range of activities covered by the voluntary services can be judged from the list below. Two events which merit special mention are the co-ordinated effort made by a number of voluntary organisations first in support of an appeal for funds to build an "Old Folks Home" (sponsored by the Centenary Poor Relief Committee) and secondly to provide for a new Blind Centre. In the first instance a sum of £12,500 was raised and was doubled by the Government, which also finances the recurrent costs of the "Home" which has now been completed, is in use and provides accommodation for 28 men and 28 women. The aim of the Blind Society is to raise £25,000, which the Government will double. At the close of 1956 there were good reasons to believe that this would be achieved.

#### *Local Voluntary Societies*

- Aden Boy Scouts Association
- Aden Girl Guides Association
- St. John Ambulance Association
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis
- Aden Women's Club
- Aden Association for Women
- Government Guards' Family Association
- Aden Society for the Blind
- Aden Children's Society
- Association of Boys' Club
- Aden Protectorate Wives' Club
- Aden Sports Association
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee
- King Edward VII Dispensary
- Aden Centenary Poor Relief Committee
- Medical Charities Fund
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- Society for the support of Students
- Discharged Offenders Aid Committee

The Aden Children's Society which had hitherto been concerned primarily with the provision of playgrounds has now turned its attention to the need for an orphanage and was studying the report of a sub-committee appointed to go into this matter.

The Social Development Advisory Committee submitted its report on existing social development problems, indicating the relevant

degree of importance attaching to each. The Committee has advised that priority should be given to the following:

- Housing
- Public Assistance
- Welfare of Children and Young Persons
- Women's Services
- Juvenile Delinquency and its treatment.

The Government for its part, has indicated that owing to the need for economy and stringent financial control over all expenditure, its effort must, for the time being, be confined to a grant of up to £25,000 to the Aden Society for the Blind for their new Blind Centre.

### *Probation Service*

	1955	1956
Number of probationers in charge at 1st January . . . . .	35	32
Number of probationers accepted during the year . . . . .	24	27
Number of probationers who completed probation satisfactorily . . . . .	8	23
Number of failures . . . . .	14	9
Percentage of success . . . . .	36·4	72
Number of probationers at 31st December . . . . .	30	27
Average case load during the year . . . . .	31	37

### *Public Relief Fund*

(Aden Centenary Poor Relief Committee)

	1955	1956
Number of persons receiving relief at 1st January . . . . .	978	1,061
Number of persons removed during the year . . . . .	—	40
New admissions during the year . . . . .	117	197
Number on relief at 31st December . . . . .	1,095	1,218
Average amount paid monthly . . . . . Sh.	9,189·58	10,453·21
Total amount paid out in the year . . . . . Sh.	110,275	125,438·50

## *Chapter 8: Legislation*

### *1955*

DURING the year extensive legislation was enacted. This was in part occasioned by the preparation of a revised edition of the principal and subsidiary legislation in force in the Colony. The object of the revised edition is shown by quoting from its preface:

“The factors giving rise to the preparation of this Revised Edition of the Laws of the Colony are three-fold. In the first place, the Ordinances contained in the three volumes of the Revised Edition prepared in 1945 have been so extensively amended, many of them having been repealed, and so many new and important Ordinances enacted during the past 10 years that the edition is now to all

intents and purposes out of date. Secondly, the subsidiary legislation in force in the Colony has never been revised or collected together. Thirdly, when Aden ceased in 1937 to be administered from India it was provided that Indian legislation which applied to Aden before that date should continue in force. The existence of this residual body of laws behind the legislation of the Colony which has been enacted since 1937 has created difficulties and raised many doubts, since in some instances it is not possible to be certain whether some Indian law was in fact ever applied to Aden before 1937. With the coming into force of this Revised Edition no Indian legislation, with the exception of the two Acts referred to in the Third Schedule to the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1955, will thereafter apply in the Colony”.

The principal Ordinances which were enacted to replace Indian legislation are:

*The Penal Code*, which in effect repealed the Indian Penal Code in so far as it applied to the Colony and re-enacted it with amendments which made it a more appropriate statute.

*The Fatal Accidents Ordinance, 1955*, to provide for certain close relations of a person who has been killed by the negligent or wrongful act of another to have the right to bring an action for damages against that other person.

*The Specific Relief Ordinance, 1955*, which defined the equitable and specific relief obtainable in civil suits brought before the Supreme Court. The provisions of this Ordinance closely followed those of the Indian Specific Relief Act, 1877.

In addition, there was enacted *The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1955*, which provided legal authority for the revision of the principal and subsidiary legislation and its publication. It also provided for the repeal of all Indian legislation which applied to the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, with the exception of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1913.

The remaining important Ordinances which were placed on the Statute Book during 1955, were enacted either to effect necessary improvements to principal Ordinances before they were included in the Revised Edition, or to amend the rule-making powers in Ordinances so that effective subsidiary legislation could be introduced and included in the Revised Edition. Ordinances coming within the first category are:

*The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955*, to give effect to a number of recommendations for the better administration of the police force and for the more effective maintenance of law and order throughout the Colony.

*The Widows and Orphans Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955*, which gave effect to a number of amendments recommended by the Board of Management of the Fund.

*The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955*, to give effect to recommendations made in the Salaries Revision Report and which were included in the Revised Conditions of Service, 1953.

*The Immigration Ordinance, 1955*, to replace the Immigration Ordinance, 1942. It introduced provisions to remove omissions and inconsistencies in the existing legislation and to make the operation of immigration control more effective. It also attempted to set out clearly those classes of persons who should be permitted to come into the Colony and the conditions with which they must comply on entering the Colony and correspondingly it specified in detail those persons whose entry into the Colony was prohibited.

The more important Ordinances to amend rule-making powers were:

*The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.*

*The Aden Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.*

*The Port (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.*

*The Petroleum (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.*

*The Explosives (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.*

In addition to the foregoing legislation, an important amendment was made to the Townships Ordinance by *The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955* by which the provisions of the Ordinance were extended to enable a township to be established at Little Aden.

*The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955*, was enacted to provide the measure of relief to tax payers which was announced by the Legislative Council on the 18th January, 1955.

Finally, in the latter part of the year the *Legislative Council Elections Ordinance, 1955*, was passed. This was a step in implementing the decision taken by Her Majesty's Government to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council and in the Ordinance the procedure for the holding of such elections was set out.

The examination of all the subsidiary legislation in force in the Colony, which was commenced in 1954, was continued and completed in 1955, and the following more important subsidiary legislation was made:

*The Boiler Rules, 1955.*

*The Boiler Regulations, 1955.*

*The Cinematograph Rules, 1955.*

*The Rules of Court, 1955.*

*The Education (Grants-in-Aid) Rules, 1955.*

*The Explosives Rules, 1955.*

*The Immigration Rules, 1955.*

*The Perim Pearl Fishery Rules, 1955.*

*The Petroleum Rules, 1955.*

*The Port Rules, 1955.*

*The Salt Rules, 1955.*

in the process of collecting material for the revised edition of subsidiary legislation it was discovered that a number of subsidiary legislative instruments were either archaic or had ceased to be in operation, and this legislation was either replaced or revoked.

## 1956

*The Revised Edition of the Laws of Aden, 1955* were brought into effect by proclamation on 1st January, 1956. The preparation of a comprehensive Index was well advanced, and the Appendix contained a full list of appointments was completed.

To increase the ease of using the *Revised Edition* amendment slips have been issued regularly so that the edition can be kept up to date with the minimum of trouble.

In his Address to the Legislative Council when presenting the Administrative Report for 1955, Sir Tom Hickinbotham foreboded a considerable decrease in legislative activity as the result of the completion of the *Revised Edition*. His forecast has to some extent been fulfilled, for the Ordinances for 1956 constitute but a slim volume. The importance of them is, however, out of proportion to their bulk, for they enact several valuable measures for furthering the well-being of the Colony and its inhabitants.

*The Traffic Ordinance* was twice amended in 1956. The first amending Ordinance, which had not yet been brought into force, provided for the installation of taximeters to regulate fares. *The Traffic (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1956*, effected several improvements in the law. It gave a right to persons disqualified from obtaining a driving licence to seek mitigation of the penalty originally imposed upon them, and provided severe penalties for persistent offenders among taxi drivers and for private car drivers illegally using for hire.

In a year marked by outbreaks of industrial unrest the quantity of legislation relating to the interests of labour was, not inappropriately, considerable, part of it being the result of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry which inquired into the trade disputes and for which the Attorney General, in addition to his normal legal duties, presided. *The Apprentice Training Ordinance, 1956*, provides for an improved system of training for apprentices, which it is hoped will in due course increase the number of local inhabitants who are skilled artisans. *The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956*, specifies a minimum period of notice which employers and employees must give to terminate contracts of employment, including those in which no special period of notice is stipulated, thus curbing the casualisation of labour. *The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956* is based on the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. The Ordinance provides for greater compensation for employees injured by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, and considerably increases the number of employees qualified to benefit from workmen's compensation. It also provides power to



compel employers to insure against workmens' compensation risks, thus enabling the Government to ensure that any compensation awarded will be actually paid. A small improvement was also made by the *Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956*. A Bill to regulate the hours of work of shop assistants, although drafted and introduced into the Legislative Council, was not given a second reading.

Measures for reformatory rather than deterrent treatment of offenders, particularly juvenile offenders, were also important parts of the legislation for 1956. Comprehensive provisions relating to placing offenders on probation were contained in the *Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1956*, and improvements in connection with the trial and treatment of young delinquents were embodied in the *Young Offenders Ordinance, 1956*. This latter established juvenile courts, laying down that no child should be imprisoned and that no young offender be imprisoned unless he cannot be suitably dealt with in any other way. The Ordinance also provided for the establishment of approved schools and remand homes to which children and young persons may be sent.

Further measures concerned with the administration of justice were the *Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956*, which recognised the conferment on the judge of the title of Chief Justice of Aden and enabled additional Judges of the Supreme Court to be appointed, and the *Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956*, which increased the penalties which may be imposed on persons unlawfully in possession of arms and ammunition. A Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes and to declare the rights of the legal officers of the Government was referred to the Standing Law Committee of the Legislative Council.

The status of the Legislative Council was recognised in the *Legislative Council (Privileges and Powers) Ordinance, 1956*, which secures freedom of speech in that Council and confers important privileges on its members.

In addition to the usual financial legislation enacted during the year, sanction to the raising of a loan to finance the further development of the Colony was given in the *Loan Ordinance, 1956*, while a fresh source of revenue was provided by the *Entertainments Tax Ordinance, 1956*.

In all, 21 Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during 1956, of which nine were new and the remainder amended existing legislation. The subsidiary legislation made during the year was on a similar modest scale. Mention should, however, be made of the most important rules and regulations introduced, which included:

*The Minimum Daily Wages Order, 1956.*

*The Education (Religious Instruction) Rules, 1956.*

*The Pilgrim Ship (Embarkation) Regulations, 1956.*

*The Apprentice Training (Form of Contract) Rules, 1956.*

*The Entertainment Tax Rules, 1956.*

During 1956, the Attorney General presided over a select committee to consider the method of disposal of land, and also over a committee to deal with redundant employees of Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.; and some weeks acted as Chief Secretary to the Government. On three occasions during the year members of the Attorney General's Chamber went to Nairobi to appear before Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, and one of the Crown Counsel for some weeks sat as a Magistrate to assist the Judicial Department.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

ADEN COLONY has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil, criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction, presided over by a Chief Justice. The Governor has now the power to appoint an additional Judge. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. These appeals are usually heard at Nairobi, but in December, 1956, the Court visited Aden for the first time and disposed a number of appeals. It is intended that the visit shall be annual. In addition there are subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts presided over by a Chief Magistrate who is assisted by two Divisional Magistrates. It was probable that the number of Divisional Magistrates would shortly be increased to three when their civil powers would be enlarged.

The numbers of the civil and criminal cases filed in the Courts of the Colony during the years 1955 and 1956 were as follows :

	<i>Supreme Court</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Original Civil . . . . .		797	916
Civil Appeals . . . . .		38	27
Original Criminal . . . . .		6	8
Criminal Appeals and Revisions . . . . .		245	211

In addition, the Court disposed of a large number of miscellaneous applications concerning heirship, guardianship and succession, where, in the case of Muslims, Sharia law is applied.

	<i>Magistrates Courts</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Criminal Cases . . . . .		8,773	6,787
Civil Cases . . . . .		1,474	1,839

It will be seen that the marked yearly increase in the civil work of the Courts over the last five years showed no signs of ceasing. Court fees now amount to approximately £18,000 per annum and fines to £15,000 per annum.

*Registrar General's Department*

The Registration Department is a branch of the Judicial Department with the Chief Justice as Registrar General. There is a Registrar of Documents under a sub-Registrar. The registration of companies, trade marks, and patents is supervised by the Chief Magistrate. The Aden municipality carry out the registration of births and deaths with the Clerk of the Municipality as Registrar. In every case an increase is shown in the amount of work performed and fees taken in 1956 over 1955.

The Qadhi of Aden is the official Registrar of Muslim marriages and divorces. It is noteworthy that for every 10 marriages he registers he also registers more than eight divorces—in other words, more than 80 per cent of marriages in Aden are unsuccessful.

**POLICE**

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order within the Colony and the island of Perim is vested in the Commissioner of Police.

The approved establishment of the Force as at 31st December 1956, was as follows:

	Civil Police	Armed Police
Commissioner of Police . . . . .	1	
Deputy Commissioner of Police . . . . .	1	
Superintendents . . . . .	4	plus 1 super- numerary
Deputy and Assistant Superintendents . . . . .	17	
Chief Inspectors . . . . .	9	
Inspectors . . . . .	9	
Sub-Inspectors . . . . .	27	
Cadets . . . . .	4	
Sergeants . . . . .	15*	
Corporals . . . . .	28*	
L/Corporals . . . . .	27	
Constables . . . . .	467*	
Drivers . . . . .	28	
Launch Crew . . . . .	41	

\* Includes Camelry Force.

The Civil Police are employed in the prevention and detection of crime. The Armed Police undertake guard duties and escorts and provide a striking force available at all times to deal with riots and disturbances.

*Organisation*

The Colony is now divided into four Police Divisions: Steam Point including Harbour; Crater; Khormaksar; and Little Aden each under the command of a Superior Police Officer with a Chief Inspector or Inspector in charge of each Police Station.

In addition the Special Branch, the Criminal Investigation Department, the Immigration and Passports Office, the Traffic Branch, the Police Training School and the Fire Brigade, each under the command of a Gazetted Officer, provide specialist services. The Armed Police, also commanded by a Superintendent of Police, are stationed at Crater, but detachments are maintained on both Kamaran and Rim Islands.

### *Recruitment and Training*

Vacancies in the rank of Constable are filled mainly by the recruitment of either local or Protectorate Arabs. The duration of the basic training course is 14 weeks, during which time the recruit is instructed in drill, musketry, law, Police duties, first-aid and riot drill.

The standard of literacy remains low, but all recruits for the Civil Police are literate in Arabic, although for the Armed Police this standard has had to be relaxed.

Recruits literate in English enter the salary scale at a higher point, and every facility is given to all ranks to attend evening classes in English and other subjects in order that they may qualify for English literacy allowances and improve their general education.

### *Developments during 1955 and 1956*

The year 1956 was marked by the outbreak, in March, of serious riots and disturbances due to labour unrest. On several occasions the Police were forced to use tear smoke and rifle fire to disperse unlawful assemblies intent upon defying authority. Strikes and disturbances continued for several months, culminating in July in a serious attack by a mob of some 2,000 persons on Tawahi Police Station with the object of attempting to release three prisoners detained there. On this occasion, Police were compelled to open fire on the demonstrators, as tear smoke bombs had failed to disperse the crowd. Several casualties, including three killed, were inflicted as a result of this riot.

Under the Colony Development Plan, a total sum of £290,000 was allocated for the building of Police quarters for subordinate staff. An extensive plan for the building of new quarters and for repairs and improvements to existing quarters was approved.

Following the outbreak of disturbances in 1956, the establishment of Gazetted Officers of the Force was increased by four. A total of five officers were transferred to the Colony from other territories to fill these and other vacancies. In addition, during 1955 and 1956, five locally appointed members of the Inspectorate attended courses of instruction in the United Kingdom, with a view to their eventual promotion to Gazetted rank. Two local Gazetted Officers also attended training courses in the United Kingdom.

Approval was given in August, 1956, for the formation of a Special Constabulary. By the end of the year a force of 20 European and local Special Constables had been raised, equipped and trained.

These have already proved of great value in assisting the regular Force in such duties as wireless and Control Room operation and in crowd-control on special occasions.

Approval was also given in 1956 for the formation of a Police Band. Instructors and instruments are being obtained from India, but bandsmen will be enlisted and trained locally.

The Police radio network was greatly enlarged during 1956. A control set installed in Police Headquarters is in direct communication with static sets at Armed Police Headquarters and Little Aden Divisional Headquarters. In addition, six mobile units and the three Police launches are now all fitted with radio and directly linked to Police Headquarters.

A Control Room was established in Police Headquarters, with direct telephone lines to Harbour, Tawahi, Maalla, Crater and Khormaksar Police Stations, as well as to Armed Police Headquarters and to Military Headquarters. This Control Room is designed to operate as a combined Police and Military Operations Room in an emergency.

Sport was, necessarily, considerably curtailed during the period of the disturbances, but friendly football and hockey matches were played against local teams whenever possible. A Police Sports meeting was held on 15th December, 1956.

### *Crime*

Figures of serious crimes are as follows :

	1955	1956
Murder and attempted murder . . . . .	7	14
Housebreakings . . . . .	140	193
Thefts . . . . .	683	651
Total Number of cases under the Penal Code . . . . .	1,355	1,468

The Fingerprint Bureau continued to render valuable assistance in the detection of crime. The Photographic branch was also expanded, and the Police Photographer attended a course of instruction in the United Kingdom in 1955.

The Prosecution Branch, under an Assistant Superintendent of Police, was responsible for the prosecution of the majority of cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

### *Other Police duties*

**Fire Brigade.** The Colony Fire Brigade, under the command of a qualified Fire Officer, was inaugurated on 1st June, 1956. The Brigade is organised on the lines recommended by H.M. Inspector of Fire Fighting Services who visited the Colony in 1953. Modern fire-fighting appliances were received, and Fire Brigade personnel were enlisted and trained. Three Fire Stations, in Tawahi, Crater and Sheikh Othman, together with quarters for personnel, have been

proved, but construction of these buildings had not yet begun. The numbers of fires to which the Fire Brigade was called were three in 1955 and 24 in 1956.

### *Immigration and Passports.*

	1955	1956
No. of Entry Permits issued . . . . .	2,940	1,256
No. of persons who arrived by		
(i) sea . . . . .	15,217	18,528
(ii) air . . . . .	13,596	16,396
Passports issued . . . . .	2,303	1,832
Documents of Identity and Travel issued . . . . .	757	757
Emergency Certificates issued . . . . .	1,479	1,519
Crimin's Permits issued . . . . .	355	266
Transit Embarkation Permits . . . . .	653	568
Certificates of Nationality and Identity . . . . .	19	42
Renewals of Passports . . . . .	398	439
Visas and endorsements issued . . . . .	955	373
Imp duty on bonds executed by intending immigrants . . . . .	£306	£266
Deposits made by intending visitors . . . . .	£31,775	£35,582

*Traffic Branch.* A Traffic Branch, under an Assistant Superintendent of Police, was set up in May, 1955. Motor-cycle patrols have been inaugurated and these have been of considerable value throughout the Colony in enforcing traffic regulations, in controlling traffic and the apprehension of traffic offenders.

In addition to his duties as Motor Vehicle Examiner, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Traffic, is also responsible for traffic licensing, although this duty was shortly to be transferred to another department.

Statistics of traffic accidents and traffic licensing are as follows:

	1955	1956
No. of cases reported under the Traffic Ordinance . . . . .	4,918	3,690
No. of persons convicted of		
(a) careless driving . . . . .	343	276
(b) reckless driving . . . . .	62	73
No. of road accidents reported . . . . .	1,092	1,091
No. of persons killed as a result of road accidents . . . . .	29	31
No. of driving licences		
(a) issued . . . . .	1,754	2,485
(b) renewed . . . . .	7,941	6,780
Total fees collected for Traffic Licensing . . . . .	£41,730	£40,742

### *Licensing of Arms*

	New Licences		Renewals	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
Shotguns . . . . .	17	46	28	61
Rifles . . . . .	38	28	25	59
Revolvers and Pistols . . . . .	19	32	24	21
Shotguns . . . . .	14	19	11	17
Ceremonial Swords and Daggers . . . . .	3	3	10	11
Game Dealers' Licences . . . . .	—	1	13	6
Import Licences . . . . .	110	196	—	—
Export Licences . . . . .	30	35	—	—

### PRISONS

The Aden Prison is the only penal institution in the Colony and provides accommodation for all convicted offenders irrespective of age and length of sentences, persons committed to prison on remand, civil debtors and deportees awaiting deportation. In addition, the prison is also a place of detention for persons of unsound mind.

Approximately 80 per cent of the convicted prisoners come from the Yemen, the Protectorate and neighbouring territories.

Prison administration is governed by the Prison Ordinance and the Prison Rules which are adapted from modern rules in operation in the United Kingdom and in other Colonies.

#### *Staff*

The Prison is under the control of a full-time Superintendent, Jailer, Assistant Jailer and three clerks. The warder strength, including instructors and hospital assistant, was 51. A permanent wardress and one temporary wardress form part of the Prison establishment.

#### *Prisoners*

The total number of men and women received into prison in 1955 was 2,315 as against 2,538 in 1954.

The daily average prison population increased from 247 in 1954 to 254 in 1955. At the end of December, 1955, the prison population was 291; the percentages of first offenders and recidivists were 63·96 and 36·04 respectively.

Discipline was maintained at a generally satisfactory level.

#### *Health*

The general state of health of all prisoners was satisfactory; the daily average sick was 4·42 in 1955 as against 4·92 in 1954. There was no serious illness among the prisoners during 1955. A Medical Officer from the Civil Hospital attends the prison dispensary daily. There is a full-time hospital assistant to assist him.

#### *Spiritual Welfare and Education*

The majority of the prisoners were Muslims. They were given facilities for the performance of prayers in a small place of worship provided for the purpose. Reading of the Quran by prisoners after lock-up time was encouraged and copies of it were supplied by the prison authorities. Religious services conducted by a paid Muslim preacher were held inside the prison once a week and on Idd and other festival days.

All possible facilities were afforded to prisoners professing other religions and arrangements were made for representatives of various denominations to visit the prisoners and hold services in a newly provided chapel.

*General Welfare*

The physical well-being of the prisoners was ensured by an equate diet, proper clothing and bedding, medical care, clean and healthy quarters, regular work and exercise.

The social well-being and education of prisoners was more difficult to achieve, but rudimentary lessons in English and Arabic were given by a part-time teacher for the illiterate prisoners, and were very popular. Those literate in either English or Arabic were able to borrow books from a small stock maintained in the prison library.

*Employment of Prisoners*

With the exception of prisoners on the sick list, all convicted prisoners were put to work and were employed on the following industries:

Rattan work, making of furniture, baskets, etc.

Weaving of all sorts.

Making of pile carpets, coir mats, durries, runners, cot-tapes, mattresses and pillows, sports nets, chinks (sun-blinds).

Tailoring.

Stone-breaking.

Shoe-repairing.

Carpentry.

Iron work.

Concrete block-making.

Constructional work.

Convicts were also employed as cooks, dhobies, gardeners, convict officers etc. Some were employed on drawing water from the well, on general cleaning and white-washing of the prison buildings and on minor repairs to prison cells and staff quarters.

*Earnings Scheme*

The earnings scheme continued to work smoothly and appeared to have attained its primary object of encouraging hard work and good conduct.

*Remission System*

A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or by consecutive sentences for a period exceeding one month, may by good conduct and industry become eligible for discharge when a portion of his sentence, not exceeding one-third of the whole sentence, has yet to run.

*After-care*

The Discharged Offenders' Aid Committee assisted in the employment of released prisoners.



## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

WORK proceeded on the £1.2 million water supply development scheme. Fourteen shallow borewells have been successfully sunk in the desert, new mains and reservoirs built and enlarged pumping machinery installed. In October, 1955, the Colony's supply was augmented by 2½ million gallons per day from the new source, and the water shortage which had existed for many years was overcome. Work was still proceeding on enlarging the storage tanks and installing larger pumping machinery and stand-by generators, to give a final supply of 7 million gallons of fresh water per day. The whole scheme included the installation of a sea-water system for sanitary purposes, capable of supplying 3 million gallons per day if this should become necessary, work on this project had not become necessary, and had not received financial approval.

The water raised from borewells continues to increase, as is shown in the following table:

<i>Water Raised</i>	<i>Million Gallons</i>
1954 . . . . .	777
1955 . . . . .	1,443
1956 . . . . .	1,800

The revenue received in the financial year 1954-55 was £112,715 in 1955-56 this rose to £225,000, and the estimated revenue for 1956-57 was £268,000. The price of water was unchanged at Sh. 3.5 per 1,000 gallons.

At the end of 1955 the number of water connections was 12,000 and at the end of 1956, 14,000.

The supply of water is vested in the Water Authority, which is part of the Public Works Department. The Authority is self-supporting the maintenance and operating costs being equivalent to a cost of Sh. 2.83 per thousand gallons and the revenue earned being Sh. 3.5 per thousand gallons, approximately. The Water Authority was responsible for an expenditure of £600,000 on maintenance, operation and new works during the two financial years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

### ELECTRICITY

The Public Electricity Supply for the Colony is a department of Government and supplies the whole of the public electricity requirements of the Colony and part of the Western Aden Protectorate. It is committed to a policy of operating without profit and as far as possible revenue and total operational, plus capital, costs are balanced. Operating statistics were as follows:

## 1956

Installed Capacity . . . . .	13,700 kW
Generated . . . . .	37 million kWh
Purchased . . . . .	6 million kWh
Number of Consumers . . . . .	15,000

*Electricity Consumption*

Domestic and flat rate . . . . .	8.0 million kWh
Industrial . . . . .	8.5 million kWh
Bulk Supplies . . . . .	7.5 million kWh
Other . . . . .	17.0 million kWh

*Principal Developments*

Approximately nine miles of high voltage overhead and underground mains were erected and laid. Eight new substations were built, with an approximate total capacity 2,500 K.V.A.

## PUBLIC WORKS

Expansion of the Department continued and the value of work undertaken increased to over £1.5 million per annum (excluding the Water Authority) as compared with £295,000 in 1952-53.

During the two years 1955-56 expenditure was principally on roads (£50,000) and buildings (£1.8 million). A total of 70 contracts were entered into with local firms.

The larger works were:

		£
new Civil Hospital (and staff houses) . . . . .	In hand	Estimated Cost 1,538,000
100 "C" Class Houses . . . . .	Completed	Cost 1,100,000
new Girls School . . . . .	Completed	Cost 87,000
new Government House . . . . .	Completed	Cost 130,000
new Teacher Schools . . . . .	Completed	Cost 35,000

The expansion of the Department resulted in a steady increase in maintenance work, particularly of vehicles, construction plant, and electrical installations. Air conditioning has come into more general use in residences as well as offices and stores, and the new Civil Hospital main block is to be fully air-conditioned.

Building by the public continued. In 1955 and 1956 152 plots of land were sold, the majority of which are being developed as multi-story buildings.

*Roads*

Work on roads included the widening of the Main Pass, the new main road to link Crater to Khormaksar, and the 3-mile long dual carriageway road through Maalla. The latter road was nearing completion and was considerably easing traffic congestion in the area.

*General*

Work commenced on the long-term sewage scheme for the Colony, which is to be constructed in self-contained sections that can be installed and run to one outfall into the sea when considered desirable.

An aerial survey of the Colony was completed, as was a geological survey undertaken to determine the extent and suitability of the various quarries, owing to the great demand for stone for the extensive building developments in the Colony.

### *Little Aden Development*

The £4 million development programme to provide the municipal services for the new refinery at Little Aden was substantially completed by the summer of 1956. This includes the arterial road link with Aden, a new water supply of 2 million gallons per day, three housing estates with roads, sewers and utility services, together with new township offices, a telephone exchange, market, schools, two dispensaries etc. Two new shopping areas were being developed.

## *Chapter 11: Communications*

### SHIPPING

THE Port of Aden affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught; vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides. The minimum depth of water available at low tide in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including nine oil berths, suitable for large vessels; five second-class berths, including two oil berths, suitable for vessels of medium size; eight third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all other berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The number of merchant vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the Port of Aden during 1955 was 5,014, with an aggregate tonnage of 22,875,008; and in 1956, 4,686 with a tonnage of 21,187,840. The number of country craft which entered the Port during 1955 was 1,482, with an aggregate tonnage of 111,347; and in 1956, 1,557 with a tonnage of 118,687.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of the vessels which entered the Port during 1955 and 1956:

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Tonnage</i>	
	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
British . . . .	2,648	2,262	13,284,096	11,392,981
French . . . .	101	111	619,761	737,790
Italian . . . .	357	352	1,355,064	1,283,390
U.S.A. . . . .	55	71	232,696	311,090
Others . . . .	1,853	1,890	7,383,391	7,462,568
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>22,875,008</b>	<b>21,187,840</b>

### *Port Development*

During the period under review work neared completion on a  $\frac{1}{2}$  million Aden Port development project which includes theclamation of land at Maalla and Steamer Point and the construction of a new "home-trade" quay and cargo wharf at Maalla.

### ROADS

The main roads are constructed of bituminous macadam of widths varying from narrow lanes in the bazaar area to the new twin carriageway road with carriageway widths of 22 feet. Of the 86 miles of road in the Colony all but 11 miles are bitumenised.

The volume of traffic using the roads is very great; at peak periods over 1,100 vehicles per hour use the dual lane at Main Pass road, and the figure of 12,000 vehicles (23,000 tons) per day on this road is only slightly greater than on the other main roads.

There are 76 vehicles per mile of road, one of the highest figures in the world.

### CIVIL AVIATION

During the period under review, marked progress was made in the Colony in civil aviation. In 1955, with the growing importance of civil aviation to the public welfare, the substantial development of civil air communications, and the new far-reaching requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in regard to standards and recommended practices to facilitate air transport services and to enhance their safety, it was evident that the establishment of a separate Department of Civil Aviation to administer and control civil aviation affairs would be justified. For several years previously the work of this Department had been conducted from within the Secretariat by officers who had necessarily to combine the wide range and increasing responsibilities of civil aviation duties with those of the Secretariat. At the end of 1955 a self-contained Department was established, and for administrative convenience located at the Civil Airport.

This important change has enabled the Department to expand its scope and to turn greater attention to the development of civil aviation in the Colony and Protectorate along orderly lines and in accordance with internationally agreed standards and procedures, with closer association with the technical, political and economical aspects of civil air transportation affecting the territory generally.

### *Aden International Airport*

Aden International Airport forms part of an aerodrome jointly used with the Royal Air Force who provide many of the major facilities required by civil air operators. The efficient operation of the aerodrome during 1955 and 1956, as hitherto, has been very largely dependent upon a close working relationship with the R.A.F.

authorities whose co-operation and assistance have been of the greatest value to the Department. Through its location at the Civil Airport since late in 1955, the Department has been able to exercise a greater measure of supervision over airport operations generally and in planning constructional development to keep pace with the requirements of users.

From 1st April, 1956, the operating hours of the airfield were extended to cover the period from 0530 hours to 2100 hours local time daily, with the provision of full facilities for civil aircraft throughout this period. In addition, on a considerable number of occasions these hours were further extended to meet the requirements of certain operators. In the latter part of 1956, primarily as a sequel to the general situation in the Middle East, airfield facilities were operated on a 24-hour basis.

For some years it was evident that with the vastly increased volume of passenger, freight and aircraft traffic, the capacity of the terminal building and apron, completed originally in 1952, had been outgrown. Plans were therefore made in 1955 for appropriate expansion to include a new air-conditioned restaurant and waiting room, primarily for transit passengers, additional freight storage, and a substantial extension to the apron. In 1956, with the assistance of the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, two alternative and phased schemes were produced for apron expansion to permit of the efficient and safe handling of an increased number of aircraft and to allow for adequate manoeuvring space for the larger types of aircraft expected to operate in the near future.

An important change was the assumption by the Government from 1st April, 1956, of the responsibility for the provision and operation of the major range of technical facilities under Aeronautical Telecommunications. These services are administered by the Civil Aviation Department but continue to be operated by International Aeradio Limited under agreement.

In June, 1956, the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation sent a mission to Aden to carry out a preliminary survey for the siting of a VOR (Very High Frequency Omni-Range) installation. When completed this will add a further important technical facility to those already in existence. Traffic handled is indicated in the following table.

<i>Civil Airport Traffic</i>							1955	1956
							No.	No.
<i>Aircraft Movements</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,340	6,250
<i>Passenger Traffic</i>								
Landed	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,147	40,130
Emplaned	.	.	.	.	.	.	36,093	44,340
Transit	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,542	16,860
<i>Total No.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	88,772	101,350

## Communications

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### Air Traffic

	1955	1956
	Kg.	Kg.
Inwards . . . . .	1,986,165	2,519,913
Outwards . . . . .	2,075,121	2,545,549
Transit . . . . .	45,032	65,628
Total Kg. . . . .	4,106,318	5,131,090

### Mail Traffic

Received . . . . .	13,000	18,000
Despatched . . . . .	9,500	12,200
Total Kg. . . . .	22,500	30,200

### Fuelling Services

	(Imp. Gal.)	(Imp. Gal.)
Aviation Petrol . . . . .	1,209,467	1,608,308
Aviation Turbine Fuel . . . . .	—	48,652
Total Imp. Gal. . . . .	1,209,467	1,656,960

	No.	No.
Individual Refuelling Operations . . . . .	2,932	3,762

### Organisation

The strength of the Department, which combines those personnel fully or wholly connected with Civil Airport operation and includes watchmen, was as follows:

	1955	1956
European . . . . .	1	1
Others . . . . .	13	15
Total . . . . .	14	16

In 1956, the Airport Superintendent, whose duties are divided between being the immediate assistant of the Director of Civil Aviation and the administration of the Civil Airport, underwent a 6-month general civil aviation course in the United Kingdom arranged by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

### Scheduled Air Services

In 1955 and 1956 the principal air transport operator from Aden International Airport was Aden Airways Limited. Regular services operated by Dakota aircraft were provided over international air routes to and from the following countries:

*Egypt	*Saudi Arabia
Eritrea	Somalia
Ethiopia	Somaliland Protectorate
French Somaliland	Sudan
Kenya	Sultanate of Muscat & Oman

\* Suspended October, 1956.

The following operators also operated scheduled services to and from Aden through Aden International Airport during the period under review:

- B.O.A.C.
- Air-India International
- Ethiopian Air Lines Inc.
- Alitalia
- \*Arab Airways (Jerusalem) Ltd.
- \*Misrair.
- \* Suspended October, 1956.

### *Internal Air Communications*

During 1955 and 1956 regular Dakota services were provided by Aden Airways Limited to the following points in the Protectorate:

Attaq	Habban	Raudha
Beiha	Mukeiras	Riyan
Duqqam	Nisab	Thamud
Ghuraf	Qatn	

### *Local Operator's Scheduled and Charter Operations Statistics*

	1955 No.	1956 No.
<i>Aden Airways Limited</i>		
Scheduled Flights . . . . .	1,753	2,400
Charter Stage Flights . . . . .	242	9
Fare-paying passengers carried . . . . .	23,480	30,600
Revenue miles flown . . . . .	1,077,076	1,423,200
Revenue passenger miles . . . . .	10,469,442	13,599,600

### *Safety*

During 1955 and 1956 no accidents involving fatal or other injuries occurred to any civil aircraft operating through the Colony and Protectorate. In 1956 a minor accident occurred to an Aden Airways Dakota when, in the course of running up, it upturned on its nose, causing damage to an engine. This was subsequently repaired with no undue delay.

### *Aeronautical Telecommunications*

From 1st April, 1956, the responsibility for the provision and operation of the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network for communication between Aden Airport and International Airport in other countries for passing information of aircraft movements, and safety messages, meteorological data, etc., and the High Frequency Long Range Radio Telephony services for ground to air communication, was taken over by the Government and administered by the Department. This change involves the installation of a new high powered HF R/T Transmitter to be operated from the Civil Airport by a VHF Keying Link. The installation was commenced in the latter part of 1956.

The following figures reflect the growth of air traffic to, from and rough Aden over the past four years:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
<i>F.T.N. Services</i>				
Signals received . . . . .	22,560	22,910	28,950	45,001
Signals transmitted . . . . .	18,960	22,920	27,070	35,563
Total . . . . .	41,520	45,830	54,020	80,564
<i>F. R/T Services</i>				
Number of calls . . . . .	8,146	9,525	17,330	25,131

# POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

There are five Post Offices in the Colony, two in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and one at Kamaran Island. There are also 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Protectorate. Money Order business is transacted at the five Colony Post Offices and at Mukalla and Kamaran. Mail is sent to and received from all parts of the world, and the increasing use being made of the air-mail services continued. Rather more than one-half the total number of postal items handled, which in 1955 amounted to 11,796,000, and in 1956 to 11,304,000, were assigned as air mail. The fall in the number handled in 1956 is directly attributable to the closure of the Suez Canal.

An automatic telephone system serves the built-up areas of the Colony, with telephone exchanges sited at Maalla, Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. The Little Aden telephone exchange, which serves the new township in the Refinery area, was brought into service in July, 1955. At the end of 1955 there were 1,406 main telephones and 1,300 extension telephones in service; by the end of 1956 these figures had increased to 1,683 and 1,474 respectively. The demand for telephones in the Colony showed no signs of falling and applications for new service continued to be received at an average rate of one per day. At the end of 1956, the names of 438 would-be telephone subscribers were recorded on the waiting list.

The international telephone service was extended to 11 more countries in 1955, and five more in 1956: it is now possible for Aden telephone subscribers to speak with subscribers in 35 other countries. Negotiations to establish a direct international telephone link to Djibouti, and to extend the service to the U.S.S.R., were in hand.

There was no internal telegraph service in the Colony. Messrs. Cable and Wireless (Mid-East) Ltd., provide external services to and from all parts of the world over their extensive network of cable and radio links. They also provide wireless telegraph communication with Mukalla and Sai'un in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and with the islands of Perim and Kamaran.



## Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Government Information Services

### PRESS

THE following were the more important newspapers and periodicals published in Aden.

<i>Official Government Gazette</i>	.	.	.	.	English weekly
<i>Reuters Bulletin</i>	.	.	.	.	English daily for subscribers only
<i>Aden Chronicle</i>	.	.	.	.	English weekly
<i>The Recorder</i>	.	.	.	.	English weekly
<i>Al Yaqdha</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic daily
<i>Fatat Al Jezirah</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly
<i>Al Qalam Al Adeni</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly
<i>Arrageeb</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly
<i>Al Janoob Al Arabi</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly
<i>Al Qat</i> (re-named <i>Al Fikr</i> —May, 1957)	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly
<i>Al Fagr</i>	.	.	.	.	Arabic weekly

### Government Press

The Government Press in Aden employs a staff of over 60 and handles approximately 700 printing jobs each year. These include the production of a weekly Gazette in English, together with legal and trade supplements. An Arabic newsletter, edited by the Public Relations Officer, was printed monthly. During the period under review maintenance repairs were carried out to the Government Press building and a new form of storage designed primarily to overcome the ravages of termites was started.

### BROADCASTING

The Aden Broadcasting Service, a section of the Public Relations and Information Department, commenced broadcasts in the Arabic language to listeners in the Colony and Protectorate during the latter half of 1954. The studios are housed in the Public Relations and Information offices at Steamer Point. The station started with 1½-hour programme each day; by the end of 1956 this had been extended to 3½ hours per day and was to be further increased to five hours per day during 1957. Transmission time in the short-wave band for Protectorate listeners is hired from Messrs. Cable and Wireless using a 3 kW transmitter. Colony listeners are served by a low-power medium-wave transmitter of 250 Watts, which is the property of the station. In May, 1956, Colonial Development Welfare grant was made to the Aden Government to enable the Aden Broadcasting Service to be placed on a more permanent footing and to strengthen transmissions. Two new transmitters were ordered—a 7½ kW

short-wave transmitter and a 5 kW medium-wave transmitter—and it is expected that this new equipment would be brought into service during the first half of 1957. Provision has also been made for the building and expansion of the existing studios and this work was expected to take place during 1957.

The Aden Forces Broadcasting Association, run by a group of Royal Air Force volunteers, broadcast daily in the English language. Their programmes, which were broadcast in the medium-wave band, consisted mainly of transcribed B.B.C. programmes and recorded music.

#### GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

At the beginning of 1954 the Aden Government appointed a Public Relations Officer to reopen the Government Public Relations and Information Department. In addition to running the Aden Broadcasting Service, other main activities of the Department include a daily Press Communique service to the local and overseas press; production of a daily summary of the Aden papers; arranging Press conferences and assisting Press, film and broadcast representatives when they visit the Colony or Protectorate; publication of a monthly Public News Letter and the production of photo-posters; regular distribution of newsreels to local cinemas and the supply of periodicals and pictorial matter to Information and Reading Centres within the Colony and Protectorate. A mobile cinema van attached to the Department gives regular film shows to the public. The Department is responsible for the making of occasional films and in 1955 a sound film was made depicting the first elections to the Colony's Legislative Council.

Five public Reading Rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and continued to be well patronised. With the opening of the broadcasting service, radio receivers and extension speakers were installed in these rooms and they became popular as community listening centres.

## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

THE Colony of Aden is situated in latitude  $12^{\circ} 47'N.$  and longitude  $45^{\circ} 10'E.$  on the southern coast of Arabia about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. It comprises:

- (a) The Peninsula, on which are situated the main town known as Crater; the modern harbour suburb known as Tawal, adjacent to which is an area leased by the township authority to the Air Ministry for Royal Air Force and Military purposes and known collectively as Steamer Point, and lastly the Dhow Harbour and village of Maalla.
- (b) The isthmus known as Khormaksar.
- (c) An area of land enclosing the modern harbour and extending North and West to the Little Aden peninsula. The villages of Sheikh Othman, Hiswa, Imad, Buraikha and Fukum (the last two on the Little Aden Peninsula) are situated in this area, and it is on the Little Aden Peninsula that the oil refinery and township have been built.
- (d) The island of Perim.

The Aden Peninsula is high, rocky and of volcanic formation. Jebel Shamsan, its summit, is 1,725 feet high and there are some turreted peaks close to it. The harbour lies to the West and North West of the Peninsula. Dwelling houses and shops are constructed on the ridges of the mountain and in the valley between them where the ground is normally level. Crater, the main and original town, is situated at a distance of five miles from the modern harbour and lies in the extinct volcano on the East of the Peninsula.

The Isthmus is a flat, sandy plain on which have been laid out the aerodrome and lines of the Royal Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levy Lines, the Singapore Lines, the golf course and polo ground. It is only 1,320 yards wide at its narrowest point near the Peninsula.

There is some cultivation at Sheikh Othman, in the form of a large vegetable and fruit garden belonging to the township authority, and there are some privately-owned date palms there. Hiswa also has several groves of palms, but with these exceptions there is no regular cultivation in the Colony.

Perim Island, situated in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, is a rocky and rather flat in appearance; its highest point, about a mile northward at its southern extremity, is 214 feet high. The surface of the island is grooved with dry watercourses and covered with coarse grass and stunted shrubs, the sub-soil being sand and conglomerate coral. Perim Harbour and False Bay, a small shoal light, lie on

southern side of the island. Perim possesses a good small harbour on the south-west side, with an entrance 860 yards in breadth, and a small landing ground.

The climate of Aden Colony is not unhealthy, though the heat and humidity are trying between April and October. During the north-east monsoon—that is, between the latter part of October and April—the climate is generally cool and pleasant. During the south-east monsoon—that is, in July and August—strong winds prevail which give some relief from the damp airless heat of May, June and September. Sand storms are apt to occur in the months of June, July and August. They come from a northerly direction, usually a short time before sunset, and are very intense, though of short duration. The weather during July and August is frequently very hazy, and it is not uncommon for ships to pass quite close to Aden without sighting land.

The rainfall is extremely scanty. In some years no rain falls at all, but as much as eight inches have been known to fall in a year.

## Chapter 2: History

ADEN has been a place of importance historically owing to its possession of the only good harbour situated on the main oceanic route between Egypt and India, and to the fact that it is easily defensible. Before the discovery of the Cape route in the fifteenth century, trade followed much the same course as the main trade route between the East and West does today, across the Indian Ocean to Aden, thence up to the Red Sea and across Egypt to the Mediterranean. There can be little doubt that in Roman and earlier times Aden was a port of considerable significance, although its relative importance compared with other towns on the Arabian coast is not at present known. The discovery of the Cape route diverted the major portion of the trade from the old Red Sea route, and in consequence the port of Aden declined. Aden was attacked by the Portuguese in 1513 and 1516, captured by the Turks in 1538, and remained in Turkish hands for about 100 years, after which the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove out the Turks. Aden thus came for a short period under the Imams of Muscat. In 1728 the Sultan of Lahej, the ruler of the territory adjacent to Aden, revolted and established his independence, and included Aden in his sultanate.

The decline of Aden continued until its occupation by the British in 1839, at which time its village consisted of 500 inhabitants. The wrecking of an Indian ship on the coast near Aden led to the capture of Aden by a successful expedition sent from Bombay by the East India Company under Major Bailey and Captain Haines of the Indian Navy. The latter became the first Resident. The need

to establish coaling stations on trade routes because of the replacement of sailing-ships by steamers was one of the reasons which led to the occupation of Aden by the British. The revival of the Red Sea route and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 regained Aden its old importance. As a result of the increased prosperity of Aden since British occupation, the civil population has risen from 500 to about 140,000.

The modern commercial prosperity of Aden is based on the fact that it is a refuelling station, originally for coal and now for oil. It is nearer than any other large port on the main eastern trade route to the oil companies' production centres in the Persian Gulf, and the opening of the oil refinery at Little Aden in July, 1954, has added to its prosperity. The fact that ships call at Aden for fuelling has caused a general increase in trade, and it is the distributing centre for trade to and from Arabia, Ethiopia, Somaliland and the African coast.

Perim Island was first occupied by the French in 1738. In 1842 the British took formal possession, but evacuated the island in the same year. It was later reoccupied by the British in January, 1849, and placed under the control of an Assistant Political Resident at Aden. In 1929 the Manager of the Perim Coal Company was appointed Government Agent, but on the closing down of that Company in October, 1936, the Commissioner of Police, Aden, was appointed Administrator of the island. A police detachment is maintained on Perim and the Administrator makes regular visits from Aden.

### *Chapter 3: Administration*

SINCE 1937, when the territory was taken from the control of the Government of India and put under the Colonial Office, the constitution of Aden has been that of a Crown Colony. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

Under the Royal Instructions, the Executive Council of the Colony consists of the officers lawfully discharging the functions of Chief Secretary, of Attorney General and of Financial Secretary and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by Her Majesty by any instructions or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor may, by an instrument under the public seal of the Colony, appoint in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through one of her principal Secretaries of State, or as the Governor may provisionally appoint in the manner provided in the Royal Instructions.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony relating to affairs therein he may summon such person, for such special occasions, as an extraordinary Member of the Council.

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, not more than five official members and not more than nine unofficial members. Four of these unofficial members are elected. The first elections to the Council took place in 1955, the successful candidates holding office for a term of three years.

The Aden Colony also includes Perim, an island of some 5 square miles lying in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, which is administered by an administrator who is also the Commissioner of Police of Aden Colony. The population, numbering 272, are mainly fishermen. A police detachment is maintained on the island and Police are responsible for the maintenance of wireless communication with Aden. Medical and lighthouse staff are also stationed on the island. All drinking water on Perim has to be distilled from sea-water and for this purpose a water distillation plant is operated. A total of 278,967 and 297,650 gallons of water were distilled during 1955 and 1956 respectively.

The Governor of Aden Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. In both the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent.

The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra. In addition, under the provision of the Kamaran Order in Council, 1949, the Governor of the Colony is also Governor of Kamaran, a small island about 200 miles north of Perim on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. This island was formerly the site of a quarantine station but the station has been reduced to a care and maintenance basis.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

##### *The Aden Municipality*

The Aden Municipality came into being on 1st April, 1953, and its constitution was published under Government Notice No. 23 of 1953. In order to see the Municipality in its true perspective, it is necessary to give a brief outline of the history of local Government in the present municipal area. After the time of the British occupation, various rules had been framed from time to time and taxes and other dues recovered under the authority of the Political Resident, in order to maintain the general conservancy, lighting, watering and other establishments, to carry out work of public utility and to provide for the comforts and requirements of the population. From the early records it is noted that the local Government authority was known as a municipality and in the year 1876 records show that it was in charge of an Assistant Resident, and that almost all the senior municipal officials were serving Army officers. In the year 1882, the

first set of complete and revised Municipal Rules were published. Up to that time there were separate funds for almost every sub-department but the normal municipal services, together with their funds, were amalgamated in the first representative local authority known as the Aden Settlement which came into being in 1900. This body was responsible for local Government throughout the whole of the Colony, whereas the present Aden Municipality is only responsible for that area known as the Fortress and includes Crater, Maalla, Steamer Point and Khormaksar, but excludes Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. The Aden Settlement was managed by a Board of members all of whom were nominated by the Political Resident and later by the Governor. The members however were selected from all sections of the community and short of being actually elected, candidates were as fairly representative as possible of the community and communal interests in Aden during its existence. The Aden Settlement, in addition to carrying out normal local Government functions, owned, controlled and operated the electricity supply and water supply, both of which were revenue-earning and profit-making undertakings; the Settlement also owned all the land in the Colony. Whereas the owning of the public utilities was not in itself inimical to local Government, the complete control over land exercised by the Aden Settlement was anomalous. The Settlement enjoyed considerable financial benefit from the operating of the utilities and the control of land, so much so that not only were they able to amass a reserve fund of over £200,000 but they were even able to make annual contributions in the order of £7,500 to £10,000 to the Central Government.

On 1st April, 1945, the Aden Government dissolved the Aden Settlement and by means of the Townships Ordinance, 1945, created in its place two separate Township Authorities, one known as Fortress of Aden and the other known as Sheikh Othman; the former was responsible for the same area as is now governed by the Aden Municipality and the latter was responsible for Sheikh Othman town and the fishing villages of Hiswa, Bureika, Fukum, and Little Aden. At the same time the Government assumed responsibility for, and control of, the Electricity Department and the Water Department, all revenue therefrom accruing to the Government; it also resumed all unsold land in the Colony and established a new department known as the Crown Lands Department. The Township Authorities were not fully autonomous local government bodies, but apart from the fact that they were controlled by a board of members and not by a Head of Department, they were in other respects Government departments: preparing annual estimates for approval by the Central Government and receiving therefrom an annual warrant to cover their total expenditure. The only revenue which remained for them to collect was rates and taxes on property and land, licenses, market and other sundry fees, and this revenue was all paid into the Central Government coffers; thus the Townships had no direct financial authority. In April, 1955, the Government created, by means of Government Notice No. 113 of 1955, a new Township Authority for Little Aden.

cluding the villages of Bir Fukum and Al-Qaissa, the new village instructed when Bureika had to be removed on account of the instruction of a new oil refinery; thus the Township Authority of eikh Othman was reduced in area. The membership of the new authority totals three officials and three non-officials, all nominated the Governor.

#### *Institution of the Aden Municipality*

As noted above, the Aden Settlement was wholly nominated and were the Township Authorities until the year 1949 when the Fortress Township Authority was authorised to have three of its ten seats filled by candidates to be elected by a fairly wide section of the local population. The franchise was so arranged that practically everybody who could be said to have a real stake in the Fortress Township Authority was entitled to have a vote. When the Municipality was created, the Council was increased to 16 members exclusive of the President, the constitution providing that six of these Councillors shall be elected for a period of two years.

In March, 1955, an election was held to fill the six seats vacated by retiring Councillors: 17 candidates contested the six seats and polling day resulted in the election of six Aden-born Arabs. The present membership of the Council is as follows:

	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Nominated</i>
Arabs . . . . .	6	3
Indians . . . . .	—	2
Jews . . . . .	—	1
Europeans (including the President) . . . . .	—	5
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 11
	—	—

For the years 1955–56 and 1956–57 the Council elected the following standing committees:

- (1) *Finance and General Purposes Committee* of eight members responsible for payment of accounts, salaries, etc. within approved Estimates and for considering ways and means of increasing the Council's revenue.
- (2) *Works Committee* of eight members responsible for roads, drainage, recreation grounds and open spaces.
- (3) *Markets Committee* of five members (six in 1956–57) responsible for general supervision of the markets.
- (4) *Plans Committee* of five members responsible for the examination and approval of all applications for building permits.
- (5) *Library Committee* of six members responsible for the general supervision of the Lake Library.

The Council meets on the first Tuesday of every month and reports of these committees are then considered and adopted with or without amendment as the case may be. There was a total of 83 meetings in 1955 of the Council and its committees.



*Revenue*

The main source of revenue for the Municipality is the rates on buildings and land. The rate during 1954-55 was 12½ per cent on the rateable value, which is the rent at which property can reasonably be expected to fetch from year to year less an allowance of 10 per cent in lieu of repairs. During the last eight months of 1955-56 the rate was raised to 17½ per cent. The property-owners pay all the rates. Other miscellaneous sources of revenue include market rents, licences for certain food trades, licences for non-mechanically propelled vehicles, zariba fees and so on.

Another important source of revenue consists of grants made by the Government to the Municipality, the largest of which is purely discretionary, but others consisting of a share of motor vehicle tax, grant of one-third of the salaries paid to certain heads of departments and a grant in lieu of rates on Government property.

The sources of revenue for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Revenue 1954-55</i>	<i>Revenue 1955-56</i>
	£	£
Rates . . . . .	63,465	96,516
Licences, Rents, Market and Slaughterhouses and Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,272	24,667
Government Grants:		
(i) Discretionary . . . . .	23,775	90,000
(ii) Grant in lieu of Rates . . . . .	6,590	10,194
(iii) Share of Vehicle Tax . . . . .	21,695	17,475
(iv) Share of Salaries . . . . .	950	1,151
Interest . . . . .	8,464	6,745

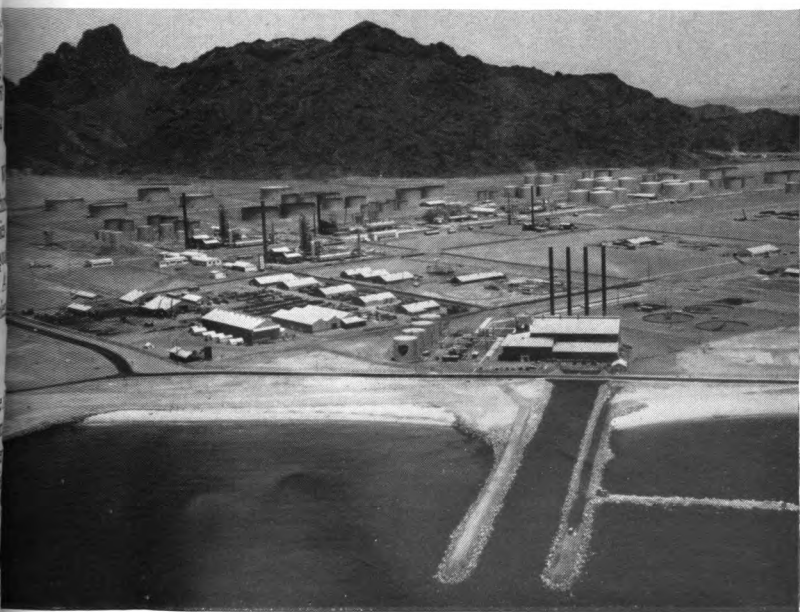
In addition, a new market was constructed near Maalla Wharf, the market at Tawahi was extended, a number of public bathing places were completed and an important addition to the amenities of Aden was the provision of one of the finest public swimming pools in the Middle East area, constructed at a cost of only £64,000. A football stadium seating many thousands of people was also completed.

*The Sheikh Othman Township Authority*

The Sheikh Othman Township Authority takes its name from the township situated approximately six miles from the Isthmus. The area controlled includes the township and the remainder of the Colony, in which are two small fishing villages. With effect from 1st April, 1955, a new township was formed in Little Aden and all township functions for Little Aden, including the two fishing villages of Al-Khaisa and Fukum, are carried out by that Authority. The Sheikh Othman Township Authority comprises six persons. All are nominated and include two officials and four unofficial Arab members who are business men.



*Aden from the air*



*The oil refinery at Little Aden*



*Mukalla, principal sea port of the Eastern Aden Protectorate*



*Baling cotton at Al Kod, Western Aden Protectorate*



*Intermediate schoolboys, Aden Colony*

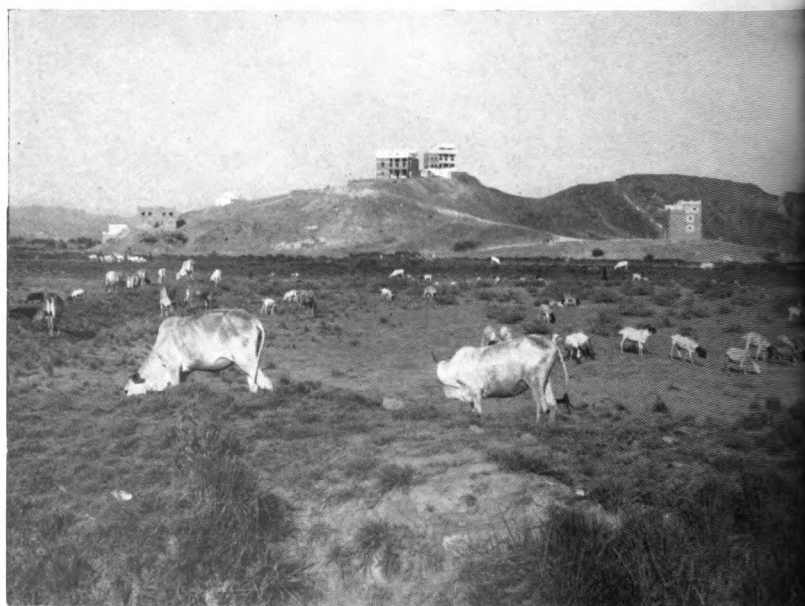


*Unloading cargo at Ma'ala Wharf*





*Building new wharfs at Ma'ala, part of a £3,000,000 port development scheme*



*Grazing, Abyan District. Lower Yafai Sultan's Palace in the background*

The Authority met at regular intervals to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as control of markets, slaughterhouses, cattle stables, public gardens, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

The Township Authority is responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes and fees:

<i>House and Property Tax</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Yield . . . . .	£2,586	£2,703

This tax is assessed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual value at which premises might reasonably be expected to be let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in view of repairs, insurance, etc. and the residue is known as the rateable value.

<i>Sanitation Tax</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Yield . . . . .	£1,400	£1,476

This tax is assessed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on the rateable value and is collected to compensate for the vast conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department.

<i>Qat Tax</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Yield . . . . .	£12,123	£9,543

The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is 30 cents per lb. and on the quantity imported overland from the Sudan was collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. A superior quality of qat was imported by air from Ethiopia but the tax thereon was collected by the Customs and Excise Department. The import of qat was prohibited as from 1st April, 1957.)

<i>Trade Licence, Market, Slaughtering and Kafila Fees and Other Taxes</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>
Yield . . . . .	£2,062	£2,008

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the last war to assist the Controller of Civil Supplies, but the fee was very small and is still only *Sh.* 5·00 per annum, except for trades in dangerous substances where a higher rate is charged.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee of *Sh.* 20·00 per annum is charged.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who also collect taxes thereon, issue licences, etc.

*Little Aden (Bureiqā) Township Authority*

The Little Aden Township Authority came into being on 1st April, 1955, and took over the powers which formerly were delegated by the Sheikh Othman Township Authority to the Development Commissioner appointed to have general oversight of the development in the area. The township of Little Aden also includes two fishing villages, Al-Khaisa and Fukum. The Little Aden Township Authority comprises seven nominated persons: three officials and four unofficial members.

The Authority met at regular intervals to superintend various services of a municipal character, such as the control of markets, slaughter house, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities and the control of building operations.

The Township Authority is responsible, on behalf of the Government, for the collection of the following taxes and fees.

<i>House and Property Tax</i>		1956
Yield	.	Sh. 812,132·48

This tax is assessed at 8 per cent per annum. Rateable value is arrived at by first estimating the gross value, which is the annual rent at which premises might reasonably be expected to be let, assuming the owner undertakes to bear the cost of rates, repairs, insurance and any other expenses necessary to maintain the premises in a state to command that rent; from the gross value 10 per cent is deducted in lieu of repairs, insurance, etc. and the residue is known as the rateable value.

<i>Sanitation Tax</i>		1956
Yield	.	Sh. 456,757·83

This tax is assessed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum on the rateable value and is collected to compensate for the conservancy services rendered by the Public Health Department.

<i>Trade Licence, Market, Slaughtering and Other Fees</i>		1956
Yield	.	Sh. 857

The licensing of general trades was introduced during the last year to assist the Controller of Civil Supplies.

The Township Authority registers all animals and hand-drawn vehicles and a registration fee of Sh. 20 per annum is charged.

## PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951). The Board was composed of a stipendiary chairman, one Government and two

service representatives, and eight members chosen from shipping and commercial interests in Aden. The trustees, with the exception of the chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The Port Trust maintained a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master, two assistant Harbour Masters and 19 pilots. Advice on shipping matters is given by the Port Officer, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The Port continued to thrive throughout the period and there was further increase in the overall number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There was an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

## *Chapter 4: Weights and Measures*

IMPERIAL weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the Frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

## *Chapter 5: Antiquities*

DURING the period under review little occurred in the archeological field in Aden. The Botting Expedition from Oxford to Socotra included an archeologist amongst its numbers, but no archeological discoveries of any note were recorded. A few statues and figures from the Beihan area, dating back to about the first century B.C., were brought into Aden and were acquired and added to the collection in the Aden Museum.

During dredging operations in the harbour a "carronade", dating back to approximately 1800, appeared in one of the dredgers' buckets. This gun was off an English vessel, but how it went "overboard" remains a mystery. It now appears at the Aden Museum.



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*General Map of the Colony of Aden* (Scale 1 inch=4,116 feet).

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## ADEN PROTECTORATE

### PART IV

#### General Review \*

##### WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

THE economic and administrative progress made in the more settled States during 1955 and 1956 was overshadowed by continued disturbances in the frontier areas, directly instigated from the Yemen. In the Audhali and Upper Aulaqi Sultanates, the Dathina confederation and, latterly, in the Amirate of Dhala, tribal minorities, supplied with arms, ammunition, cash and food from across the border were responsible for repeated breaches of the peace. The people of Beihan and Sha'ib were intermittently exposed to tribal attacks from across the border. The direct motor tracks linking the Aulaqi Sultanates and Beihan with Aden, and Aden with Dhala, were rendered impassable to normal traffic east of Dathina by insecurity.

The claims of security and political problems diverted both the advisory staff and the Rulers from administrative and economic affairs, but progress was maintained in most of the States with well-established administrations. In these the administrations are now functioning with less detailed supervision from the advisory staff than before. The directorate of the Abyan Board was reconstituted with an all-Arab membership. Insecurity on the roads led to an increased use of commercial aircraft.

With few exceptions the finances of the States showed improvement, but increased expenditure on security forces both by the States and by Her Majesty's Government was an unfortunate necessity.

The rains were generally favourable in both the years under review. In 1955, in Abyan, 21,000 acres were sown with cotton and production was expanded in other areas, especially in Lahej, where a ginnery was installed. Citrus cultivation was successful in the Audhali Sultanate and there was a demand for trees from other areas.

Power lines were installed to carry electricity from the Colony to Lahej and Abyan.

Plans were made for the transfer at the beginning of 1957 of the assets of State Development Funds, which derived from cotton profits, to co-operative associations of cotton producers.

##### EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the summer of 1955 the camel-owning Beduin of the interior again expressed their grievances in respect of the carriage of goods

\*See also page 7

by truck and camel; but on this occasion their expression took a more violent form and they blocked the East and West Roads from the coast to the interior. Military and R.A.F. measures were necessary to re-open the roads and differences were once again settled.

The pump scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut continued to expand, chiefly in the date palm areas between Sai'un and Hauta. While some forty Government units were installed a steady flow of privately imported pumps continued.

A pump scheme is now operating in the Wahidi Sultanate; 17 pump units were working and more were on order. One of the three tube wells sunk in Meifa'ah Wahidi was fitted with a pump and was functioning satisfactorily.

In October, 1955, owing to lack of rain, famine conditions prevailed on the island of Socotra and relief measures were effected by Her Majesty's Government with the aid of one of H.M. frigates.

Owing to lack of rain, famine conditions again prevailed in the first half of 1956 in the Northern Desert areas around Thamud. Great hardship was endured by the Beduin, and their cattle died in considerable numbers through lack of grazing. Relief measures were financed by Her Majesty's Government and the Quaiti and Kathiri States.

To give added security to Petroleum Concession Ltd., who are surveying for oil in the Northern Desert and Mahra areas, work commenced towards the end of 1956 on the building of a fort at Habarut on the Mahra/Muscat border.

On 27th May, 1956, the Quaiti State lost its Ruler. His Highness, the Sultan Sir Saleh bin Ghaleb al Quaiti, after two weeks of illness, passed peacefully away in the Civil Hospital, Aden. He has been succeeded by his son, Sultan Awadh bin Saleh.

## PART V

### Chapter 1: Population

THE population of the Western Aden Protectorate is in the neighbourhood of 350,000, all Shafa'i Arabs. These figures are very approximate as no census of the population has been made. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at about 300,000. There are no Jews now in the Eastern and Western Protectorates, since they have all emigrated to Israel.

### Chapter 2: Occupations and Wages

BY far the most important occupation in the Aden Protectorate is agriculture, involving about 90 per cent of the population; other occupations are dyeing, weaving, fishing and the preparation of hides and skins.

Wages vary greatly, generally from *Sh.* 1·50 to *Sh.* 3·00 per day. Working hours vary considerably: from April to October they amount to about 60 hours a week, but they are considerably shorter from November to March. There are no labour organisations in the Protectorate.

### Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

THE following is a summary of Her Majesty's Government's expenditure in the Protectorates for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56. (The revenue and expenditure of some of the principal States is shown on p. 89).

#### *Western Aden Protectorate Expenditure*

	1954-55	1955-56
	£	£
Medical*	23,077	19,486
Advisory Staff and Services	87,463	131,926
Government Guards	176,296	247,263
Subsidies to Local Forces	26,959	47,134
Education	8,983	15,995
Agriculture*	22,339	38,732
Information Services*	1,002	1,583

\* These services are common to both Protectorates.

*Eastern Aden Protectorate Expenditure*

	1954-55	1955-56
	£	£
Advisory Staff and Services . . . . .	56,039	53,629
Hadhrami Beduin Legion . . . . .	48,651	80,112
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (Sanau Post) . . . . .	20,555	12,966
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (Habarut Post) . . . . .	—	11,244
Subsidies to Local Forces . . . . .	13,860	23,026
Education . . . . .	5,700	5,352

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL  
STATES IN THE PROTECTORATE

*Western Protectorate*

	<i>Actual 1954-55</i>		<i>Approved Estimates 1955-56</i>	
	<i>Revenue Sh.</i>	<i>Expenditure Sh.</i>	<i>Revenue Sh.</i>	<i>Expenditure Sh.</i>
Fadhli . . . . .	2,157,343	1,870,669	2,824,130	2,372,221
Audhali . . . . .	493,707	531,304	525,860	510,204
Dathina . . . . .	99,785	123,127	221,160	209,950
Lower Aulaqi . . . . .	166,801	138,930	206,950	182,995
Beiham . . . . .	367,223	352,474	424,466	408,021
Amiri . . . . .	207,324	168,603	236,290	220,612
Sha'ib . . . . .	56,495	42,779	60,530	56,115
Lahej . . . . .	1,893,546	1,663,892	2,105,093	2,017,049
Lower Yafa . . . . .	907,509	534,056	879,600	855,699
Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom . . . . .	116,342	104,011	172,290	157,800
<i>State Development Fund</i>				
Fadhli . . . . .	741,126	786,232	692,438	1,121,469
Lower Aulaqi . . . . .	—	—	94,085	360,060

*Eastern Protectorate*

Quaiti . . . . .	6,923,569	5,189,978	5,972,485	5,849,036
Kathiri . . . . .	1,097,840	858,800	871,359	854,335
Balhaf . . . . .	518,259	388,610	429,985	444,151
Bir Ali . . . . .	33,060	32,740	53,065	44,939

*Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

IN the Protectorate, East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency.

There is a branch of the Eastern Bank Ltd. in Mukalla.

## Chapter 5: Commerce

THE principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats and fish. All trading in both Protectorates is conducted by local traders.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land through the town of Aden.

The only trade statistics available for the Eastern Aden Protectorate are those for trade passing through the port of Mukalla. The value of imports passing through the Mukalla Customs during 1956 was *Sh.* 39,829,591 and the value of exports *Sh.* 2,302,677; the quantity and value of main imports and exports were as follows:

### Exports

	Unit	Quantity		Value ( <i>Sh.</i> )	
		1955	1956	1955	1956
Tobacco, native . . .	cwt.	13,522	12,164	1,897,100	1,769,555
Honey in comb . . .	lb.	20,556	17,780	146,800	111,150
Honey . . .	lb.	7,735	2,816	54,100	21,632
Dates, Local produce . . .	cwt.	305	249	7,300	14,940
Lime, Local produce . . .	cwt.	13,096	7,013	77,600	56,104
Skins, Sheep and Goats . . .	Score	200	333	13,000	33,300
Dry Lemons . . .	cwt.	663	374	79,500	2,992
Fish Oil (Sifa) . . .	gal.	932	866	3,700	2,598
Dry Fish (Safif) . . .	cwt.	1,197	430	134,100	43,000
Miscellaneous . . .		—	—	89,000	241,696
Tobacco leaves (Nassr) . . .	cwt.	—	102	—	5,710
Total <i>Sh.</i> . . .				2,502,200	2,302,677

### Imports

	Unit	Quantity		Value ( <i>Sh.</i> )	
		1955	1956	1955	1956
Wheat . . .	cwt.	1,918	1,653	95,900	132,270
Millet, all sorts . . .	"	78,977	113,649	1,974,300	3,636,760
Flour . . .	"	28,893	34,241	1,040,100	1,643,544
Rice, all sorts . . .	"	198,638	94,216	8,342,700	5,972,100
Grain, all sorts . . .	"	2,957	3,462	90,400	165,759
Dates, Basrah . . .	"	30,255	22,251	605,100	593,360
Dates, other sorts . . .	"	448	308	17,900	12,310
Sugar, refined . . .	"	41,184	42,516	2,059,200	2,550,960
Sugar, other sorts . . .	"	1,417	2,972	113,300	232,008
Joggary, molasses . . .	"	5,991	4,124	359,400	247,440
Sesame, all sorts . . .	"	9,491	13,253	854,200	1,325,275

	Unit	Quantity		Value (Sh.)	
		1955	1956	1955	1956
Tea, all sorts . . .	lb.	2,076	211,990	1,349,400	1,271,940
Coffee and C. Husked .	cwt.	4,987	5,640	466,800	494,226
Sheep and Goats . . .		—	—	533,600	776,750
Ghee, clarified butter .		—	—	1,387,100	1,826,800
Oil, edible, all sorts .		—	—	2,583,000	1,821,200
Kerosene oil . . .		—	—	625,200	1,671,288
Petrol . . .		—	—	756,600	2,425,852
Spices . . .		—	—	778,700	1,243,378
C.P. Goods, grey sheetings . . .		—	—	231,700	118,505
C.P. Goods, all sorts .		—	—	2,258,000	1,259,006
Cotton Twist . . .		—	—	268,500	60,800
Tobacco and Cigarettes .		—	—	307,200	328,465
Wood and Timber . . .		—	—	143,200	760,175
M.T. Vehicle and acces- sories . . .		—	—	1,073,600	1,523,693
Engine oil . . .		—	—	74,600	1,390,483
Miscellaneous . . .		—	—	4,775,900	6,345,244
Maize . . .	cwt.	786	—	1,960	—
Coffee Husk . . .	"	1,089	—	54,500	—
Gas oil . . .	ton	19,420	—	388,400	—
Total Sh.				33,628,100	39,829,591

## Chapter 6: Production

### LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

#### *Utilisation of Agricultural Land*

Only about 1 per cent of the area of the Aden Protectorate is cultivable. Land for crop production is prepared for irrigation farming either by gravity flow from the mountain streams, which flow intermittently, or by lift from the numerous wells which are found in the principal wadis. Dry farming is practised in areas where there is a low rainfall with some run-off water and where the land has been suitably terraced. A good deal of the mountainous terrain affords range conditions of extremely light carrying capacity, particularly suited to camels, sheep and goats. There are no permanent pastures as such. Land surveys which have been undertaken in some of the principal cultivated areas are being extended to potential development areas.

#### *Land and Water Conservation and Utilisation*

All farming practices in the Aden Protectorate depend on a highly-developed system of land and water conservation. This is well understood by the local population, who are the descendents of a



The principal local cereal crop is Sorghum, grown largely on flood-irrigated land and to a less extent on lift irrigation. Very little grain is raised on rain alone, as practically nowhere in the territory is rainfall alone sufficient to raise any crop at all. Varieties of *Penisetum* (millet) are quite popular on poorer soils, and the two temperate zone introductions, wheat and barley, do well up-country on land irrigated from wells. The economics of the latter methods are somewhat obscure, but the fact that such a system has stood the test of a considerable number of years may in itself be an indication that the application of routine economic laws need not necessarily be the correct procedure, where such a consideration as, for example, prevention of famine, is a very real one.

### *Oil-Seeds*

As in previous years cotton seed, an extremely useful "by-product" of cotton cultivation, was mainly exported to Europe, a small proportion being used for oil extraction locally. Sesame is next in importance as an oil seed crop.

### *Cotton*

1955 was the poorest cotton year on record, as far as yield concerned, the quality too having slightly declined. Had it not been for the crop harvested in the Lahej area, which yielded well, the total production would have fallen below that of the previous year. In 1956, however, the situation improved considerably, due mainly to improved cultivation practices by Abyan farmers. The Lahej area produced more than double the quantity of cotton of very good quality.

### *Citrus and Deciduous Fruit*

A steady increase in production of citrus was noticeable, as trees planted some four or five years ago began to bear. This crop was attracting more and more enthusiastic followers and, as its fame spread, requests for budded stock were being received from all over the Protectorates. To satisfy, at least partly, this demand, and at the same time ensure that the seedlings would reach their destination in good condition, an aircraft was chartered and some 1,450 trees despatched to out-of-the-way farming centres where, the latest available information suggested, they had been established, practically without the loss of a single tree. Some 10,000 seedlings were expected to be available for distribution from the nurseries in Zara (Audh Sultanate) in 1957 and it was obvious that these would be fully absorbed. Deciduous fruit-trees are produced in Mukeiras and appeared to be gaining in popularity. Some 600 were taken up by farmers in 1956 and nearly twice as many would be ready for planting in 1957.

*Dates*

The 1955 date harvest was probably the heaviest for many years, due to two main causes. First, the result of the heavy rains during the previous season which left a high water-table, and secondly, the coming into production of the many thousand new trees planted at various periods during the last ten years. The half-million trees in Wadi Hajr produced a particularly good crop, from which there was a surplus carried over. Restrictions on the export of dates from the Wadi Hadhramaut were lifted during the year by the Mukalla Government in order that those with surplus supplies might export them to the markets of the coastal area.

The 1956 date crop was below that of the previous year, as the flood-irrigated palms yielded only about 25 per cent of a good year's crop.

*Vegetables*

The main difficulty encountered with vegetable growing was still connected with marketing, which up to the end of 1956 could only be described as unsatisfactory. In some instances, the position was aggravated by the farmers producing a "glut" of a particular crop at the time. This happened during the spring season when the early supplies from the Plateau and Khaur came in with the late crop from the coastal area. For the first time, farmers on the plateau were induced to store a fairly large quantity of carrots in late autumn for marketing in the spring, with the result that several thousand (frasilas 3 lb.) were sent to the market when there was a shortage. Prices obtained were good. The area planted remained much the same as the previous year, but there was a tendency to plant more varieties. Local supplies in the Wadi Hadhramaut increased, particularly of onions.

*Other Crops*

The increase in the cotton acreage in the Lahej area seriously affected the supplies of sorghum fodder to the Colony, and prices rose from between Sh. 30 and Sh. 40 per 100 bundles to over Sh. 100. The increase in the tractor fleet in the Abyan area, and a consequent reduction in the number of working oxen, resulted in a temporary surplus of fodder, and permits were given to export this to Aden. Later, however, it was obvious that there would also be a shortage of this commodity, as was proved by the high prices in this area. Sorghum, grown on the tube wells at Abyan, provided a very useful contribution to the fodder supply of the area and was increasing in demand and popularity. Apart from Wadi Hadhramaut, where sorghum fodder was plentiful, almost all other areas were in very short supply.

The usual supplies of both water melons and sweet melons were grown on the coastal areas at Abyan and Lahej, where they find a ready outlet in the Aden market. A useful crop of tobacco was again grown at Gheil-Ba-Wazir and sold in the Middle East at a fair

price. The coffee crop grown in the Yafai hills was reported to have been good, but it is difficult to check this statement because most of the crop is consumed locally.

### *Crop Processing*

A new ginnery was established in Lahej to cater for the cotton grown in that area. Both ginneries (Abyan and Lahej) worked to capacity and nothing untoward interfered with their work.

### *Crop Pests and Diseases*

The cotton crop suffered less from insect pests than in the previous years and the Lahej area was almost completely free, which is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that it was a virtual museum for cotton pests only three years ago. American bollworm (*Heliothis armigera*) and Egyptian bollworm (*Earias spp.*) were present at Abyan in isolated areas, but, on the whole, damage was not severe or widespread. Apart from a few small swarms of locust which invaded the territory during the spring, the country was practically free of this pest for the remainder of 1955 as well as in 1956. The spread of Wilth (*Rhizoctonia sp.*) in 1956 in the Abyan area was giving rise to serious concern and the matter was receiving close attention.

### *Marketing*

A delegation consisting of representatives of the Abyan States (Fadhli and Yafai) and of the Lahej State, led by the Director of Agriculture, visited the United Kingdom in December, 1955, to inquire into the marketing arrangements for Aden Protectorate cotton, and its members took an active part in the negotiations on cotton prices etc., conducted by the Director of Agriculture. Members of the delegation, most of whom were visiting the U.K. for the first time, also visited mills where Abyan cotton is used and were very impressed with the information they were able to obtain.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Further extension of the Research Section of the Department of Agriculture took place with funds contributed by Colonial Development and Welfare, the Abyan Board and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. The Section is situated at El Kod, on the edge of the Abyan delta, the main cotton-producing area of the Aden Protectorates.

Three scientific officers, an Agronomist and Plant Breeder, a Soil Chemist and an Entomologist, recruited by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, were seconded to the Section in the latter half of 1955. The building programme which was carried out under the direct supervision of the Department, and designed to provide offices, laboratories and staff accommodation, was completed by the end of that year.

Although the Section will serve the Western and Eastern Aden Protectorate, its work will have general application to other arid areas of the Commonwealth. Emphasis is laid in the research programme on the chief cash crop, cotton, of which there was an estimated acreage of 20,000 acres in the Abyan delta and approximately another 10,000 acres in other States.

### Work in Progress

The agronomy and plant breeding programme continued on the lines initiated by the Plant Breeder during 1951-55. A policy of cotton selection has been laid down and in 1955-56 the whole of the Abyan area was planted, for the first time, with pure seed from original bulk selections from Sudan X.1730A (AB.1). The second bulk selection from AB.1 (AB.3), which shows a marked improvement in yield and regularity, was being bulked in a 150 acres isolation area and will provide a new wave of selected seed. The policy is to maintain the present standard of quality, but with a full 1½-in. staple length, whilst improving the productive capacity of the crop. Successive years are compared for overall performance with Sudan, Egyptian and American types from the Section's breeding plots.

An important aspect of development, in areas such as Abyan, is the well irrigation, and data was being collected on the performance of a range of food and cash crops under this system. Satisfactory results had so far been obtained with bananas, tomatoes, chillies and a wide selection of vegetables.

Future research programmes will include work on rotations, cotton husbandry, weed control, the wilt problem and the introduction of other economic crops.

The soil chemistry programme is primarily concerned with the problem of the increasing soil salinity within the Abyan delta. Salinity is associated with a rising water-table and a preliminary survey of this very serious problem was under way. Prevention of the salting-up of areas not already affected could probably be effected by strict water discipline, not easy to ensure in practice under the present irrigation system. The Section will assist, as it is able, with soil survey work in other areas of potential development.

Entomological work is concentrated on a study of the status, economics and control of cotton pests.

Insect infestation of the cotton crop has not yet been serious. Heavy localised attacks by pink bollworm (*Platyedra Gossypiella*) occurred in 1951-52. Rigorous action, the uprooting and burning of cotton bushes in affected areas and the sunning of sowing seed proved an effective control. Sporadic but localized damage from the following pests has been recorded throughout the years: *Heliothis armigera*, *Aphis gossypii* spp., *Empoasca* spp., *Podagrica* spp., *Pxycaenus* spp. An unidentified thrip was recorded in 1955 as widespread, but the extent of damage to the crop had not yet been assessed. The Entomologist will assist with other problems of insect pest control as the occasions arise.

### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The progress of agricultural extension work was very slow owing to lack of continuity in the service of the agricultural staff. The Qua'iti State Government farm at El Qatn continued as a demonstration and experimental centre, and a new area was acquired on which a date rehabilitation scheme was planned. Irrigation channels were re-aligned and provided with gauging points in order to study water duties and economical water distribution.

With a proposed increase in staff provided by a new Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, it was hoped that more emphasis would be put on agricultural extension work. Much useful experimental data was collected through the agricultural research scheme, which should be passed on to all cultivators.

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

#### *Abyan Board*

For full details of this scheme reference should be made to the Board's Annual Report, which was to be issued separately. Remarkable progress had been made to date, but political and financial considerations had intervened to reduce the speed of development. The five-year crop share agreement concluded in 1950 lapsed in March, 1955 ; meanwhile, it had not been possible to conclude a new agreement, as basic amendments to the constitution and organisation of the Board, which had been under consideration for some time, had not been accepted by the State Authorities. The available cash resources of the Board were very seriously depleted because large bonus payments had had to be made. Lack of control over the cropping system, coupled with a rise in the water-table which reduced fertility over many thousand acres, resulted in very much reduced yields and revenue.

Although good use was made of all except one large flood, which caused a tremendous amount of damage to the town and adjoining lands of Zingibar, a number of farmers still did not get their lands watered and a certain amount of hardship resulted. This is unavoidable, as the system of land tenure does not provide for a division of irrigated land, which is likely to vary between 20,000 and 50,000 acres each season, according to the water available.

The basis of the agricultural economy of Abyan still remains the cotton crop and during the years under review an area of some 27,000 acres was planted, but due to a number of adverse factors the final crop realised was well below average, both in yield and quality. A total of 13,219,080 lb. of seed cotton was secured, yielding a gross revenue of £1,170,300. A further £67,500 was spent in developing the irrigation system.

The number of agricultural tractors continued to grow and there were altogether 125 fully-equipped machines in the area. Owing to

the brief space of time available to the farmer between irrigation and time of planting, mechanised cultivation is proving of great assistance in preparing seed beds and planting at the proper season.

In order to maintain the position of cattle within the present economy, in view of the replacement of oxen by the tractor, breeding trials were being carried out to produce a type which has the hardiness of the native Zebu and the milking capacity of a recognised dairy breed.

The traditional crops of millet (*Sorghum spp.*) and sesame, continue to be grown in order to meet the requirements of the local market, but there was a tendency to plant too large a proportion of the area with cotton and to rely on imported rice instead of local grain. There was a small increase in market garden produce, most of which was disposed of locally, resulting from the availability of sub-surface water from tube wells. Most vegetables can be grown successfully during the winter months, but any additional increase in production awaits improved marketing facilities in Aden.

The construction of a gravel-surfaced road from the beach to the head of the delta was completed and some 14 miles were open to traffic. The ginnery at El Kod was expanded from 32 to 64 gins to cater for the larger cotton crop from other areas east of Abyan. In order to provide the additional power required, a 33,000 K.V. power line from Aden was constructed by contractors to the Board and completed by the middle of 1956.

### *Irrigation Section*

The activities of the section were again restricted by shortage of staff. The new Irrigation Engineer arrived in October, 1955. An Assistant Irrigation Engineer was present on duty throughout the period. One of the two Italian surveyors was present throughout the period; the other resigned in May, 1955.

By the end of 1956, final approval had been obtained and funds allocated for two Colonial Development and Welfare schemes concerning agriculture. These will replace the one begun in 1953 and work will largely be concentrated on development of underground water resources and utilisation of flood waters. Progress depends mainly on the recruitment of qualified staff and security conditions in the areas where work is planned.

### *Developments in Farm Mechanisation*

The recent prosperity among the farming community, which had generated from their growing of cotton (now known as the "white gold" of Southern Arabia), made it possible for the wealthier farmers to mechanise their farming operations. There were approximately 150 light tractors in service in the Protectorates, most of them operating in the Abyan area where a hire-purchase system is used and where adequate workshop facilities are provided. It was very encouraging to note that although the oldest of the tractors were commissioned over two-and-a-half years ago, all were still in operation.

One should not, however, minimise the difficult conditions under which these tractors are kept working and the large consumption of spares caused by dust infiltration and rough handling. The implements in general use are the disc plough and cultivator. Trailers are also very popular for the transport of produce and most farmers feel that if the tractor is confined to field work it would prove too costly. In the more remote parts of the Protectorate, unless the tractor demand is such as to merit the provision of a workshop, the progressive farmer is sooner or later in trouble through the lack of intelligent servicing. Light tractors were available for hire from private farmers or local organisations at rates varying from *Sh. 10* to *Sh. 15* per hour for ploughing. The Arab can be trained rapidly to drive a tractor and use its implements; it is no uncommon sight to see the ex-oxen ploughman now seated on his mechanical "bullock". There was yet no proof to show that tractor ploughing is cheaper than bullock ploughing or that disc ploughing is superior to the traditional methods; but for "timeliness" of operation the tractor had proved its worth, making possible increased areas under the crop, due to the rapid preparation of the seed-bed after irrigation.

### *The Hadhramaut Pump Scheme*

The pump scheme in the Wadi Hadhramaut, which was initiated in 1948, had now grown to approximately 500 pump units, a large proportion of which were owned by farmers. Over 40 per cent of the lift irrigation practised in this area was now carried out by pump units maintained in operation by the Central Service Station and field mechanics on tour.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### *General Condition*

Fodder and grazing which at the beginning of 1955 was fairly plentiful became very scarce in the latter months of the year, so much so that in some areas animals had to be moved in order to provide sufficient food for their maintenance. Ahwar, where the spring rains completely failed, was one of these areas and the live stock population there had been reduced by at least 50 per cent by the end of December, 1955. Range grazing was also very scarce in the Beduin areas of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, where, as a result animals were reduced to a very low condition and severe losses were suffered in sheep, goat and camel populations in the early part of 1956. The situation was somewhat relieved when rain fell in July and August. In the more settled areas of Abyan and Lahej, sorghum fodder was in short supply and average prices rose to the highest record. The comparatively light floods and the planting of a large part of the area to cotton were the main reasons for this. But for the fact that there is a large tractor fleet in these two areas, there is little doubt that the position created by shortage of fodder would have been much more serious, as it is unlikely that sufficient working

attle would have been found to cultivate even the smaller acreage which had been watered. The effects of mechanisation were also evident in the Wadi Hadhramaut, where, as a direct result of mechanical lift irrigation, fodder supplies were more plentiful than in any other parts of the Protectorate. This is an area where, in the past, near-famine conditions have often been induced by lack of water to feed animals required for lifting water from the wells. A vicious circle has therefore been broken.

### *Improvement Schemes*

Further progress was made with the Abyan Livestock Improvement scheme by the purchase of some 30 head of cross-bred Friesian-Shiwal-Zebu cows from the R.A.F. Dairy Farm, Aden. The acquisition of these animals has provided the Abyan Board with an extremely useful nucleus of breeding stock which already has a greatly improved milk yield over the pure-bred local animals. Several of the better cows were giving over 700 gallons per lactation, while retaining the hardiness of the Zebu stock. One Friesian and one Jersey bull were being kept and it was intended to produce two distinct crosses; the one being predominantly Jersey-Zebu and the other a locally-bred Friesian type. This should afford a useful comparison in the years to come, both for milk yield and hardiness. The pure-bred Ongole bull at Abyan was still maintained for draft purposes, but their usefulness as beef producers was not being lost sight of.

### *Animal Health*

There was no outbreak of any serious animal diseases in the Protectorate during the period and most losses were attributed to the severe conditions resulting from lack of rainfall and consequent poor grazing. Internal parasites, both round-worms and tape-worms, were, however, believed to be causing considerable losses in many areas. The arrival of a fully-qualified Veterinary Officer by the end of 1956 will permit the establishment of a nucleus of Veterinary Services in the Protectorate, where they were non-existent. This Officer was to be responsible for Veterinary Services in both the Colony and the Protectorate.

## FORESTRY

There was little, if any, indication that even the "newly rich" States are much concerned with the preservation of whatever sparse forest sources exist, let alone wished to increase them by planting. With the coming into operation of the new four-year Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, some useful work could possibly be done by the inclusion of even very modest forestation projects as an integral part of each scheme. Since all Colonial Development and Welfare schemes under the control of the Agricultural Department are in the first place concerned with the development of water



resources, the basic condition for the growing of trees is thus created; there should be sufficient water to spare while crops are grown to raise a number of useful trees in addition.

Some lectures on the importance of trees and preservation of forests were given to an eager audience of local and foreign Scout leaders who held their jamboree in the Sheikh Othman Garden during the Christmas period. A dozen or so *Eucalyptus* were being tested at El Kod but it was too early to say if this important genus would be able to furnish from among its 500 or more species some to suit local conditions, though certainly it would be a boon to the territory if this useful tree could be established. Commendable efforts have been made in the Colony to find other cooking fuels as an alternative to the use of charcoal, the supply of which is still a severe drain on what little shrub or bush remains.

#### CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING OF PRODUCE

The introduction of efficient marketing organisations and methods was, for a variety of reasons, a particularly difficult task in the Protectorate. In the Western Protectorate the disturbances of recent months militated against settled patterns of marketing. There was no overall rule of law and the individual States themselves offered little legal protection to ventures of a commercial nature. Produce bound for market in Aden might have to pass through five customs posts and pay dues at each. The proud, independent and at times suspicious nature of the producer impedes the formation of co-operative societies or other forms of association; their formation becomes almost impossible when family feuds complicate the issue. Poor communications and the complete lack of such facilities as postal or banking services add to the difficulties of the producer and of those that would help him. In the Eastern Protectorate, where more settled conditions prevailed, the distance from markets and, in many areas, the high cost of production and transport made unlikely any large-scale expansion of production with a view to export.

#### *Co-operative and Marketing Department*

During the period under review a new department of Government came into being with the establishment of the Co-operative and Marketing Department. Although financed wholly by the Colony, the tasks allotted to the Department demanded that a considerable part of its effort should be directed towards the Protectorate. While pursuing several new lines of action designed to encourage increased productivity and economic development in the Protectorate, it has used as basis for many of its activities the patient work over the years of the Agriculture and Fisheries Departments. In following up and consolidating such work and in its new ventures, the activities of the Co-operative and Marketing Department constantly impinge on those of the two older departments, with whom there is close contact.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Marketing Officer assumed duty in June, 1955. There followed several months of extensive touring in the Protectorate. An office was set up, staff was gradually recruited and trained, and the Department embarked on the various activities summarised in the following paragraphs. In October, 1956, staff of the Department were stationed in the Protectorate for the first time, on the return of two officers from a course of training in Cyprus.

The Department had the following establishment of field staff, shared between Colony and Protectorate:

- Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Marketing Officer;
- Marketing Officer;
- Assistant Marketing Officer (Fisheries);
- Assistant Marketing Officer (Agriculture);
- 2 Assistant Co-operative Officers.

The process of recruitment and training was by no means yet complete.

### *Fruit and Vegetable Marketing*

At the time of its inception, it was envisaged that the main task of the Department would be to organise the fruit and vegetable producers in the Protectorate in order to increase the supply of fresh produce to the Colony. It was felt that improved marketing methods would benefit both producer and consumer. As a result of considerable investigation in the Protectorate it became clear that little was likely to be achieved until wholesale marketing in Aden itself was placed on a proper footing. The existing arrangements in Aden did not command the confidence of the producer and potential producer. It was therefore decided to proceed with the construction of a large Central Wholesale Produce Market in Aden (see p. 37), and much time and thought were given both to the physical plans and to the running of its administration. While the new market will undoubtedly provide the key to the situation, its success will depend to a considerable extent on the establishment of efficient and vigorous organisations of a co-operative nature among the Protectorate farmers who will supply it. The necessary ground-work was already under way, particularly in the Fadhli State and Audhali Sultanate. Such organisations were especially necessary if the problem of the producers' indebtedness to auctioneers and agents in Aden, under the present unsatisfactory system of marketing, was to be tackled.

### *Cotton Producers' Associations*

In several areas of the Western Protectorate outside Abyan, the local organisations for the production and marketing of cotton had, since the crop was first introduced, been provided by off-shoots of the State administrations, known as Development Funds. In the belief that the time had come for more independent organisations, it was decided that the States concerned should be advised and helped

to set up Cotton Producers' Associations as successor organisations to the Development Funds. This decision, taken shortly after the establishment of the Co-operative and Marketing Department, gave the Department its major task. During the period under review a great deal of preparatory work was undertaken to make possible a smooth transition on 31st December, 1956, when the Development Funds in the Fadhli, Lower Aulaqi and Dathina States ceased to exist. A draft Decree designed to give the new Associations a legal basis was drawn up by the Department and, with minor modifications to suit local circumstances, was accepted and enacted by the four States. The Decrees provide for the following:

- The Audhali Cotton Producers' Association;
- The Dathina Cotton Producers' Association;
- The Ahwar Cotton Producers' Association;
- The Yeramis Cotton Producers' Association;
- The Fadhli (Eastern) Cotton Producers' Association.

The role of the Department in relation to the Associations is that of adviser, guide and friend. Officers of the Department are expected to keep a close watch on the books and activities of the Associations, to advise the Committees of the Associations and their staff, to help in the training of staff and to give instruction in proper book-keeping to provide the necessary impetus to keep the organisations running (where this is lacking), to ensure that attention is given to the necessary planning at the right time, and to represent the Associations, where they so wish, in their negotiations with outside bodies such as the Abyan Board and the banks.

The areas in which Cotton Producers' Associations were being set up produced over 4,400 bales of long-staple cotton during the 1956 season. The gross value of the crop from these areas, although not yet finally computed, was in the region of £250,000.

### *Co-operative Societies*

Three co-operative societies had actually been established at the close of 1956, but others were in the process of formation. The established were:

Name				Membership	Total Funds £
Gheil-Ba-Wazir Tobacco Credit Co-operative Society, Ltd.				235	2,985
Ga'ar Boys' School Co-operative Thrift Society				128	4*
Zingibar Boys' Primary School Co-operative Thrift Society				104	3*

\* The two school thrift societies were formed only in December, 1956, and figures given above apply to collections during part of one month only.

Gheil-Ba-Wazir lies in the coastal area of the Eastern Protectorate and is the centre for the famous Hamumi tobacco which is exported to the Red Sea countries and to the eastern coast of Africa. The tobacco is suitable for smoking in hookahs or hubble-bubble pipes.

The co-operative society there, established in 1956, has taken over a loans scheme instituted by the Quaiti Government and provides the necessary short-term credit for the production of the tobacco crop and, in particular, for the purchase of the dried sardines used as manure. The Quaiti Government makes available an annual loan of £15,000 to supplement the accumulated funds of the scheme. During the 1956 season, loans totalling over £17,000 were issued to members.

An outline of the duties which the Department undertakes in relation to co-operative societies will be found in the Colony Section (pp. 36-9).

### *Fish Marketing*

Much investigation has been carried out among the fishermen of the Protectorate coast. Antiquated methods, poor marketing arrangements and heavy indebtedness are to be found almost universally. If properly organised, these fisheries would certainly yield a rich harvest, for there is an abundance of fish to be caught. As in all fishing communities, conservatism is very strong and the efforts of the Department will meet with success only slowly. In general, the policy is to expand the useful start that has been made among the Colony fishermen (see p. 35) and to use the Colony fisheries as a proving ground for new methods and as an object lesson to Protectorate fishermen, who are encouraged to visit the Colony to see for themselves.

### *Mahfid*

The Department is associated with a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme in the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate of the Western Protectorate. £6,000 has been provided to launch cotton production at Mahfid where the crop was not previously grown. Owing to the turbulent nature of the area, cotton seed was dropped at the beginning of the present season by an R.A.F. aircraft. It is hoped that the economic benefits derived from cotton cultivation may materially promote the pacification of the area and give the inhabitants a vested interest in peace and security.

### *Eastern Aden Protectorate*

At the request of the Resident Adviser and British Agent, two surveys of areas in the Eastern Protectorate were carried out. The first covered agriculturalists and fishermen in the coastal area, and as a result the co-operative society at Gheil-Ba-Wazir, mentioned above, was established. The second was concerned with the Wadi Hadhraut where the possibilities of cash crops and the introduction of co-operative societies were investigated; reports were also submitted on specific schemes. The Department also undertook market surveys at Aden of possible cash crops from the Wadi and in one case arranged, in co-operation with the Kathiri State, the Agricultural

Department and the advisory staff, for a trial consignment to be sent by air to Aden. Investigations continued and, as for the time being it was impossible to station a member of the Department in the Eastern Protectorate, the work of the Department was carried on by members of the advisory staff on a part-time basis.

#### FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

##### *Ahwar Farmers' Association*

As a result of the heavy floods of the previous year, it was possible to sow some 1,200 acres with cotton, leaving about 3,000 acres for other crops. This was the largest area of cotton so far planted in this area, which produced a crop to the total gross value of *Sh.* 1,818,685. By contrast with previous seasons not a single flood was recorded during the spring, and the kharif or summer rains were also extremely light, with the result that no spring sorghum was sown for either fodder or grain and by the end of the year the supply of both these commodities was almost exhausted. Apart from normal maintenance no other irrigation works on the river were undertaken, but a trial tube well was put down and although it had not been possible to put this into use pending the arrival of a suitable pumping unit, there was every indication that a useful supply of good water exists. The agricultural tractor introduced during the previous year continued very much in demand and was giving good service. It was now obvious that the hire charge of *Sh.* 14 per hour for ploughing and cultivating could be reduced and that running expenses, including depreciation, could be covered by about *Sh.* 10 per hour. Four additional tractor units were acquired by private users during the year and apart from shortage of petrol at certain times, through breakdown in supplies, these machines were also proving invaluable in supplementing the work of oxen. The responsibility for the activities of the Association passed to the Registrar and Chief Marketing Officer by the end of 1956.

##### *Beihan Farmers' Association*

In common with most other areas in the Protectorate, Beihan received far less flood water than in the previous year and in consequence a much smaller area was planted with the usual flood crops such as sorghum and simsim. In an attempt to introduce a cash crop, 240 acres were put down to cotton and although this grew extremely well right up to the time of flowering, it was eventually completely destroyed by an unusual frost. The Farmers' Association issued seed and cash on loan for the winter crops of wheat and barley, but their activities were severely hampered by lack of funds. A small crop of cotton planted in 1956 looked promising, but it is not thought that cotton as a crop is suitable for the area.

##### *Dhala*

Very little progress could be reported from this area and the many requests received for assistance, both financial and technical, could

not be met in full. It was, however, possible to introduce three pumping units, which were working satisfactorily and created a new interest in mechanical lift irrigation. An agricultural tractor was also introduced, but was not proving very effective mainly because of unskilled operators and lack of supervision. Plans were made to remedy this defect. The citrus trees planted out three years ago were growing extremely well and although still young had begun to bear fruit. There was every indication that this crop could be expanded in this area and that it might ultimately prove to be a very useful cash earner for the district. One hundred more citrus trees had been planted by the end of 1956. The disturbed security conditions were, of course, not conducive to agricultural pursuits.

#### *Khaur El-Audhali Farmers' Association*

Development in this area was chiefly confined to the expansion of fruit growing; demands for seedlings already far exceeded the supply. On the plateau, the demand was for peaches, plums and apricots, but on the plain citrus was more popular. Although vegetable growing continued on much the same scale as in previous years, supplies were very erratic, owing to the uncertainty of the market resulting from the termination of the Aden Refinery contracts, and this was likely to become a limiting factor to further production until the reorganisation of the Aden market became an established fact.

#### *Lahej*

The cotton crop was introduced into this area on a commercial scale for the first time during the 1954-55 season and was particularly successful in that just over 5,000 bales were produced from an area of approximately 4,500 acres. Although there was very little top-grade cotton, most of the crop was of even running type and the bulk graded at four. The total crop brought in a gross revenue of approximately £300,000. Ginning was carried out locally in a newly constructed ginnery which was financed from the proceeds of the crop and built under the supervision of the Agricultural Department and the Abyan Board. The ginnery was run entirely by locally trained employees who, considering their short experience, carried out their duties efficiently. The Lahej State also received some assistance in irrigation and cotton marketing from Agricultural Department staff, but they were competent to carry on these functions with locally-trained personnel in 1956, when a crop of about 11,000 bales, or more than double that for the previous year, was harvested.

With the introduction of cotton, a much smaller area was devoted to grain and fodder than hitherto and it may be necessary in future for the Lahej State to control the allocation of lands for cotton cultivation more strictly. Fodder and grain prices, which increased steeply towards the end of 1955, reflected the short supply of these commodities. The growing of cotton entailed the setting up of a local Board to manage the planting and marketing arrangements and the issue of cash advances to cultivators. This Board, on its formation,

was financed by a loan of £50,000 from the Abyan Board, primarily for the construction of the ginnery and the issue of cultivation advances. The purchase of the cotton from growers was financed by a loan from the Bank, also guaranteed by the Abyan Board. The local Board put aside a certain sum of money from the sale of their cotton crop for new irrigation works and maintenance. A preliminary survey was carried out by the Irrigation Section on a river-head control scheme, and the work, although of a non-permanent nature, largely contributed to the increased area under cotton.

#### *Fadhli Development Fund*

The Fadhli Development Fund which had accrued over the past few years from the cotton crops grown at Wadi Yeram and the Eastern tribal areas was very much reduced by the paying out of large bonuses. Development schemes hitherto financed from this fund were therefore very much reduced. The fund was administered by State officials.

#### *Wahidi*

Three tube wells, sunk during the year, indicate that there is a useful supply of underground water in this area and that well irrigation could be developed to supplement the rather poor and irregular spates of flood water. It is said that this valley once boasted of more irrigation wells than days in the year and that farming was carried on there based on well irrigation. Orders for suitable pumping equipment were placed and the land around the tube well site was contour-surveyed in order to lay out a canalisation system. A survey was also made on the site of an old irrigation project near the Himyaritic ruins at Nqub El Hajr, with a view to restoring this to cultivation through the use of flood waters. About 2,000 acres are involved in this scheme. Very little cotton was grown in this area in 1955, owing to an almost complete failure of the floods. There were however 60 acres grown in the upper reaches of the Wadi, where spring water is constantly flowing, which resulted in a fair crop harvested in March–April, 1956. Floods in 1956 were late and though quite abundant went largely to the sea for want of suitable irrigation works. A fair proportion of Colonial Development and Welfare money is earmarked for this area and work was to start immediately in the New Year of 1957.

#### *Meifa Syndicate*

The Meifa Syndicate, a private company, operating over an area of land at Meifa Hajr (Eastern Aden Protectorate), produced a very good crop of cotton on the 250 acres planted in the autumn of 1954, and were encouraged to double the area during 1955. Although the soil is very poor and sandy, the crop averaged about 800 lb. of lint per acre. This was ginned locally. The 1956 crop of cotton was of a poorer quality and disease-ridden (pink bollworm), indicating that little care had been taken by the cultivators to remove the debris of the previous year's cultivation.

## FISHERIES

*Areas and Methods*

The Eastern Aden Protectorate inshore waters support a much greater fishing industry than those of the Western Aden Protectorate. This is principally due to the concentration of the sardine fishery in the coastal waters east of Mukalla. This area also supports a highly productive fishery for Kingfish (*Scomberomorus commerson*), Sherwi (*Euthynnus affinis*) and Zainoob (*Thunnus tonggol*). In the Western Aden Protectorate there is a winter fishery for anchovy (*Anchoviella heteroloba*) and Kingfish. Zainoob and Sherwi are encountered in small localised concentrations.

Shark fishing by harpoon or line is carried on in most fishing centres. Rock fish is encountered on most rough bottoms and the Bal-Haf-Bir Ali area is most productive.

Due to a traditional belief that gill nets and any other new type of fishing gear will scare fish away from the coast, most fishermen only use beach seines, hook and line and traps, but in certain areas set gill nets are tolerated. In the area west of Aden the fishermen are more enlightened and use the Aden Colony methods.

*Organisation*

Fishermen are normally financed by salt and dry fish merchants who have a lien on the catches. After local requirements have been met, the surplus fish is either salted or dried for export to the Far East and Europe via Aden. There is a considerable dried and smoked fish trade to the interior in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, where fish is eaten by the poorer population and used for agricultural and feeding purposes.

In the Western Aden Protectorate there is a demand for fresh fish in the Abyan Cotton Scheme and fresh fish is also sent into Aden Colony by land transport from Shuqra, Ras Imran and Kaua.

There were no cold stores or ice factories in the Protectorate, but there was a small canning factory in Mukalla utilising sardine, tunny and squid, which is sold locally and also exported to Italy.

*Marketing*

As there is a large surplus of fish being salted and dried for export, prices in coastal villages are lower than in the Colony for all types of fresh fish. In most fishing centres, fish exporters have godowns, and when ready, cured fish is sent to Aden for export.

*Production*

Sardine production again showed a downward trend and the 1956 findings were worse than those of 1955. There is as yet no known cause for the sudden variation in annual supplies and until further investigation of the off-shore waters is undertaken it will not be possible to judge whether inshore supplies can be augmented in times of



scarcity. A similar decrease occurred in landings of Kingfish, Zainoob and Sherwi, but the Thamud (*Thunnus albacora*) suddenly appeared in considerable numbers along many parts of the Protectorate coast in November and December, 1956, after having been extremely scarce for a number of years.

The production in the Western Aden Protectorate fishing centre of Ras Imran, near Aden, improved considerably since 14 of the sambuks were mechanised.

Statistics of fish landed are given on p. 111.

### Fisheries Department

A description of the Department appears on pp. 34-5.

In Mukalla a section of the Department was established in the summer of 1956 in order to develop the Eastern Aden Protectorate fisheries.

### Development

A Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme was approved for Eastern Aden Protectorate fisheries, and a Fisheries Officer and staff were established in Mukalla. The primary task of this section is to develop the primitive inshore fishery and improve the value and production of suitable export products.

Approval was also obtained for a pilot-scale fish meal and oil extraction plant, under a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme. This equipment will facilitate the investigations into the production of a suitable export product from the surplus sardine, which at present is wastefully dried into a rancid product.

Further exploratory work was carried out off the Western Aden Protectorate shore by the Department's motor fishery vessel and several productive rock fishing grounds were chartered between Perim Island and Aden. These grounds provided steady results for most months of the year and experimentally yielded up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of fish in two hours' fishing with five hand lines.

### ADEN PROTECTORATE FISHERY STATISTICS

					Landings		
					1955		
					Sardine ( <i>Sardinella</i> ) ( <i>longiceps</i> ) Tons, dry weight	Tunny and tunny-like fish No.	Kingfish No.
Reidat Abdul Wadud	.	.	.	.	253	3,171	308
Hami	.	.	.	.	244	1,536	40,201
Shihr	.	.	.	.	1,929	54,617	90,948
Burum	.	.	.	.	1	1,828	466
Total					2,427	60,152	131,923

## Landings

		1956		
		<i>Sardine (Sardinella) (longiceps) Tons, dry weight</i>	<i>Tunny and tunny-like fish No.</i>	<i>Kingfish No.</i>
Reidat Abdul Wadud	.	121	4,259	4,155
Hami	.	159	8,380	2,738
Shihr	.	680	134,612	25,423
Burum	.	3	3,250	1,537
Total		963	150,501	38,853

*Note:* Average weight of tunny and tunny-like fish, 5 lb.; of kingfish, 10 lb.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

## EDUCATION

THE Aden Protectorate is divided administratively into two parts, Eastern and Western, with a British Adviser for each, at Mukalla and Aden respectively. Education, which is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents, has thus two distinct divisions.

The Colony Director of Education is kept fully informed on all educational matters concerning the Western Protectorate and his guidance and approval is obtained on all questions involving educational policy and technique. The Colony Director has no direct responsibility for education in the Eastern Protectorate, but is consulted by the educational authorities there on all important matters and pays regular visits to the area. The Protectorate Education Officer is on the staff of the British Agent, Western Protectorate, and acts as liaison officer between him and the Director of Education. He has no responsibilities for the Eastern Protectorate.

Whilst the general policy in both Protectorates is to build up State Departments of Education having a large measure of control of primary education, this will, in many areas of the Western Protectorate especially, be a long process. In the meantime, in order that progress may not be delayed, a cadre of trained teachers, paid from H.M. Government funds, is being created. Members of this cadre will be required to serve anywhere in the Western Protectorate. At the post-primary level Her Majesty's Government gives direct financial assistance to the two established intermediate schools and to the junior secondary school in the Eastern Protectorate, though the States' contributions to the cost of these schools, in the East especially, is very considerable. Boys requiring full secondary education are sent either to Aden College or to Sudan schools, at State or Her Majesty's Government expense.

Steps are being taken to co-ordinate the course and syllabuses of the two Protectorates. At present the Western Protectorate schools work on Colony lines, while those of the Eastern Protectorate work on Sudan lines, which are more suitable for Protectorate schools.

### *Expenditure*

The Colony Government does not make any contribution towards education in the Protectorate; all expenditure over and above what the States can afford is borne by H.M. Government.

Expenditure on education for the year 1955-56 was £92,572 divided between the Eastern and Western Protectorates.

### *Number of Schools*

There were under Government control or supervision 113 schools in the Protectorate.

During the period under review the number of pupils enrolled was as follows:

		<i>W.A.P.</i>	<i>E.A.P.</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Boys	. . . . .	3,829	6,207
Girls	. . . . .	182	820
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	4,011	7,027
		<hr/>	<hr/>

### *Scholarships*

During the period under review the number of scholarships was as follows:

		<i>W.A.P.</i>	<i>E.A.P.</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Primary schools	. . . . .	11	N.A.
Intermediate schools	. . . . .	35	N.A.
Secondary schools	. . . . .	25	N.A.
Higher Education	. . . . .	4	N.A.
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	. . . . .	75	14
		<hr/>	<hr/>

There was a teacher training centre at Gheil-Ba-Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate, and Western Protectorate teachers were trained in a branch of the Colony Teacher Training Centre. Refresher courses are held in both Protectorates during the summer vacation.

### *Principal Events*

The main educational events in 1955 and 1956 were as follows:

The opening of an Intermediate school at Ga'ar, Lower Yafa'i State, in September, 1955.

The visit to Western Aden Protectorate schools in February, 1956, of the Woman Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State.

Application for approval of the following Colonial Development and Welfare schemes for education in the Western Protectorate:

	£
Agricultural Scholarship . . . . .	2,043
Training of Teachers . . . . .	15,175
Construction of Primary Schools . . . . .	3,100
Training of Qadhis . . . . .	3,500
State scholarships . . . . .	12,000
Dhala Primary School . . . . .	2,600

The start of a one-year teacher training course for 12 Western Aden Protectorate teachers at the Colony Teacher Training Centre in September, 1956.

The visit to Western Aden Protectorate schools in November, 1956 of the Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State.

The addition of a boarding section to the Dhala Primary School.

The appointment of a Head of Education for the Audhali State in October, 1956.

The opening of a primary school at Yeshbum, Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom, in October, 1956.

The construction of a girls' primary school at Shuqra, Fadhlī State, in December, 1956.

#### HEALTH

##### *The Protectorate Health Service*

Malaria continued to be a main disease, though less so than formerly. Its increasing control brought intestinal disease, eye disease and pulmonary tuberculosis into greater prominence. Against the last two, special campaigns have been launched. Bilharzia and guinea-worm occur patchily. Leprosy also occurs, but is not a major public health problem. Poliomyelitis and infective hepatitis are coming more to notice and it is suspected the former is an important contributor to infant mortality. The greatest single preventive measure in countering these and the other fly-borne infections is the enclosure of rivies. This has taken a big step forward in Mukalla, where all new rivy structures are required to conform to an amended pattern and a programme of systematic reform of old types has been commenced.

The Protectorate Health Service is flexibly composed of a standardised series of State Services with an associated component provided by Her Majesty's Government, the functions of which are to organise, train staff and themselves contribute to the reduction of disease in the area. This component advises the State Services with developed medical administrations of their own and helps them, through Colonial Development and Welfare funds, with expensive capital costs in buildings and equipment. For the States short of this degree of development, it provides personnel, supplies and capital outlay, in degrees varying with the States' abilities to attain self-sufficiency. It also seeks help from outside bodies to further the advancement of health. The Nuffield Foundation have helped with the provision of

health educational material and a scheme is afoot for UNICEF aid in 1957 to advance maternity and child health work, training of female staff and rural health.

It is policy to induce the States not yet self-sufficient, to assume, as they are able, the commitments for recurrent costs, and also to induce them to fuse their services with those of neighbours in the interests of uniformity and economy. The employment of indigenous staff in their own localities is aimed at and some ten or so Arabs are training abroad for degrees in medicine. Professional staff are shown in the following table.

*Protectorate Health Service*  
*Professional and sub-Professional Staff, 1955 and 1956*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Western Protectorate</i>	<i>Eastern Protectorate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Doctors . . . . .	6	8	14
Senior Nurses and/or Midwives . . . . .	2	—	2
Senior Technical Assistants* . . . . .	13	6	19
Technical Assistant* . . . . .	31	30	61
Head Sick Attendants . . . . .	—	3	3
Head Inspectors, Overseers and Technicians . . . . .	5	12	17
Sick Attendants (includes trainees) . . . . .	21	30	51

\* Includes hospital, health, pharmacy, laboratory, theatre and radiographical assistants.

Literate female nurses deriving from the Beduin Girls' School in the Quaiti State at Mukalla made their debut and, it was expected, would increase in numbers and be joined by graduates from the several girls schools now in being. Refresher courses for the rural health assistants were held annually in the two now well-established Health Services Training Centres, at Makhzan for the Western Protectorate and Mukalla for the Eastern Protectorate. Systematic lectures were given in the Centres on technical subjects during the year, the trainees meanwhile working in the associated base hospitals. English classes were also held.

The Health Adviser, who was in process of transferring his Headquarters from Mukalla to Aden, directs Her Majesty's Government's component and advises the States' components. There were Assistant Health Advisers in Makhzan (in process of transferring from Aden) and Mukalla, in sub-charge of the respective Protectorates. An ophthalmologist, a dental officer and a matron were on the establishment, though not yet recruited. They will work in both Protectorates, the matron, it is hoped, initiating a wider development in maternity and child health work. A maternity and child health specialist and a sanitarian had been estimated for in the development programme but

were still to be recruited. It was hoped that these two key members of the organising and training component would be recruited in 1957. A brake on the pace of progress has been the need not to initiate what cannot be continued, the limiting factors being the multiple administrations involved, a shortage of those to inspect and initiate, the need to train the basic supporting subordinate and sub-professional and ancillary staff, such as clerks, storekeepers and drivers, the large area with difficult communications and, latterly, insecurity.

### *Hospital Services and Medical Facilities*

Hospital services available are summarized in the following table.

*Hospital Services, 1955 and 1956\**

Hospital	Beds	X-Ray	Surgery	Laboratory	Special Depts.		Remarks
					T.B.	MCH	
Lahej	—	—	—	—	—	—	Partly built. Recommended for 30 beds BCG for 1957.
Makhzan	30	(As from 1957)	yes	yes	—	—	Matron and specialist appointments and BCG for 1957.
Mukalla	50	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	MCH specialist and BCG for 1957.
Saiun	10	—	—	yes	—	yes	Surgery and T.B. campaign for 1957.
Shibam	20	—	yes	yes	yes	yes	BCG for 1957.
Tarim	20	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Private hospital.

\* The Aden Colony Civil Hospital takes important emergencies and cases needing specialist attention, the Aden Protectorate Levies Hospital takes certain categories of cases and the Keith Falconer Hospital of the Church of Scotland South Arabian Mission has an important Protectorate clientele.

In the Western Protectorate, a doctor each was employed by the Lahej State Service and the joint Fadhli and Lower Yafai States Service. In the Eastern Protectorate the Quaiti State employed four doctors and the Kathiri State one. Doctors and sisters of the Church of Scotland and South Arabian Mission and the Danish Mission operated clinics in Beihan and Zingibar (formerly at Mudia) in the East and West respectively. There was a partly built hospital in Lahej, one in Makhzan and others in the East at Mukalla, Shibam, Saiun and Tarim, this last being privately-run for the public by the local Al Kaf family. There were X-ray machines in Mukalla and Tarim and one was to be installed in Makhzan.

There were some 30 rural health units in each Protectorate. These are standardised as three-room structures, a clinic-office, a store-laboratory-dispensary complex and maternity and child health room. They are in charge of indigenous health assistants trained at the Training Centres (see above), in both preventive and curative skills. The number of these units varies slightly at any given moment because

of insecurity, staff-wastage and policy. The position was stabilising however, and old unsatisfactory units were steadily being replaced by new buildings paid for from Colonial Development and Welfare or State funds or both. An objective is the posting to these units of health visitors (nurse-midwife and sanitarian). The two bases at Makhzan and Mukalla had each a mobile sanitation unit, on the establishment of the local State. Their function is to deal with epidemic emergencies and by systematic touring to reduce endemic communicable diseases, a routine not yet satisfactorily in train, though developing. The larger towns in the more developed States have full-time health inspectors or overseers on sanitation duty.

### *Expenditure*

The following table shows the sources of expenditure on health. The degree of help deriving from non-State sources and provided for expensive building and equipment is controlled by the necessity for potential recurrent costs to be within the resources of the States themselves.

### *Expenditure on Health, 1955 and 1956*

<i>Source</i>	<i>Western Protectorate</i>			<i>Eastern Protectorate</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Re-current</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>H.M. Govt. Estimates*</i>	16,000	31,824	47,824	4,000	23,137	27,137	20,000	54,961	74,961
<i>C.D. &amp; W. Schemes</i>	10,697	590	11,287	5,698	189	5,887	16,395	779	17,174
<i>States Estimates*</i>	6,275	30,355	36,630	32,230	46,867	49,097	8,505	77,222	85,727
<i>Extraneous Nuffield Foundation</i>	193	—	193	139	—	139	332	—	332
<i>Total</i>	33,165	62,769	95,934	12,067	70,193	82,260	45,232	132,962	178,194

\* "Estimates" are mostly those approved. Some figures are approximations.

### *Events of 1955 and 1956*

Progress in the two years under review may be summarised as follows. Some ten Arabs were training for medical degrees, 108 diplomas had been issued to health assistants, head sick attendants, health overseers, sick attendants and health technicians from the two Training Centres at Makhzan and Mukalla, and a useful start had been made with literate females constituting a proportion of the lower grades. Extensions were made to Mukalla Hospital (a T.B. ward, a maternity and child health unit and a new male out-patients' department) and to Tarim (T.B. and other wards). Accommodation to

house specialist staff was begun. A full-scale standard health unit was built at the important educational centre at Gheil-Ba-Wazir in the Quaiti State. Other new health units were either opened, or rebuilt to the minimum standard pattern, the three-room nucleus, at Am Shatt, Waht, Husn, Bateis, Jaar, Nuqub, Nisab, Muhfid and Ahwar and also at Hadibu in Socotra.

Important additions to surgical equipment in Makhzan, Mukalla, Shibam and Saiun were made and an X-ray was installed at Tarim in the Wadi Hadhramaut. Much new equipment supplied from Colonial Development and Welfare funds was issued to health units in the West. Campaigns were launched against tuberculosis and eye diseases, supported by propaganda leaflets. Adult health education and advancement of health in general was furthered by talks to administrative conferences and vacation courses for school teachers. A wider public was being served, more cases were coming for treatment, hospital admissions were greater though the number of available beds was far below that which would be appropriate, and the ratio of treatments to cases was greater.

#### HOUSING

No greater contrast could be imagined than exists in the houses of the Aden Protectorate.

The most elementary are the goat-hair tents of the nomadic people and the even more primitive shelters of some shepherds, consisting only of a mat hung on poles, or spread over a branch of a bush.

The simplest form of house for the settled population, or those who stay for some period in a place to work at harvest time, is a kind of inverted nest of brushwood, with a little matting incorporated in places. This provides privacy and shelter from the sun, though not of course from rain if it falls, or from the all-pervading dust storms.

The most common type of permanent house in the plains is built of mud-brick, and in the hill districts of rough stones bound with mud, and more rarely of squared stones. Rooms are generally small (long timber being very scarce) and dark, affording a relief from the glare outside; ventilation is usually adequate and the thick walls provide insulation against the heat. Roofs are universally flat, and used for the recreation of the women who keep purdah, and for sleeping on in the summer.

The farmhouse of the tribesmen is little removed from its earlier function of a fort, and even in large towns it is unusual for the ground floor (often used as a stable) to have more than loop-holes, windows being reserved for the upper storeys. But the upper part of a house is frequently decorated with whitewash, and in some cases most intricate and delicate patterns are created in plaster-work and whitewash, occasionally touched with blue or other colours. Sanitation is primitive.

The cities of the Hadhramaut have tall, noble mud-brick buildings. Nearly every one in Shibam is from five to seven storeys high; and the



wealthy Seiyids and Sultans live in veritable palaces which are remarkable not only for their size and cost but for their taste and beauty.

In some parts of the Protectorate modern houses of Western design have been built. At Ja'ar, for example, the centre of the Abyan Scheme in the Western Aden Protectorate, the Abyan Board have constructed a large number of modern stone houses, each with two rooms, kitchen and courtyard.

## **Chapter 8: Justice, Prisons and Security Forces**

### **JUSTICE**

THE Law Courts in the Protectorate are of two kinds: Sharia Courts, which administer the Sharia or Quranic Law; and Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts.

### **PRISONS**

There is no recognised prison service in the Western Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff in controlled areas.

In the Eastern Protectorate, prison services are maintained by the Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Wahidi States.

### **SECURITY FORCES**

#### ***Western Aden Protectorate***

##### ***Government Guards***

Although the establishment of the Force had remained almost unchanged since 1954 it was rarely maintained at full strength until in August, 1955, new conditions of service were introduced, which resulted in adequate numbers of men offering themselves for recruitment. Since then the force has been kept up to establishment, as follows:

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Other Rank</i>	<i>Specialists</i>	<i>Total</i>
36	787	126	949

##### ***Protectorate Outposts***

Detachments were maintained in the Beihan Amirate, the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and Sheikhdum, the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, the Dhala Amirate, the Audhali Sultanate and the Dathina district. In October, 1956, owing to a general deterioration of security in the Protectorate, a post at Ga'ar was reopened to support local Security Forces.

*Casualties*

Attacks on outposts and convoys were frequently made by dissident tribesmen in almost all areas, and the Force suffered the following casualties:

		<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>
1955	.	9	10
1956	.	2	1

*Training*

In addition to the Force being trained in the use of rifles and Bren machine guns, instruction is now given in handling both 2-in. and 3-in. mortars, which have been adopted as standard equipment for the Force.

*Tribal Guards*

In addition to the Government Guards, many of the Protectorate States have their own tribal guards. These are in some cases entirely maintained by the State concerned; in other States they are either wholly or partially dependent on grants from Her Majesty's Government.

*Eastern Aden Protectorate*

Two military security Forces are maintained, organized on British Army Lines, as follows:

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Function</i>
Hadhrami Beduin Legion (H.M.G. Force)	26 Officers 706 Other Ranks	Border defence and political liaison with the Beduin.
Mukalla Regular Army (Qu'aiti State Force)	13 Officers 352 Other Ranks	Security and striking force in the Qu'aiti State.

In addition there are the following Police and Armed Constabulary forces:

<i>State</i>	<i>Force</i>	<i>Strength</i> (all ranks)	<i>Function</i>
Qu'aiti	Civil Police	102	Traffic control and Police duties in Mukalla and District.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary (Q.A.C.)	511	Rural district duties.
Kathiri	Civil Police	12	Traffic control and Police duties in Sai'un.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary (K.A.C.)	109	Rural district duties.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards (W.T.G.)	243	Para-military force for garrison and armed Police duties in rural areas.
Bir Ali	Bir Ali Tribal Guards (B.A.T.G.)	20	Armed constables for garrison and rural district duties.

Normal police duties are carried out by the Civil Police Forces in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States, police stations and the beat system being employed. Policing of tribal areas is carried out from Government forts by the armed constabularies backed, in Qu'aiti, by the Regular Army.

Training is carried out under the direction of a Military Assistant to the Resident Adviser, who in turn is assisted by a seconded British Army Officer. There is a Military and Administration School situated in Mukalla, which accepts candidates from all States, and is designed to provide officers for the States' Administration and all forces; it has a secondary role of producing N.C.O.'s and Junior Administrators.

All forces were slowly being modernised and equipped with up-to-date equipment including mortars, light machine guns and some artillery.

## *Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works*

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

THERE were tube wells at Bir Naser, in the Sultanate of Lahej, and at Bir Ahmed, which supplied water to Aden and Little Aden.

There were small power plants operated by the Lahej Sultanate for a small number of domestic consumers in Lahej, and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic and workshop requirements. The Colony Government supply electric power for the cotton ginnery at Al Kod (Abyan) and for the ginnery near Lahej.

### EASTERN PROTECTORATE

A privately-owned power plant of 50 kW was being installed in Sai'un. The power will be consumed entirely by domestic consumers.

A new generator was installed in the Mukalla plant which is now capable of developing 360 kW. The three generators, two at 140 kW and one at 80 kW, are owned by the Qu'aiti State and are maintained by a Superintendent of Electricity who is a Government employee. Consumer charges are credited to Government revenue. The annual output is approximately 280,000 units, of which 70,000 units are consumed by industrial undertakings and the remainder by domestic consumers. The three generators are run in parallel and the peak load, which ranges between 120 kW and 160 kW, is carried by the two larger machines.

In 1952 power supply was limited to 500 consumers. This figure had risen to over 1,000.

ater

A piped water supply was provided in Mukalla, Shihr and Gheil-wazir, in the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla. The water is run to storage tanks and from there piped to centrally placed hydrants in the towns. Hired water carriers are used to deliver the water to domestic consumers. The cost of delivery for eight gallons, the daily ration for a married person without children, was 20 cents. No charges were made for the water itself. The cost of capital equipment is borne by the State Government, and installations were maintained by a Superintendent of Public Works who was a State employee.

## Chapter 10: Communications

### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

MOTORABLE tracks run for the most part along sandy beaches, up dry river beds or across open desert. In some places they have been improved by the local State administrations and, in few cases, new roads have been cut. Nearly all roads are extremely rough and maintenance work is elementary. In the Abyan area, the Abyan Board has spent 50,000 on a re-aligned system of raised roadway, gravel-surfaced, linking the main centres of population, and at the end of 1956 work was in progress on improving the road between Dirgag and Yeramis. The latter item was financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, which, it was planned, would contribute also to major improvements on the road from Aden through Lahej to Kirsh on the Yemeni frontier.

The following routes (subject to varying security conditions) were open for motor traffic:

#### Miles

Sheikh Othman to Lahej . . . . .	16
Sheikh Othman to Tor al Baha . . . . .	64
Sheikh Othman to Museimir . . . . .	61
Sheikh Othman to Dhala . . . . .	88
Aden to Zingibar . . . . .	40
Zingibar to Ja'ar . . . . .	16
Zingibar Al Husn . . . . .	16
Zingibar to Sheikh Abdulla . . . . .	6
Zingibar to Dirjaj . . . . .	17
Zingibar to Shuqra . . . . .	30
Zingibar to Am Surra (via Shuqra) . . . . .	55
Zingibar to Am Surra (via Yeramis) . . . . .	58
Shuqra to Am Surra . . . . .	30
Shuqra to Lodar . . . . .	50
Shuqra to Mudia . . . . .	68
Shuqra to Am Quleita . . . . .	78
Shuqra to Mahfid . . . . .	145
Shuqra to Habban (E.A.P.) . . . . .	195

	<i>Miles</i>
Shuqra to Said . . . . .	196
Shuqra to Nisab . . . . .	253
Shuqra to Beihan al Qassab . . . . .	373
Shuqra to Ahwar . . . . .	76
Shuqra to Irqa (E.A.P.) . . . . .	124
Dirjaj to Al Qayhaf . . . . .	6
Dirjaj to Al Mu'ar . . . . .	12
Dirjaj to Al Jol . . . . .	14
Dirjaj to As Samen . . . . .	17
Dirjaj to As Sawad . . . . .	23
Dirjaj to Wadi Reban . . . . .	29
Dirjaj to Am Surra . . . . .	48
Am Surra to Am Wadhia . . . . .	13½
Am Wadhia to Mudia . . . . .	16

*Air Transport*

Regular air services by Aden Airways were maintained between Aden, Mukeiras, Nisab, Beihan, Ataq and Said. There are a number of other landing grounds normally used only by the Royal Air Force.

## EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

There are roads from Mukalla to Sai'un (East Road, 180 miles, West Road, 200 miles), Maifa'ah (165 miles) and Museina'ah (105 miles); 485 vehicles, private and commercial, were registered.

There were airfields at Riyan and Qatn in the Qu'aiti State, at Ghuraf in the Kathiri State, and at Lomsoon (near Maifa'ah) and Raudha in the Wahidi State; and emergency air-strips at Leijun, Asakir, Al-Abr, Zamakh and Thamud. Only Riyan, which is run by the Royal Air Force, was provided with fuelling and servicing facilities. The serviceability of air-strips depends upon the season and the availability of local labour to prepare them for the occasional aircraft.

Aden Airways operated a weekly service to Raudha and a three-weekly service to Riyan, Ghuraf and Qatn.

## PART VI

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

THE Aden Protectorate, which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty) and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dharbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Western Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt, which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime range, about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains, over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau, which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt and the intramontane plains and the plateau is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected by several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Sai'un, the capital of the Kathiri State.

#### *Climate*

The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool—sometimes cold—at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening table-land or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

## *Chapter 2: History*

DURING the sixteenth century parts of the Western Protectorate were under Turkish domination. In the early part of the seventeenth century the Yemen Arabs rebelled and drove out the Turks. For about 90 years some areas of the Western Protectorate formed part of the domain of the Imam of Sana'a in the Yemen. Several of the rulers of the tribal districts were the Imam's "wakils" or governors, until they in turn rebelled and declared their independence.

After the occupation of Aden by the British in 1839, some of the neighbouring chiefs entered into protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914.

In July, 1915, during the first World War, the Turks, who had again conquered the Yemen in the course of the previous century, occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts of the Protectorate until the Armistice of 1918.

In 1934 a Treaty of Friendship was signed between His Majesty's Government and the Kingdom of Yemen. There was an Exchange of Notes in 1950 when it was agreed to establish reciprocal diplomatic missions and to set up a Frontier Commission.

In 1944 and 1945 five Western Aden Protectorate Chiefs (the Fadhli, the Lower Aulaqi and the Lower Yafa'i Sultans, the Sharif of Beihan and the Amir of Dhala) entered into closer relations with His Majesty's Government by new treaties in which they agreed, *inter alia*, to abide by the advice of the Governor of Aden in the improvement of their administrations. Similar treaties were signed by the Upper Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan in 1952. In 1952 the newly elected Sultan of Lahej accepted a Political Officer as adviser and signed an advisory treaty.

The most important aspect of recent history in the Eastern Protectorate has been the decline of the traditional power of the Kathiri Sultans and the rise of the Qu'aiti—a new Yafa'i dynasty which gained power and wealth from military and other services rendered by its members abroad to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Qu'aiti rulers first entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government in 1882. This was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate treaty in the common form of the treaties with other Protectorate

efs. In 1918 the Kathiri Sultan made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan acknowledging this treaty as binding on them also. In 1927 and 1939 respectively the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans signed treaties undertaking to accept the advice of a British Resident Adviser in all matters except those concerning Mohammedan religion and custom. The Wahidi Sultan of Balhaf signed an Advisory Treaty in 1949.

The island of Socotra was occupied by the East India Company in 1834, and came under British protection together with the neighbouring Abd Alkuri and Brothers Islands when the treaty with the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra was concluded in 1866. The Sultan of Mahra and Socotra signed an Advisory Treaty in 1954.

### Chapter 3: Administration

THE Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un), the Mahra Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Balhaf and Bir 'Ali and the Sheikhdoms of Ma'ala and Haura, all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief in the Eastern Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. A British Agent is stationed at Mukalla and advises the Rulers of the Eastern Protectorate on matters of administration.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after similarly by a small cadre of British Advisers and Arab Assistant Advisers under a British Agent, whose headquarters are in Aden. The advisory staff who are posted to administrative districts inland advise the local Rulers on the administration of their areas, since Her Majesty's Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The tribes nominate their own chiefs, who have subsequently to be recognised by the Governor of Aden. Not all the chiefs have complete control over their subjects, but since 1943 the authority of some of them has been greatly increased by the introduction of simple administrative machinery. For internal security some of the chiefs have Tribal Guards (mainly paid for by Her Majesty's Government as a temporary measure) under the joint control of the British Agent and the Chief. In 1937 the Aden Government raised a force known as the Government Guards for police duties in the Western Aden Protectorate; they are stationed inland at fixed posts and are paid for and controlled entirely by Government.



The Protectorate consists of the following States:

#### WESTERN PROTECTORATE

- 'ABDALI : His Highness Sultan Sir Ali bin Abdul Karim. K.B.E., the Premier chief of the Western Protectorate. *Capital: Lahej.*
- 'AMIRI : Amir Shafa'al bin Ali. *Capital: Dhala.*
- FADHLI : Sultan Abdullah bin Uthman. *Capital: Shuqra.*
- LOWER YAFa'I : Sultan 'Aidrus bin Muhsin. *Capital: Al Qara.*
- HAUSHABI : Sultan Faisal bin Sarur. *Capital: Museimir.*
- UPPER YAFa'I : Sultan Muhammad bin Salih. *Capital: Mahjaba.*
- MAUSATTA : Sheikh Ahmad Bubakr 'Ali 'Askar and Sheikh Hussein Salih Muhsin 'Askar. *Capital: Al Qudma.*
- DHUBI : Sheikh 'Abdulrahman bin Salih (under age). Regent: Sheikh Salih Salim. *Capital: Dhi Sura.*
- MAFLAHI : Sheikh Qasim 'Abdulrahman. *Capital: Al Juba.*
- HADRAMI : Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib. *Capital: Al Shibr.*
- SHAIB : Sheikh Yehia bin Muhammad. *Capital: Awabil.*
- QUTEIBI : Sheikh Seif Hasan Ali. *Capital: Al Thumeir.*
- 'ALAWI : Sheikh Salih Sayid. *Capital: Al Qash'a.*
- 'AQRAHI : Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba 'Abdulla. *Capital: Bir Ahmad.*
- 'AUDHALI : Sultan Salih bin Hussein, C.B.E. *Capital: Lodar.*
- UPPER 'AULAQI : Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih bin 'Abdulla. *Capital: Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid. Capital: Al Said.*
- LOWER 'AULAQI : Sultan Nasir bin 'Aidrus bin Ali bin 'Abdullah (under age). Regent: Sultan Ahmed (Sheikh) bin Ali. *Capital: Ahwar.*
- BEIHAN : Amir Salih bin Hussein. *Capital: Beihan Qasb.*

#### EASTERN PROTECTORATE

- QU'ATTI : His Highness Sultan Awadh bin Saleh, Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla. *Capital: Mukalla.*
- KATHIRI : Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansur Al Kathiri. *Capital: Sai'un.*
- MAHRA (Qishn & Socotra) : Sultan 'Isa bin Ali bin 'Afrur. *Capital: Hadibu (Socotra).*
- BALHAF : Sultan Nasir bin 'Abdullah al Wahidi. *Capital: Azzan.*
- BIR 'ALI : Sultan 'Alawi bin Muhsin Al Wahidi. *Capital: Bir 'Ali.*

## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

WEIGHTS and measures in use vary considerably from place to place, but the tendency of late has been towards standardisation. Generally speaking, liquids are weighed and grain is measured. The measures of weight most used are the pound, the frasila (28 lb.) and the Khandi (frasilas). The keila, a cubic measure for grain, varies from place to place but the one mostly used is equivalent to about 50 lb. of grain. The qadah (200 lb.) and the gasa ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb.) are in use. Linear measurement is mostly in qamas, one equalling 5 feet 6 inches approximately, or else the dra ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet approximately). Areas are generally quoted in dhund or fadan, equivalent to the area ploughable by a yoke of oxen in a working day of about eight hours. It is roughly an acre, or 4,840 square yards.

# APPENDIX I

## Some Statistics of Employment in the Colony, 1955

	Port	Building and Construction	Industrial Undertakings	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Government and Other Services	Miscellaneous	Total
Supervisors, Foremen, etc.	72	37	186	36	122	4	457
Clerical . . . . .	418	11	453	276	384	5	1,547
Craftsmen and Artisans . . . . .	136	770	835	52	815	22	2,630
Skilled Labourers . . . . .	637	1,273	2,393	779	864	41	5,988
Unskilled Labourers . . . . .	2,651	6,339	3,813	200	2,247	123	15,373
Apprentices . . . . .	—	54	73	1	84	—	212
Male Persons under 18 (not apprentices)	135	147	202	43	9	1	537
Females . . . . .	13	—	555	9	135	60	772
Total . . . . .	4,062	8,631	8,510	1,396	4,660	257	27,516

## APPENDIX II

### *Some Statistics of Employment in the Colony, 1956*

	Port	Building and Construction	Industrial Undertakings	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Government and Other Services	Miscellaneous	Total
Supervisors and Foremen, etc.	71	23	185	50	122	5	456
Clerical . . . . .	374	31	475	472	384	4	1,740
Craftsmen and Artisans . . . . .	1,363	802	984	90	815	5	4,059
Skilled Labourers . . . . .	2,083	1,261	2,067	1,058	864	25	7,358
Unskilled Labourers . . . . .	2,337	5,020	3,156	516	2,247	69	13,345
Apprentices . . . . .	32	—	8	—	84	—	124
Male Persons under 18 (not apprentices)	122	154	203	131	9	—	619
Females . . . . .	—	—	551	—	135	—	686
Total . . . . .	6,382	7,291	7,629	2,317	4,660	108	28,387

## APPENDIX III

### FISHERIES STATISTICS

#### *Aden Colony*

##### *Estimated number of fishermen, boats and gear*

Fishermen . . . . .	1,200
Sambuks (mechanised) . . . . .	19
Sambuks (unmechanised) . . . . .	24
European type fishing vessel . . . . .	1
Canoes . . . . .	353
Encircling nets (large fish) . . . . .	91
Encircling nets (Mackerel) . . . . .	173
Set nets . . . . .	88
Shark nets . . . . .	114
Beach seines . . . . .	92
Lift nets . . . . .	35
Cast nets . . . . .	519

<i>Market Supplies 1956</i>	<i>Weight of fish lb.</i>	<i>Wholesale value Sh.</i>
January . . . . .	173,257	137,036
February . . . . .	181,168	137,064
March . . . . .	351,253	133,746
April . . . . .	297,893	88,837
May . . . . .	237,024	88,132
June . . . . .	126,778	55,875
July . . . . .	140,115	59,982
August . . . . .	347,950	143,741
September . . . . .	332,292	127,824
October . . . . .	231,192	108,237
November . . . . .	247,169	110,163
December . . . . .	155,534	83,420
Total . . . . .	2,821,625 lb.	Sh. 1,274,057

i.e. 1,259·65 tons, i.e. £63,702 17s. 0d.

*Note.* The above figures do not include fish which is taken direct from the fishermen to the salting and drying establishments.

*Cured fish trade (fish, salted, dried and smoked)*

		<i>Imports</i>		<i>Exports</i>	
		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>
			£		£
1955	. .	5,462	163,573	9,288	428,188
1956	. .	2,590	107,534	6,480	306,904

## COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Issues from the C.D. and W. Votes for the period 1.4.46 to 31.3.51</i>
			£
D.792 and A	Colony	Working Class Dwellings . . .	17,500
D.916	"	Civil Air Port, Aden . . . . .	20,300
D.622 and A	Protectorate	Appointment of an Irrigation Engineer	2,850
D.689 and A	"	Appointment of an Irrigation Surveyor	4,500
D.806	"	Education Grant . . . . .	150
D.853 and A	"	Irrigation Improvements . . . . .	264,875
D.876	"	Hospital Equipment . . . . .	1,600
D.958	"	Anti-Malaria Survey . . . . .	4,100
D.972 and A	"	Education (Eastern Protectorate) .	4,450
D.982	"	Scholarships for Training Teachers .	2,380
D.987	"	Education (Western Protectorate) .	5,150
D.1035	"	Road Improvements (Eastern Protectorate)	14,650
D.1064	"	Road Surveyor (Western Protectorate)	—
D.1078	"	Geological Survey . . . . .	4,000
D.1251	"	Dispensary, Abyan . . . . .	—
D.1373	"	Construction of Roads . . . . .	3,050
D.1408	"	Nugra Dam Repairs . . . . .	19,000
D.1613	"	Survey and Land Settlement, Abyan .	—
D.1866	"	Purchase of Echo Sounder . . . . .	—
D.1879	"	Irrigation Project, Aden Protectorate	—
D.1903	"	Improvement of Health Service, Western Aden Protectorate	—
D.2160	"	Construction of Pilot Tube Wells .	—
D.2199	"	Air Photographic Survey . . . . .	—
D.2296	"	Aden Broadcasting Service . . . . .	—
D.2588	"	Protectorate Roads . . . . .	—
<i>Total for Development Schemes . £</i>			368,555
<b>RESEARCH SCHEMES</b>			
R.67B and C	"	Mrs. Ingram's Survey . . . . .	480
R.214A, B and C	Colony	Fisheries Survey . . . . .	20,000
R.606	Protectorate	Agricultural Research . . . . .	—
<i>Total for Research Schemes . £</i>			20,480
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . . £</b>			389,035

# DIX IV

## ND WELFARE SCHEMES

<i>Issues for year ending 31.3.52</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31.3.53</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31.3.54</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31.3.55</i>	<i>Issues for year ending 31.3.56</i>	<i>Total C.D. and W. Issues</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£
5,000	5,000	—	20,900	1,600	50,000
11,150	24,500	50	—	—	56,000
770	200	—	—	—	3,820
1,850	—	195	913	—	7,458
300	—	3,000	379	821	4,650
4,675	—	—	825	—	270,375
430	—	—	—	—	2,030
—	—	200	—	225	3,675
4,700	4,800	4,735	769	—	19,454
—	—	—	—	—	2,380
600	5,800	—	383	—	11,933
700	—	—	—	59	15,291
300	1,000	200	840	656	1,684
5,500	—	400	—	696	9,204
650	—	—	—	—	650
8,650	1,800	—	—	—	13,500
5,700	240	60	2,000	84	22,916
3,900	4,250	2,500	250	250	10,650
—	—	650	168	—	818
—	—	10,750	21,249	17,000	48,999
—	—	3,000	4,350	—	7,350
—	—	—	2,000	1,500	3,500
—	—	—	135	—	135
—	—	—	5,500	—	5,500
—	—	—	—	35,000	35,000
54,875	47,590	25,340	56,661	53,951	606,972
—	—	36	—	39	477
400	150	—	—	123	20,427
—	—	—	11,500	10,829	22,329
400	150	36	11,500	10,667	43,233
55,275	47,740	25,376	68,161	64,618	650,205



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